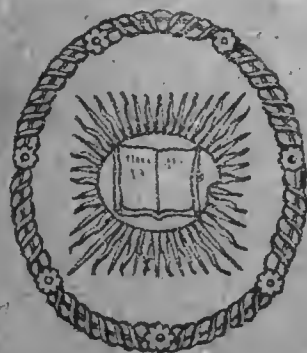


THE CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

AN ENCYCLOPÆDIC LEXICON

BICE -



CARBOY

PART III

THE CENTURY CO. NEW YORK

COPYRIGHT, 1889, BY THE CENTURY CO.
DESIGN COPYRIGHT, 1889, BY THE CENTURY CO.

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF
WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, PH. D., LL. D.

PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY AND SANSKRIT IN YALE UNIVERSITY

THE plan of "The Century Dictionary" includes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference.

About 200,000 words will be defined. The Dictionary will be a practically complete record of all the noteworthy words which have been in use since English literature has existed, especially of all that wealth of new words and of applications of old words which has sprung from the development of the thought and life of the nineteenth century. It will record not merely the written language, but the spoken language as well (that is, all important provincial and colloquial words), and it will include (in the one alphabetical order of the Dictionary) abbreviations and such foreign words and phrases as have become a familiar part of English speech.

THE ETYMOLOGIES.

The etymologies have been written anew on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the established principles of comparative philology. It has been possible in many cases, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologist, to clear up doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erroneously stated. Beginning with the current accepted form of spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. The various prefixes and suffixes useful in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

HOMONYMS.

Words of various origin and meaning but of the same spelling, have been distinguished by small superior figures (1, 2, 3, etc.). In numbering these homonyms the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply not so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs, hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the Dictionary. Thus a verb and a noun of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form and of the same radical origin now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as different words, they are separately numbered.

THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, it is not the office of a dictionary like this to propose improvements, or to adopt those which have been proposed and have not yet won some degree of acceptance and use. But there are also considerable classes as to which usage is wavering, more than one form being sanctioned by excellent authorities, either in this country or Great Britain, or in both. Fa-

miliar examples are words ending in *or* or *our* (as *labor*, *labour*), in *er* or *re* (as *center*, *centre*), in *ize* or *ise* (as *civilize*, *civilise*); those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as *traveler*, *traveller*), or spelled with *e* or with *æ* or *œ* (as *hemorrhage*, *hæmorrhage*); and so on. In such cases both forms are given, with an expressed preference for the briefer one or the one more accordant with native analogies.

THE PRONUNCIATION.

No attempt has been made to record all the varieties of popular or even educated utterance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. It has been necessary rather to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particular case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. The scheme by which the pronunciation is indicated is quite simple, avoiding over-refinement in the discrimination of sounds, and being designed to be readily understood and used. (See Key to Pronunciation on back cover.)

DEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS.

In the preparation of the definitions of common words, there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any which has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. Thousands of non-technical words, many of them occurring in the classics of the language, and thousands of meanings, many of them familiar, which have not hitherto been noticed by the dictionaries, have in this way been obtained. The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have entered the language, has been adopted wherever possible.

THE QUOTATIONS.

These form a very large collection (about 200,000), representing all periods and branches of English literature. The classics of the language have been drawn upon, and valuable citations have been made from less famous authors in all departments of literature. American writers especially are represented in greater fullness than in any similar work. A list of authors and works (and editions) cited will be published with the concluding part of the Dictionary.

DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treatment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thousands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general dictionary, or even in special glossaries. To the biological sciences a degree of prominence has been given corresponding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocabulary. The new material in the departments of biology and zoölogy includes not less than five thousand words and senses not recorded even in special dictionaries. In the treatment of physical and mathematical sciences, of the mechan-

ical arts and trades, and of the philological sciences, an equally broad method has been adopted. In the definition of theological and ecclesiastical terms, the aim of the Dictionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convey to the reader the actual intent of those who accept them. In defining legal terms the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving in a concise form all the important technical words and meanings. Special attention has also been paid to the definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, engraving, and various other art-processes; of architecture, sculpture, archæology, decorative art, ceramics, etc.; of musical terms, nautical and military terms, etc.

ENCYCLOPÆDIC FEATURES.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this Dictionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conditions render strictly necessary.

Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that "The Century Dictionary" covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this principal difference—that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical, are of course omitted, except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as *Darwinian* from *Darwin*, or *Indian* from *India*. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. To secure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The cuts number about six thousand.

MODE OF ISSUE, PRICE, ETC.

"The Century Dictionary" will be comprised in about 6,500 quarto pages. It is published by subscription and in twenty-four parts or sections, to be finally bound into six quarto volumes, if desired by the subscriber. These sections will be issued about once a month. The price of the sections is \$2.50 each, and no subscriptions are taken except for the entire work.

The plan of the Dictionary is more fully described in the preface (of which the above is in part a condensation), which accompanies the first section, and to which reference is made.

A list of the abbreviations used in the etymologies and definitions, and keys to pronunciations and to signs used in the etymologies, will be found on the back cover-lining.

THE CENTURY CO., 33 EAST 17TH ST., NEW YORK.

formerly dusky, dark (cf. OF. *azur bis*, dark blue, *vert bis*, dark green, F. *bis blanc*, whitish brown), = Pr. *bis* = It. *bigio*, grayish, prob. = Pg. *buzio*, brown, dusky; cf. ML. "*busius*, feniu," i. e., fallow, in an AS. glossary. The same word (F. *bise* = Pr. *bisa* = It. dial. *bisa* = Bret. *biz* = Swiss *bise*, *beise*) was applied to the north or northeast wind, from the accompanying darkness, like L. *aquilo*, < *aquilus*, dark, dusky; see *bise*. The origin of the word is uncertain.] A name given to two colors used in painting, one blue, the other green, both native carbonates of copper. Inferior kinds of them are also prepared artificially. The former is often called mountain-blue, the latter mountain-green, malachite-green, etc. Also called *biadetto*.

Ground smalts, blue verditer, and other pigments have passed under the name of *bice*; which has therefore become a very equivocal pigment, and its name nearly obsolete; nor is it at present to be found in the shops, although much commended by old writers on the art.

Field's Grammar of Colouring (Davidson's ed., 1877), p. 63.

Bicellaria (bi-se-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *bi*-, two-, + *cella*, cell, + *-aria*.] A genus of chlostromatous gymnomematous polyzoans, typical of the family *Bicellariidae*.

Bicellariidae (bi-sel-ä'ri-i-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bicellaria* + *-idae*.] A family of *Chilostomata*.

bicellular (bi-sel'ū-lār), *a.* [*bi*- + *cellular*.] Having two cells; consisting of two cells.

Bicelluli (bi-sel'ū-li), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *bi*-, two-, + NL. *cellula*, dim. of L. *cella*, cell.] A group of heteropterous hemipterous insects containing bugs of the division *Geocoris* or *Aurocoris*, which have two basal cells of the membranous hemelytra. [Not in use.]

bicensal (bi-sen'sal), *a.* [*bi*- + *census* + *-al*.] In *geom.*, consisting of two ovals, real or imaginary, finite or infinite.

bicentenary (bi-sen'te-nā-ri), *a. and n.* [*bi*- + *centenary*.] *I. a.* Relating to or consisting of two hundred, especially two hundred years; *bicentennial*: as, a *bicentenary* celebration.

II. n. 1. That which consists of or comprehends two hundred (commonly the space of two hundred years).—*2.* A two hundredth anniversary.

Part of the enthusiasm of a *bi-centenary*.

The *American*, VI. 23.

bicentennial (bi-sen-ten'i-äl), *a. and n.* [*bi*- + *centennial*.] *I. a. 1.* Consisting of or lasting two hundred years; as, a *bicentennial* period.—*2.* Occurring every two hundred years.

II. n. The two hundredth anniversary of an event; a *bicentenary*.

bicephalic (bi-se-fal'ik or bi-sef'a-lik), *a.* [*bi*-, two-, + Gr. *κεφαλή*, head: see *cephalic*.] Having two heads; bicephalous; specifically, ornamented with two heads or busts, as an engraved gem or the like. *Jour. Archeol.*, XXIX. 311.

bicephalous (bi-sef'a-lus), *a.* [As *bicephalic* + *-ous*.] Having two heads.

biceps (bi'seps), *a. and n.* [*bi*-, two-, + *caput*, head.] *I. a.* Two-headed, or having two distinct origins: specifically, in *anat.*, applied to certain muscles.

II. n. 1. In *anat.*, a muscle having two heads or origins; specifically, the biceps brachii.—*2.* Figuratively, strength or muscular development.—*3.* Muscular strength of the arm; ability to use the arm effectively: from such strength or ability depending on the development of the biceps muscle.—*Biceps brachii*, or *biceps humeri*, the two-headed muscle of the arm, arising by its long head from the glenoid fossa, and by its short head from the coracoid process of the scapula, and inserted into the tuberosity of the radius. It is a strong flexor and supinator of the forearm, and a guide to the brachial artery in surgical operations upon that vessel. See *cut under muscle*.—*Biceps femoris*, the two-headed muscle of the thigh, arising by its long head from the tuberosity of the ischium, and by its short head from the shaft of the femur, and inserted into the head of the fibula, its tendon forming the outer hamstring. Its action is to flex the leg upon the thigh.

bicessis (bi-ses'is), *n.* [L., < *bic*-, a reduced form of *viginti*, = E. *twenty*, + *as* (ass-), an *ss*, a unit: see *as*.] In *Rom. metrology*, twenty asses.

bichet, *n.* [*bi*-, two-, + *ch*-, OF. also *biss* = Walloon *bih* = mod. Pr. *bicho* = It. dial. *becia*, a hind or roe; of uncertain origin.] A kind of fur; the skin of the female deer.

bichir (bieh'ēr), *n.* [Native name.] A remarkable living ganoid fish, *Polypterus bichir*, of the family *Polypteridae* and order *Crossopterygii*, inhabiting the Nile and other African rivers, attaining a length of 18 inches, and esteemed as food. See *Polypterus*.

In the system of Cuvier, the *bichir* was placed among the bony fishes, in the vicinity of the herrings. One of

the most interesting features in connection with the fish is that, in the young, external gills are present. Two other species, *P. senegalensis* and *P. endlicheri*, are known. All live in the deeper pools, and apparently bury themselves in the slime and ooze on the bottom, where they feed on fishes and other aquatic animals.

Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 95.

bichlorid, bichloride (bi-klo'rid, -rid or -rid), *n.* A compound in which two equivalents of chlorine are combined with a base: as, a *bichlorid* of mercury.

bicho-da-mar (bō'chō-dā-mär'), *n.* [Pg., lit. worm of the sea, sea-slug.] Same as *bêche-de-mer*.

bichord (bi'kōrd), *a. and n.* [*bi*- + *chord*.] *I. a.* Having two chords.

II. n. In *music*, a general name for an instrument having two strings tuned in unison for each note, as the mandolin and several other instruments of the lute or guitar class.

bichromate (bi-krō'māt), *n.* [*bi*- + *chromate*.] A compound containing twice as much chromic acid, combined with the same amount of base, as the normal chromate contains.—*Bichromate* or *bichromic battery*. See *cell*, 8.

bichromate (bi-krō'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bichromated*, ppr. *bichromating*. [*bichromate*, *n.*] Same as *bichromatize*.

The gelatine mass may be *bichromated* after it is set by soaking it in a solution of bichromate of potassium or ammonium.

Sci. Amer. (N. S.), LVI. 161.

bichromatic (bi-krō'mat'ik), *a.* [*bi*- + *chromatic*.] Same as *dichromatic*.

bichromatize (bi-krō'ma-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bichromatized*, ppr. *bichromatizing*. [*bichromate*, *n.*, + *-ize*.] To treat with a bichromate, especially bichromate of potassium. Also *bichromate*.

The film of a *bichromatized* gelatine, used as a photographic negative.

Ure, Diet., II. 299.

bichromic (bi-krō'mik), *a.* [*bichrom*(ate) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or using a bichromate.

In the construction of the induction balance a *bichromic* battery is used.

Science, IX. 190.

bichy (bieh'i), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] A name sometimes given to the *Cola acuminata*, a tree of the natural order *Sterculiaceae*. See *cola-nut*.

biciliate (bi-sil'i-āt), *a.* [*bi*- + *ciliate*.] Having two cilia.

The *biciliate* swarmspores that escaped were observed for some hours under the microscope.

Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edinburgh, XXXII. 597.

bicipital (bi-sip'i-tal), *a.* [*bi*-, two-, + *caput*, head: see *cephalic*.] Two-headed (see *biceps*), + *-al*. *1.* Having two heads; two-headed. [Rare.]—*2.* In *anat.*: (a) Having two heads or origins, as a muscle. See *biceps*. (b) Pertaining to the biceps muscles.—*3.* In *bot.*, dividing into two parts at the top or bottom.

Also *bicipitosus*.

Bicipital fascia, an expansion of the tendon of the biceps brachii into the deep fascia of the forearm.—*Bicipital groove*, a furrow along the upper part of the humerus, in which the tendon of the long head of the biceps muscle lies. See *cut under humerus*.—*Bicipital ridges*, the lips of the bicipital groove.

bicipitosus (bi-sip-i-tō'sus), *n.*; pl. *bicipitosi* (-si). [NL., < L. *biceps* (*bicipit*-), two-headed: see *biceps*.] The bicipital muscle of the thigh; the biceps femoris.

bicipitous (bi-sip'i-tus), *a.* Same as *bicipital*.

Bicipitous serpents. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 15.

bicircloid (bi-sēr'kloid), *n.* [*bi*- + *circle* + *-oid*.] A curve generated by the uniform motion of a point around the circumference of a circle the center of which itself uniformly describes a circle.

bicircular (bi-sēr'kū-lār), *a.* [*bi*- + *circular*.] Composed of or similar to two circles.—*Bicircular oval*, a real branch of a bicircular quartic.—*Bicircular quartic*, a quartic curve which passes twice through each of the circular points at infinity, having thus

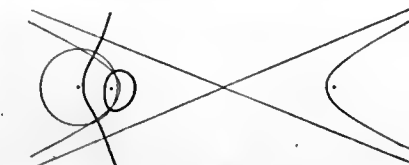


Fig. 1.

Bicircular Quartic.

Curve of first genus, first division; two real ovals with focal circle and central hyperbola.

an essential analytical similarity to a pair of circles, which it also somewhat resembles to the eye. For the purpose of tracing it, it may be defined as the envelop of all the circles having their centers on a fixed ellipse or hyper-

bola, and cutting a fixed circle orthogonally. This circle is called the *focal circle*, because its intersections with the fixed conic are foci of the quartic.



Fig. 2.

First genus, second division; one real oval.

The latter has, besides, two double foci, which are the foci of the conic. The perpendiculars from the center of the focal circle to the asymptotes of the conic are tangents of the quartic. (See fig. 1.) The intersections of the focal circle with the quartic are *cyclic points* of the latter. There are three genera of bicircular quartics. The first embraces all the bicusar forms, and these are curves of the eighth class. For these there are two real focal circles and two imaginary ones. The two real circles of centers are an ellipse and a confocal hyperbola. There are four real foci and four real cyclic points. This genus has two divisions. In the first, the four real foci are *con-cyclic*, and the real curve consists of two ovals, one of which lies without or within the other, according as the four real foci are on a central ellipse or hyperbola. Fig. 1 shows the latter case, and fig. 2, modified so as to make the upper part like the lower, would show the former. Bicircular quartics of this division have the property that three points can be taken so that the distances r_1, r_2, r_3 , of any point of the curve therefrom shall be expressible by an equation $ar_1 + br_2 + cr_3 = 0$. The second division of the first genus embraces curves whose four real foci lie in two pairs or two focal circles. These real curves consist of single ovals, as in fig. 2. The second genus comprises unicursal curves with one node (besides those at the circular points). They are of the sixth class. There is one real and one imaginary focal circle. The node may be a cusp with an outloop (shown by slightly modifying fig. 2 in the upper part) or with an inloop, as in fig. 3; or it may be a cusp without or within the oval. The third genus contains curves with an ordinary cusp. These are of the fourth class. There is but one focal circle and but one focus. The cusp may point outward, as in fig. 4, or inward, as in a modification of fig. 3.

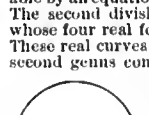


Fig. 3.

Second genus, nodal curve.

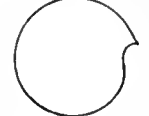


Fig. 4.

Third genus, cuspidal curve.

bicker (bik'ēr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *becker*, < ME. *bicheren*, *bikkeren*, *bekeren*, *bikeren*, appar. a freq. in -er; origin unknown. The W. *biera*, fight, is appar. from the E.] *I. intrans. It.* To exchange blows; skirmish; fight off and on: said particularly of the skirmishing of archers and slingers.

Two eagles had a conflict and bickered together.

Holland, tr. of Suetonius, p. 243.

2. To quarrel; contend in words; engage in petulant altercation; wrangle.

Those petty things about which men eark and bicker.

Barron.

Tho' men may bicker with the things they love.

Tennyson, Geraint.

Hence—*3.* To make a brawling sound; make any repeated noisy action; clatter.

Meantime unnumber'd glittering streamlets played, . . . That, as they bickered through the sunny shade, Though restless, still themselves a lulling murmur made.

Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*, iii. 26.

4. To run rapidly; move quickly; quiver; be tremulous, like flame or water.

I make a sudden sally

And sparkle out among the fern,

To bicker down a valley.

Tennyson, *The Brook*.

There is a keen relish of contrast about the *bickering* flame as it gives an emphasis beyond Gherardo della Notte to loved faces.

Lovell, *Study Windows*, p. 38.

5. To make a short rapid run. [Middle Eng. and Scotch.]

II. trans. To strike repeatedly.

bicker (bik'ēr), *n.* [*ME. biker*, *beker*: see *bicker*, *v.*] *1.* A fight, especially a confused fight.

Bickers were held on the Calton Hill.

Campbell.

2. A quarrel; an angry dispute; an altercation.

If thou say nay, we two shal make a *bicker*.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 2660.

3. A confused or rapid succession of sounds; a rattling or clattering noise.

A *bicker* of musketry-fire rattled down in the valley, intermingled with the wild yells and defiance of the hill-men, who were making a *chapao* or night attack on the camp. *Arch. Forbes*, *Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 194.

4. A short rapid run or race; a staggering run, as from loss of equilibrium. [Middle Eng. and Scotch.]

Leeward whiles, against my will,

I took a *bicker*.

Burns, *Death and Dr. Hornbook*.

bicker (bik'ēr), *n.* [Var. of *beaker*, *q. v.*] A bowl or dish for containing liquor, properly one made of wood; a drinking-cup; also, specifically, in many parts of Scotland, a wooden dish made of staves and hoops, like a tub, for holding food. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

bickerer (bik'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who bickers, or engages in petty quarrels.

bickering (bik'ér-ing), *n.* [*< ME. bikiing, verbal n. of bikeren: see bicker¹, v.*] 1. A skirmish.

Then was the war shivered, as it were, into small frays and bickerings. *Milton, Hist. Eng. (ed. 1851), il. 55.*

2. Petulant contention; altercation.

There remained bickerings, not always carried on with the best taste or with the best temper, between the managers of the impeachment and the counsel for the defence. *Macaulay, Warren Hastings.*

bickermēt (bik'ér-mēt), *n.* [*< bicker¹, v., + -ment.*] Contention; conflict. *Spenser.*

bickern (bik'érn), *n.* [Also by popular etym. *bickhorn*, and *bickiron*, *beak-iron*, *q. v.*, also *pik-iron*; prop. *bicorn*, early mod. *E. byckorne, by-corne, < F. bigorne, a bickern (cf. OF. bicorne, < ML. bicorna, bicornus, a two-handled cup), = Sp. Pg. bigornia = It. bicornia, a bickern, < L. bicornia, neut. pl. of bicornis, two-horned: see bicorn.*] 1. An anvil with two projecting, tapering ends; hence, one such end; a beak-iron.—2. *Medieval milit.*, a name for the martel-defer, in allusion to its double head, of which one side was made pointed and the other blunt; any similar double-headed weapon or tool.—3. Any iron implement ending in a beak: as if a contracted form of *beak-iron* (which see). Also *beckern*.

bickiron (bik'érn), *n.* Same as *bickern*, *beak-iron*.

biclavate (bi-klá'vāt), *a.* [*< bi-2 + clavate.*] Doubly clavate; consisting of two club-shaped bodies.

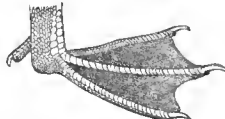
Biccoca (bi-sé'kū), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βίκος, a drinking-bowl (see beaker), + αἶκος, house.*] A genus of infusorians, typical of the family *Bicocidae*. Previously written *Bicosoca*.

Bicocædæ (bi-sé'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Biccoca + -idæ.*] A family of sedentary animalcules. They are ovate or pyriform in shape, with a usually more or less projecting anterior lip-like prominence, are solitary or associated in colonies, and secrete separate horny sheaths or lorice, which are mostly stalked. They have two terminal flagella, one long and one short, transparent parenchyma, no distinct oral aperture, and the endoplast and one or more contractile vesicles usually conspicuous. Reproduction results from transverse subdivision and by the separation of the body into a mass of apolar elements. They inhabit both fresh and salt water.

bicollateral (bi-kō-lat'ē-rāl), *a.* [*< bi-2 + col-lateral.*] In *bot.*, having the two sides alike: applied to a fibrovascular bundle in which the woody portion lies between two layers of liber, or vice versa.

In Cucurbita, Solanum, and others the bundles are bicollateral. *Encyc. Brit., XII. 18.*

bicolligate (bi-kol'i-gāt), *a.* [*< L. bi-, two-, + col-ligatus, bound together: see bi-2 and colligate, v.*] In *ornith.*, palmate, but not totipalmate; having the three front toes united by two webs.



Bicolligate.—Foot of Duck.

bicolor (bi'kul-er), *a.* [*< L. bicolor, of two colors, < bi-, two-, + color, color.*] Same as *bicolored*.

bicolored (bi'kul-er), *a.* [*< bi-2 + colored.* Cf. *L. bicolor, of two colors.*] Of two colors, as a flower.

bicolorous (bi-kul'ē-rus), *a.* Same as *bicolored*.

biconcave (bi-kon'kāv), *a.* [*< bi-2 + concave.*] Hollow or concave on both sides; doubly concave, as a lens. See *lens*.

biconic, biconical (bi-kon'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< bi-2 + conic, conical.*] Doubly conical; resembling two cones placed base to base.

[The] eggs of the Grebes, . . . which also have both ends nearly alike but pointed, are so wide in the middle as to present a *biconical* appearance. *Encyc. Brit., III. 775.*

biconjugate (bi-kon'jō-gāt), *a.* [*< bi-2 + conjugate.*] 1. In pairs; placed side by side.—2. In *bot.*, twice paired, as when each of the divisions of a forked petiole bears a pair of leaflets.

biconsonantal (bi-kon-sō-nan'tal), *a.* Composed of or containing two consonants.

biconvex (bi-kon'veks), *a.* [*< bi-2 + convex.*] Convex on both sides; doubly convex, as a lens. See *lens*.

Of the various forms of lenses we need only consider the *biconvex* and *biconcave*. *Lemmel, Light, p. 89.*

bicoquet, *n.* Same as *bycocket*. *Fairholt.*

bicorn (bi'kōrn), *a.* [*< L. bicornis, two-horned, < bi-, two-, + cornu = E. horn. Cf. bickern.*] Having two horns; bicornous.

bicorned (bi'kōrnd), *a.* [*< bicorn + -ed.*] Bicornute.

bicornous (bi-kōr'nus), *a.* [*< bicorn + -ous.*] Having two horns or antlers; crescent-shaped; especially, in *anat.*, having two prolongations likened to horns.

The letter Y, or *bicornous* element of Pythagoras.

Sir T. Broune, Vulg. Err., v. 19.

bicornuate (bi-kōr'nū-āt), *a.* [*< L. bi-, two-, + cornu = E. horn, + -ate.*] Same as *bicornous*.

bicornuous (bi-kōr'nū-us), *a.* [*< L. bi-, two-, + cornu = E. horn, + -ous.*] Same as *bicornous*.

bicornute (bi-kōr'nūt), *a.* [*< bi-2 + cornute.* Cf. *bicorn.*] Two-horned; bicornous; specifically, in *bot.*, having two horn-like processes, as the fruit of *Trapa bicornis*.

bicorporal (bi-kōr'pō-rāl), *a.* [*< L. bicorpor, later bicorporeus, double-bodied, < bi-, two-, + corpus (corpor-), body.*] In *her.*, same as *bicorporate*.—**Bicorporal sign**, in *astrol.*, a zodiacal sign whose figure represents two animals, namely, Pisces, Gemini, or Sagittarius.

bicorporate (bi-kōr'pō-rāt), *a.* [*< bi-2 + corporate, a.*] In *her.*, having two bodies: said of a beast or bird used as a bearing.

Bicosoca (bi-kō-sē'kū), *n.* [NL., irreg. *< Gr. βίκος, a wine-jar, a bowl, + αἶκος, a house.*] Same as *Biccoca*.

bicrenate (bi-kre'nāt), *a.* [*< bi-2 + crenate.*] In *bot.*, doubly crenate: applied to crenate leaves when the crenatures are themselves crenate.

bicrescentic (bi-kre-sen'tik), *a.* [*< bi-2 + crescentic.*] Having the form of a double crescent.

bicrural (bi-kre'rāl), *a.* [*< bi-2 + crural.*] Having two legs, or two elongations resembling legs.

bicuspid (bi-kus'pid), *a. and n.* [*< NL. bicuspid (-pid-), < L. bi-, two-, + cuspis (cuspid-), a point.*] 1. *a.* Having two points, fangs, or cusps. Specifically applied—(a) In *geom.*, to a curve having two cusps. (b) In *human anat.*, (1) to the premolar teeth or false molars, of which there are two on each side above and below, replacing the milk-molars; (2) to the mitral valve guarding the left auriculoventricular orifice of the heart, the corresponding right orifice being guarded by the tricuspid valve. (c) In *entom.*, to a claw or mandible having two pointed processes or teeth. Also *bicuspidal, bicuspidate*.—**Bicuspid forceps**, dentists' forceps with curved beaks for extracting bicuspid teeth.

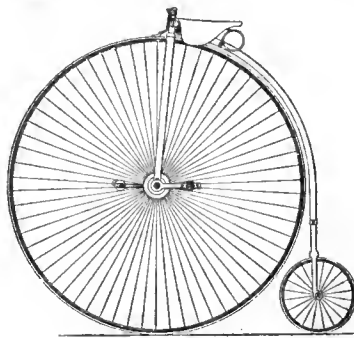
II. *n.* One of the premolars or false molars in man, of which there are in the adult two on each side, above and below, between the canines and the true molars. They are the teeth which succeed and replace the milk-molars of the child. Also *bi-cuspis*.

bicuspidal (bi-kus'pi-dal), *a.* Same as *bicuspid*: the usual form of the word in geometry.

bicuspidate (bi-kus'pi-dāt), *a.* [*< bi-2 + cuspidate.* Cf. *bicuspid.*] Same as *bicuspid*.

bicuspidis (bi-kus'pis), *n.*; pl. *bicuspidēs (-pi-dēz)*. [NL.: see *bicuspid*.] Same as *bicuspid*.

bicycle (bi'si-kl), *n.* [*< L. bi-, two-, + cyclus, < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, a wheel: see cycle.*] A modification of the two-wheeled velocipede,



Bicycle.

consisting originally in a great increase in the relative size of the driving-wheel, by means of which the body of the rider is brought more nearly over the center of this wheel, and the action of the feet in moving the treadles becomes more nearly that of walking. In some bicycles the positions of the wheels in the velocipede are reversed, the smaller preceding the larger, and steering it; there are also other forms. Bicycles are provided with brakes, signal-bells, etc., and attain great speed.

bicycle (bi'si-kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bicycled*, ppr. *bicycling*. [*< bicycle, n.*] To ride on a bicycle.

bicyclie (bi-sik'lik), *a.* [*< L. bi-, two-, + cyclus (see cycle) + -ie.*] Consisting of or having two circles; specifically, in *bot.*, in two whorls,

as the stamens of a flower.—**Bicyclie chuck**. See *chuck⁴*.

bicyclie (bi-sik'lik), *a.* [*< bicycle + -ie.*] Relating to or connected with bicycles.

bicycling (bi'si-kl-ing), *n.* [*< bicycle + -ing.*] The art or practice of riding on a bicycle.

bicyclism (bi'si-klizm), *n.* [*< bicycle + -ism.*] The habit or art of riding the bicycle. *N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 290.*

bicyclist (bi'si-klis-t), *n.* [*< bicycle + -ist.*] One who rides on a bicycle.

A troop of London bicyclists would steal up behind me and . . . file by like specters. *The Century, XXVIII. 44.*

bid (bid), *v.*; pret. *bade, bad*, or *bid*, pp. *bidden* or *bid*, ppr. *bidding*. [Under this form two verbs, orig. distinct in form and sense, have been confounded from the 12th century or earlier: (1) *Bid¹*, ask, pray, *< ME. bidden* (pret. *bad*, pl. *beden*, *baden*, pp. *beden, biden*), ask, pray, invite, wish, and also (by confusion with *bid²*) command, *< AS. biddan* (pret. *bæd*, pl. *bædon*, pp. *beden*), ask, pray, invite, in some cases equiv. to command, = *OS. biddan* = *OFries. bidda* = *D. bidden* = *OHG. bittan*, MHG. *G. bitten* = *Icel. bidja* = *Sw. bedja* = *Dan. bede* = *Goth. biðjan* (pret. *bath*, pl. *bedum*, pp. *bidans*) (cf. *Goth. bidagwa*, a beggar, and *AS. bedecian*, beg: see *beg¹*), perhaps = *Gr. √ *πθ* (orig. **φθ*) in *πείθω, πείθω*, persuade, move by entreaty, mid. *πείθεσθαι, πείθεσθαι*, be persuaded, obey, trust, = *L. fidere*, trust. Hence, from the *AS.*, *E. bade*; from the *L.*, *E. faith, fidelity, affy, affidavit, confide, confident, infidel, perjury, etc.* (2) *Bid²*, command, order, direct, propose, offer, etc., *< ME. beden, beoden* (which would regularly give *E. *beed* or **bead*), command, order, offer, announce, also invite (pret. *bead, bed, bead*, pl. *beden, boden*, pp. *boden*), *< AS. beðdan* (pret. *bæd*, pl. *budon*, pp. *boden*), command, order, offer, announce, threaten, etc., = *OS. biðdan* = *OFries. biada* = *D. bidden* = *OHG. biotan*, MHG. *G. bieten* = *Icel. bjóða* = *Sw. bjuda* = *Dan. byde* = *Goth. biudan* (pret. *bauth*, pl. *budum*, pp. *budans*; only in comp., *anabiudan*, command, *faurbiudan* = *E. forbid*), command, offer, announce, etc., = *Gr. √ *πθ* (orig. **φθ*) in *πυθάμεσθαι, πυθέσθαι*, learn by asking, ask, = *Skt. √ budh* (orig. **bhūd*), be awake, understand (see *Buddha*); cf. *OBulg. budeti*, be awake. From *AS. beðdan* come *boda*, *E. bode*, a messenger, *bodian*, *E. bode*, announce, portend, *AS. bydel*, *E. beadle*, etc.: see *bodel*, *bode²*, *beadle*. While some senses of *bid* are obviously those of *AS. biddan*, and others obviously those of *AS. beðdan*, no formal separation can conveniently be made. The mod. forms correspond to those of *AS. biddan*, the senses chiefly to those of *AS. beðdan*.] I. *trans.*

1. To ask; request; invite.

Go ye therefore into the highways, and as many as ye shall find bid to the marriage. *Mat. xxii. 9.*

Provide the feast, father, and bid the guests. *Shak., T. of the S., il. 1.*

2. To pray; wish earnestly or devoutly; hence, to say by way of greeting or benediction: as, to bid good-day, farewell, etc.

Neither bid him God speed. *2 John 10.*

3. To command; order or direct; enjoin.

And Peter answered him and said, Lord, if it be thou, bid me come unto thee on the water. *Mat. xiv. 28.*

I was bid to come for you. *Shak., As you Like it, I. 2.*

Because God his Father had not bidden him to do it, and therefore He would not tempt the Lord his God. *Kingsley.*

[Occasionally a simple infinitive follows: as, "the lady bade take away the fool," *Shak., T. N., I. 5.*]

4. To offer; propose: as, to bid a price at an auction.

The king will bid you battle presently. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2.*

Four guineas! Gad's life, you don't bid me the price of his wig. *Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.*

In buying Books or other Commodities, 'tis not always the best way to bid half so much as the seller asks. *Selden, Table-Talk, p. 30.*

5. To raise the price of in bidding; increase the amount offered for: with *up*: as, to bid up a thing beyond its value.—6. To proclaim; make known by a public announcement; declare: as, "our bans thrice bid," *Gay, What d'ye Call it?*—To bid beads, to pray with beads. See *bead*.

All night she spent in bidding of her bedes. *Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 3.*

To bid defiance to. See *defiance*.—To bid the banners. See *banns*.—To bid the or a baset. See *base²*. = *Syn. 1. Invite, Summon, etc. See call.*

II. *intrans.* To make an offer; offer a price: as, to bid at an auction.

Antagonisms between different powers in the State, or different factions, have caused one or other of them to bid for popular support, with the result of increasing popular power. *U. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 498.*

To bid fair, to open or offer a good prospect; seem likely. **bid** (bid'), *n.* An offer of a price; specifically, an offer made or the price offered at an auction: as, to increase another's *bid*.

bidactyl (bi-dak'til), *a.* [*L. bi-*, two-, + *Gr. δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] Same as *didaetyl*.

bidagova (bid-a-gō'vā), *n.* [Braz.] The name given in Brazil to a substitute for coffee prepared from the seeds of the *Cassia occidentalis*. *McElrath.*

bidale (bid'al), *n.* [*< bid*, invite, + *etc.*] An entertainment to which persons were invited for the purpose of contributing to the relief of some one in distress. [Prov. Eng.] Also written *bidall*.

There was an ancient Custom called a *Bid-Ale* or *Bidder-Ale*, from the Saxon *Bidden* [*biddan*], to pray or supplicate, when any honest Man decayed in his Estate, was set up again by the liberal Benevolence and Contributions of Friends at a Feast, to which those Friends were bid or invited. It was most used in the West of England, and in some Counties called a *Help Ale*. *Brand's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 339, note.*

bidarkee (bi-lār'kē), *n.* [Also written *bidarka*; native name.] A boat of skins used by the Aleutian Islanders.

There are three miles to traverse to reach the nearest river, and here I trusted myself to one of the far-famed *bidarkies*. *Fortnightly Rev., XL, 399.*

biddable (bid'a-bl), *a.* [*< bid* + *-able*.] Obedient to a bidding or command; willing to do what is bidden; complying; docile.

She is exceedingly attentive and useful; . . . indeed, I never saw a more biddable woman. *Dickens, Dombey and Son, viii.*

A more gentle, biddable invalid than the poor fellow made can hardly be conceived. *U. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xlv.*

biddance (bid'ans), *n.* [*< bid* + *-ance*.] Bidding; invitation. [Rare.]

biddar (bid'er), *n.* [*< ME. biddar, biddere*; *< bid*, ask, offer, + *-er*.] One who bids; specifically, (a) one who begs; (b) one who commands or orders; (c) one who asks or invites; (d) one who offers to pay a specified price for an article, as at a public auction.

Bidders at the auction of popularity. *Barke.*

biddery-ware (bid'e-ri-wā), *n.* Same as *bidri*. **bidding** (bid'ing), *n.* [*ME. bidding, biddinge*; verbal *n.* of *bid* in both the original senses.] 1. Invitation; command; order; a proclamation or notifying.

At his second bidding darkness fled. *Milton, P. L., iii. 712.*

They had chalked upon a slate the psalmes that were to be sung, so that all the congregation might see it without the bidding of a Clerk. *Ecclty. Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.*

Henry . . . nominated Richard Henry Lee and Grayson for the two senators from Virginia, and they were chosen at his bidding. *Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 354.*

2. The act of making an offer at an auction: as, the bidding was lively.

bidding-prayer (bid'ing-prār), *n.* [See below.] In England, the prayer before the sermon. As directed in the 55th canon of the Church of England, this is a form in which the preacher calls on the congregation to pray for the church catholic, the sovereign, and different estates of men. A similar form of prayer preceding the sermon has been in use since long before the Reformation. At first it was called *bidding of the beads* (literally, praying of the prayers), after the Reformation *bidding of the common prayers*, *bidding (of) prayers* or *prayer* (the last word being object of the first); but after the sixteenth century the word *bidding* came to be popularly regarded as an adjective, or the phrase *bidding prayer* as a quasi-compound, a prayer which bids or directs what is to be prayed for. A collect is now generally substituted for the bidding-prayer (and sometimes called by the same name), but on special occasions, and in cathedrals and at university sermons, the bidding-prayer is always used. Liturgiologists often designate the deacon's litanies of the primitive and the Greek Church as *bidding-prayers*. See *ectene* and *litany*.

Our people, as of yore, may all join their priest and say along with him, before he begins his sermon, the truly Catholic petitions of the bidding-prayer. *Rook, Church of our Fathers, II. 351.*

biddy¹ (bid'i), *n.*; pl. *biddies* (-iz). [*E. dial.* and *U. S.*, perhaps of imitative origin. Cf. *chicka-biddy*.] A familiar name for a hen.

Biddy² (bid'i), *n.* [Dim. of *Bridget*, a fem. proper name, usually given in honor of St. Bridget (Ir. and Gael. *Brigid* (gen. *Brighide*, *Bríde*, whence the form St. *Bríde*), *< brigh*, strength), who lived in Ireland in the 5th and 6th centuries.] An Irish female domestic; a servant-girl. [Colloq., U. S.]

bide (bid), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bode*, ppr. *biding*. [*< ME. biden*, *< AS. bīdan* (pret. *bād*, pl. *bidon*, pp. *biden*) = *OS. bīdan* = *OFries. bida* = *D. bei-*

den = *OHG. bītan*, *MIIG. bīten*, *G. dial. beiten* = *Icel. bīða* = *Sw. bida* = *Dan. bie* = *Goth. bei-* *dan*, wait. Cf. Ir. *feithim*, I wait, = *Gael. feith*, wait. See *abide* and *abode*.] 1. *Intrans.* 1†. To remain in expectation; wait.—2. To be or remain in a place or state; wait.

In whose cold blood no spark of honour bides. *Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I. 1.*

Safe in a ditch he bides, With twenty trenched gashes on his head. *Shak., Macbeth, III. 4.*

3. To dwell; reside. All knees to thee shall bow, of them that bide In heaven, or earth, or under earth In hell. *Milton, P. L., III. 321.*

And Lancelot saw that she withheld her wish, And bode among them yet a little space Till he should learn it. *Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.*

II. trans. 1. To wait for; await.

He has the elements of greatness within him, and he patiently bides his time. *Prescott.*

I will bide you at King Tryggve's hill Outside the city gates. *William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 9.*

2. To endure; suffer; bear.

Poor naked wretches, whoso'er you are, That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm. *Shak., Lear, III. 4.*

Oh, humble me! I cannot bide the joy That in my Saviour's presence ever flows. *Jones Very, Poems, p. 58.*

Bidens (bi'denz), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. bidens*, having two teeth: see *bident*.] 1. A genus of herba-

ceous composite plants, closely related to *Dahlia* and to *Coreopsis*, having achenes armed with two or more rigid, persistent, retrorsely barbed awns. They are coarse, useless weeds, but some of the species have conspicuous yellow flowers and are known as bur-marigolds. The persistency with which the achenes adhere to clothing and the coats of animals has given rise to the common name of *beggar's-ticks* or *beggar's-lice*. The root and seeds of *B. bipinnata*, known as Spanish needles, have had an ill-founded reputation as emmenagogues and as a remedy for acute bronchial affections.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of hawks with two-toothed beak; same as *Diodon* or *Harpagus* (which see). *Spir.* 1834.

bident (bi'dent), *n.* [*< L. bident(-t)-s*, *OL. duident(-t)-s*, with two teeth, *< bi-*, two-, = *E. two-*, two-, + *den(-t)-s* = *E. tooth*. Cf. *trident*.] 1. In *archæol.*, an instrument or a weapon with two prongs. Hence—2. Any two-pronged instrument.

The conversion of the *bident* into a trident, by which, instead of two, you chalk three for one. *Foot, in Jon Bee's Samuel Foote, cv.*

bidental (bi-den'tal), *a.* [*< L. bident(-t)-s*, with two teeth (see *bident*), + *-al*.] Same as *bidentate*. **bidental** (bi-den'tal), *n.* [*L.*, so called from the animal sacrificed at its consecration (*< bident(-t)-s*, an animal for sacrifice whose two rows of teeth are complete), or from the forked lightning (a sense of *bidental* in *ML.*), *< bident(-t)-s*, with two teeth or prongs: see *bident*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a monument marking a place that had been struck by lightning. It consisted of a wall, not roofed, carried around the site, which was considered to be sacred and neither to be trodden nor looked upon, and often resembled a raised well-curb. Such monuments were consecrated by the pontiffs, or, later, by the haruspices, by the sacrifice of a sheep or other victim, and were probably given in charge of guardians, themselves called *bidentales*.

bidentate (bi-den'tāt), *a.* [*< L. bident(-t)-s*, having two teeth (see *bident*), + *-at*.] Having two teeth or processes like teeth; two-toothed. Other forms are *bidentated*, *bidental*, *bidental*, and (rarely) *bidented*.

bidental (bi-den'shal), *a.* Same as *bidentate*.

bidenticulate (bi-den'tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< bi-2* + *denticulate*. Cf. *bidentate*.] Having two minute teeth.

bider (bid'e-ri), *n.* See *bidri*.

bidet (bi-det'; *F. pron. bē-dā'*), *n.* [*< F. bidet* (*> prob. It. bidetta*), a small horse; of unknown origin.] 1. A small horse; formerly, in the British army, a horse allowed to each trooper or dragoon for carrying his baggage.

For joy of which I will . . . mount my bidet in a dance, And curvet upon my curial. *B. Jonson, Chloridia.*

2. The basin of a water-closet so made that, in addition to the ordinary places of entrance of water- and discharge-pipe, there is a contrivance for washing or administering injections: sometimes made as a separate article of bedroom furniture.

bid-hook (bid'hūk), *n.* [A variant of *bead-hook*.] *Naut.*, a small kind of boat-hook.

bidigitate (bi-dij'itāt), *a.* [*< bi-2* + *digitate*.] Having two digits, or two finger-like processes.

biding (bi'ding), *n.* [*< ME. biding, bydyng*; verbal *n.* of *bide*.] 1. An awaiting; expectation.—2. Residence; habitation.

At Antwerp has my constant biding been. *Rouce, Jane Shore, I. 2.*

bidiri, *n.* See *bidri*.

bidogyn (bi-dō'gin), *n.* [*W.*, a dagger: see under *badkin*.] In *Celtic antiq.*, a dagger.

bidri, **bidry**, **bidree** (bid'ri, bid-rē'), *n.* [*Anglo-Ind.*, also *bidery*, *bidiri*, *< Hind. bidri*, *< Bidar*, a town in the state of Hyderabad, India.] A kind of ornamental metal-work of India, consisting essentially of damascening of silver upon some metal ground which is made black by coating it with certain chemicals. The alloy used as the basis of the damascene work varies in composition in different localities; it may be either bronze or brass, in the latter case sometimes containing a very large percentage of zinc. Also called *biddery-ware*.

bidri-ware, **bidri-work**, *n.* Same as *bidri*.

bid-stand (bid'stand), *n.* A cant term for a highwayman.

Why, I tell you, sir: he has been the only *Bid-stand* that ever kept Newmarket, Salisbury-plain, Hockley I the Hole, Gads-hill, and all the high places of any request. *B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.*

biduous (bid'ū-us), *a.* [*< L. biduus*, *< bi-*, two-, + *dies*, day.] Lasting two days only, as some flowers.

bieberite (bē'bēr-it), *n.* [*< Bieber* (see def.) + *-ite*.] Native cobalt sulphate or cobalt vitriol: a decomposition-product of other cobalt minerals found at Bieber, near Frankfort-on-the-Main.

bielaga, *n.* The Russian sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*.

biel (bēld), *n.* [Now only North. E. and Se., in Se. also written *beild*, *biet*; early mod. *E. bielt*, *beeld*, etc., *< ME. beeld*, *beild*, *belde*, *< AS. byldo* (= *OHG. baldi*, *MIIG. belde* = *Goth. balthei*), boldness, courage; *< beald*, bold: see *bold*.] 1†. Boldness; courage; confidence; feeling of security.—2†. Resource; help; relief; means of help or relief; support; sustenance.

For fuid thou gettis name uthir beild, But eit the herbs upon the field. *Sir D. Lyndsay, The Monarchie, I. 1087.*

3. Shelter; refuge; protection. This bosom soft shall be thy beild. *Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xvi. 49.*

The random beild o' clod or stane. *Burns.* Folk mann bow to the bush that they seek beild frae. *Hogg, Brownie, II. 197.*

4. A place of shelter. These evil showers make the low bush better than no beild. *Scott, Monastery, I. III.*

biel (bēld), *r.* [Now only North. E. and Se., in Se. also written *beild*, *biet*, etc.; early mod. *E. bielt*, *beeld*, etc., *< ME. beelden*, *beiden*, *< AS. bieltan*, *byldan* (= *OS. beiltan* = *OHG. baldan*, *MIIG. beiden* = *Goth. balthan*, intr.), make bold, *< beald*, bold: see *bold*, *u.*, and cf. *bold*, *c.*] 1. *trans.* 1†. To make bold; give courage or confidence to.—2. To defend; protect; shelter.

Scorn not the bush that beilds you. *Scott, Monastery, I. xiv.*

II.† intrans. To be bold or confident; grow bold or strong.

biel (bēld), *a.* [*Se.*, also written *beildy*, *< bielt* + *-y*.] Sheltered from the weather; affording shelter.

His honour being under hiding lies a' day, and whiles a' night, in the cove in the dern hag; . . . it's a beildy enough bit. *Scott, Waverley, II. xxviii.*

biemarginate (bi-ē-mār'ji-nāt), *a.* [*< bi-2* + *emarginate*.] In *botom.*, having two emarginations or concavities in the margin.

bien, **bienly**, **bienness**. See *bein*, etc.

biennial (bi-en'i-āl), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. biennium*, a space of two years, *< biennis*, lasting two years (*> biennatis*, adj.), *< bi-* + *annus*, year: see *bi-2* and *annual*.] 1. *a.* 1. Happening or taking place once in two years: as, *biennial* games.

I consider *biennial* elections as a security that the sober second thought of the people shall be law. *Ames (1788).*

2. Continuing or lasting for two years; changed or renewed every two years: said especially of plants.

II. n. 1. A plant which requires two seasons of growth to produce its flowers and fruit, growing one year and flowering, fruiting, and dying the next.—2. An exercise, as a college examination, occurring once in two years.

Sometimes also *bisannual*.

biennially (bi-en'i-āl-i), *adv.* Once in two years; at the return of two years.

bienséance (*F. pron. byān-sā-on's*), *n.* [*F.*, *< bienséant*, becoming, seemly, *< bien* (*< L. bene*), well, + *séant*, becoming, seemly, lit. sitting,

ppr. of *seoir*, sit, besit, < L. *sedere* = E. *sit*.] Decency; decorum; propriety; seemliness.

The rule of observing what the French call the *bienséance* in an allusion has been found out of later years, and in the colder regions of the world.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 160.

He [Sir Robert Peel] scarcely ever offended against either the conventional or the essential *bienséances* of society.

W. R. Greg, *Misc. Essays*, 2d ser., p. 219.

bienvenue (F. pron. byān-vē-nū'), *n.* [Early mod. F. also *benvenue*, ME. *bienvenu*, < OF. (and F.) *bienvenue*, < *bien*, well, + *venu*, coming, pp. of *venir*, < L. *venire*, come.] 1. Welcome.

They hy this have met him,
And given him the *bienvenue*.

Massey, *The Picture*, ii. 2.

2. A fee exacted from a new workman by his fellows, especially in printing-offices.

A new *bien venu*, or sum for drink, was demanded of me by the compositors. I thought it an imposition, as I had paid it below [to the pressmen].

Franklin, *Autobiography*.

bier (bēr), *n.* [The present spelling is perhaps in imitation of the F. *bière*; early mod. E. reg. *beer*, < ME. *beere*, *beer*, *bere*, < AS. *bār* (= OFries. *bēre* = OS. *bāra* = D. *baar* = OHG. *bāra*, MHG. *bāre*, G. *bahre* (> Pr. *bera* = F. *bière*) = Icel. *barar*, mod. *börur*, pl., = Sw. *bär* = Dan. *baare*), a bier, < *beran* (pret. *bær*, pl. *bæron*), bear. Cf. L. *feretrum*, < Gr. *φέρτρον*, and E. *barrow*, from the same ult. root. See *bear*.] 1. A frame, usually of wood, on which to carry a load; a barrow; a litter; a stretcher. Specifically—2. A framework on which a corpse, or the coffin containing it, is laid before burial; also, one on which it is carried to the grave by hand.

After Mass was done, the priest walked down and stood by the bier wheron lay stretched the corpse.

Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, ii. 306.

3. A count of forty threads in the warp or chain of woolen cloth. *Imp. Dict.*

bier-balk (bēr'bāk), *n.* [< *bier* + *balk*, a ridge, a path.] A balk left in a field for the passage of funerals.

A broad and sufficient bier-balk.

Homily for Rogation Week, iv.

bier-right (bēr'rīt), *n.* An ancient ordeal, in which those who were suspected or accused of murder were required to approach and touch the corpse of the murdered person as it lay on the bier. If when touched the corpse bled, this was supposed to indicate the guilt of the person touching it.

biest, biestings, *n.* See *beestings*.

bietle (bē'tl), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A kind of jacket, made of an entire deer-skin, worn by the women of the Apaches. L. Hamilton, *Mex. Handbook*, p. 49.

bifacial (bi-fā'shial), *a.* [< *bi-2* + *facial*.] 1. Having the opposite surfaces alike.—2. In bot., having the opposite faces unlike: as, the *bifacial* arrangement of the parenchyma or green pulp upon the two faces of a leaf. Also *dorsi-ventral*.—3. Having two fronts or principal faces; specifically, having two human faces turned in opposite directions, as a medal or an image.

bifara (bif'ā-rā), *n.* [It., also *bifara*, *pifara*, *pifera*, a pipe: see *pipe*.] In organ-building, a stop the pipes of which are either two-mouthed or sounded in pairs, and are so tuned that the two tones emitted differ slightly in pitch, thus producing a wavy tone. Also called *piffero*, *unda maris*, *celestina*, etc.

bifarious (bi-fā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *bifarius* (= Gr. *διφάριος*), twofold, < *bi-* + *-farius*, < *fa-ri* (= Gr. *φάρι*), speak. Cf. *multifarious*.] Divided into two parts; double; twofold. Specifically—(a) In bot., pointing in two ways, or arranged in two opposite rows, as leaves that grow only on opposite sides of a branch. (b) In zool., two-rowed; two-ranked; dichotomous or dichotomous, as the hairs of a squirrel's tail, or the webs of a feather.

bifariously (bi-fā'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a bifarious manner.

bifasciate (bi-fas'ī-āt), *a.* [< *bi-2* + *fasciate*.] In zool., having two transverse or encircling bands of color.

Bifaxaria (bi-fak-sā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < LL. *bifax*, two-faced, < *bi-*, two-, + *facies*, face.] A genus of polyzoans with two rows of cells facing in opposite directions, typical of the family *Bifaxariidae*.

Bifaxariidae (bi-fak-sā'ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bifaxaria* + *-idae*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Bifaxaria*. The ciliary or zoarium is rigid, biserial, and variously branched; the cells or zoecia are alternate, closely connate back to back, and facing in opposite directions. Eleven existing species are known.

biferous (bif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *bifer*, bearing twice (< *bi-*, twice, + *ferre* = E. *bear*), + *-ous*.] In bot., bearing flowers or fruit twice a year, as some plants in warm climates.

biffin (bif'in), *n.* [Also spelled *beefin*, *beefen* (and, by a false etym., *beaiffin*, as if < F. *beau*, beautiful, + *fin*, fine); a dial. corruption of *beefing*, < *beef* + *-ing*: so called from the red color of the apple.] 1. An excellent cooking-apple cultivated in England, especially in the county of Norfolk. It is often sold in a dried and flattened condition. Hence—2. A baked apple crushed into a flat round cake.

bifid (bi'fid), *a.* [< L. *bifidus*, forked, < *bi-*, two-, + *findere* (*fid-*), cleave, divide, = E. *bite*, q. v.] Cleft or divided into two parts; forked, as the tongue of a snake; specifically, in bot., divided half-way down into two parts; opening with a cleft; divided by a linear sinus, with straight margins.

It will be observed that each of the simple cells has a bifid wart-like projection of the cellulose wall on either side.

W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 263.

Bifid circle, a circle cut at the extremities of a diameter by another circle, in regard to which it is said to be *bifid*.—**Bifid substitution**, in math., a substitution relating to pairs of 8 letters as elements, and proceeding by the rule that the whole 8 are to be distinguished into 2 sets of 4, and that every pair both members of which belong to the same set of 4 is to be replaced by the other pair of the same set of 4, while the rest of the pairs remain unchanged.

bifidate, bifidated (bif'i-dāt, -dā-ted), *a.* [< L. *bifidatus*, equiv. to *bifidus*: see *bifid*.] Same as *bifid*. [Rare.]

bifidity (bi-fid'i-ti), *n.* [< *bifid* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being bifid.

bifilar (bi-fi'lār), *a.* and *n.* [< *bi-2* + *filār*, < L. *filum*, thread: see *fil*.] 1. *a.* Two-threaded; having two threads.—**Bifilar magnetometer**, an instrument invented in 1837 by the mathematician Gauss, depending on the use of the bifilar suspension.—**Bifilar suspension**, an important contrivance for measuring horizontal couples or forces of rotation, first used in the bifilar magnetometer. The needle, bar, disk, or other body which the couple to be measured is to turn is suspended at equal distances from and on opposite sides of its center of gravity by two equally long threads from two fixed points on one higher level. Thus, under the influence of gravity alone, the suspended body comes to equilibrium with the two threads in a vertical plane. When it is turned through any angle about a vertical axis through its center, its weight tends to restore it to its original position; and the moment of this force of restitution can be accurately calculated from the lengths of the threads, the distances of their attachments, and the weight of the suspended body. This moment increases with the angle of displacement up to 90°; consequently, if the force to be measured is not too great, it will, when it is applied, bring the suspended body to equilibrium in a new position, the inclination of which from the old position being observed affords the means of calculating the magnitude of the force.

II. *n.* A micrometer fitted with two threads.

bifilarly (bi-fi'lār-li), *adv.* In a bifilar manner; by means of two threads: as, "supported bifilarly," S. P. Thompson, *Elect. and Mag.*, p. 298.

bifistular, bifistulous (bi-fis'tū-lār, -lus), *a.* [< *bi-2* + *fistular*, *fistulous*.] Having two tubes or channels.

biflabellate (bi-flā-bel'āt), *a.* [< *bi-2* + *flabellate*.] In entom., having short joints, as an antenna, each provided on two opposite sides with a very long, somewhat flattened process, the processes lying close together, so that the whole organ is somewhat fan-like. It is an extreme modification of the bipennate type.

biflagellate (bi-flā-jel'āt), *a.* [< *bi-2* + *flagellum* + *-ate*.] Having two whip-like appendages or flagella: as, a *biflagellate* infusorian.

The "hooked Monad" is another *biflagellate* form.

W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 420.

biflexnode (bi-flek'nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *bi-*, twice, + *flecter*, bend, + *nodus*, node.] In math., a node or point at which a curve crosses itself, and which is at the same time a point of inflection, or a point where the direction of the bending changes. This is a singularity found among quartic and higher curves.

biflorate (bi-flō-rāt), *a.* [< *bi-2* + *florate*.] In bot., bearing two flowers.

biflorous (bi-flō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *biflorus*, < L. *bi-*, two-, + *flor* (*flor-*), flower.] Same as *biflorate*.

bifocal (bi-fō'kal), *a.* [< *bi-2* + *focal*.] Having two foci.

bifoil (bi'fōil), *n.* [< *bi-2* + *foil*.] leaf.] An old and synonymous name of the British plant twayblade, *Listera ovata*.

bifold (bi'fōld), *a.* [< *bi-2* + *-fold*.] Twofold; double; of two kinds, degrees, etc.



Biflexnode.

O madness of discourse,
That cause sets up with and against thyself!
Bi-fold authority! Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

bifolia, *n.* Plural of *bifolium*.

bifoliate (bi-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< *bi-2* + *foliate*.] In bot., having two leaves.

bifoliolate (bi-fō'li-ō-lāt), *a.* [< *bi-2* + *foliolate*.] In bot., having two leaflets: applied to a compound leaf.

bifolium (bi-fō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *bifolia* (-iā). [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *folium*, leaf.] In math., a plane curve having two folia or depressions. See cut under *bitangent*.

bifollicular (bi-fō'lik'ū-lār), *a.* [< *bi-2* + *follicular*.] In bot., having a double follicle, as apocynaceous plants.

biforate (bi-fō'rāt), *a.* [< L. *bi-* + *foratus*, perforated, pp. of *forare* = E. *bore*.] In bot., having two pores or perforations, as the anthers of a rhododendron. Also *biforous*.

biforine (bif'ō-rin), *n.* [< L. *biforis*, two-doored, < *bi-*, two-, + *foris* = E. *door*.] In bot., a minute oval sac found in the interior of the green pulpy part of the leaves of some araceous plants, with an aperture at each end through which raphides are expelled.

Biforipalla (bi-fō-ri-pal'ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *bi-*, two-, + *foris* = E. *door*, + *palla*, mantle.] An order of bivalve mollusks, supposed to be distinguished by having two openings in the mantle, one for the foot and the other for excrement. It was thus based on a misconception. Its constituents were the *Mytilacea* and *Nayades*. Latreille.

biforked (bi'fōrkt), *a.* [< *bi-2* + *forked*. Cf. *bifurcate*.] Having two forks or prongs; two-forked: as, "a biforked beam," Southey.

biform, bifirmed (bi'fōrm, -fōrmd), *a.* [< L. *biformis*, < *bi-*, two-, + *forma*, shape.] Having two forms, bodies, or shapes; double-bodied.

biformity (bi-fōr'mi-ti), *n.* [< *biform* + *-ity*.] The state of being biform; a doubleness of form.

biforous (bi-fō'rus), *a.* Same as *biforate*.

bifoveolate, bifoveolated (bi-fō've-ō-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< *bi-2* + *foveolate*.] In entom., having two round shallow pits or foveæ on the surface.

bifrons (bi'fronz), *a.* [L.: see *bifront*.] Same as *bifront*.

bifront (bi'frunt), *a.* [< L. *bifron(t)-s*, having two foreheads (an epithet of Janus), < *bi-*, two-, + *fron(t)-s*, forehead, front.] Having two fronts or faces, as the god Janus.

bifronted (bi-frun'ted), *a.* [As *bifront* + *-ed*.] Same as *bifront*.

bifurcate (bi-fēr'kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bifurcated*, ppr. *bifurcating*. [< ML. *bifurcatus*, pp. adj., two-forked (cf. L. *bifureus*, two-forked), < L. *bi-*, two-, + *furcatus*, forked: see *furcate*.] To divide into two forks or branches.

The central trunk which runs up the foot-stalk *bifurcates* near the centre of the leaf.

Darwin, *Insectiv. Plants*, p. 247.

At present the Gulf Stream *bifurcates* in mid-Atlantic, one branch passing north-eastwards into the Arctic regions, whilst the larger branch turns south-eastwards by the Azores. J. Croll, *Climate and Cosmology*, p. 148.

bifurcate, bifurcated (bi-fēr'kāt, -kāt-ed), *a.* [< ML. *bifurcatus*: see the verb.] Two-forked; divided into two branches.

bifurcately (bi-fēr'kāt-li), *adv.* In a bifurcate manner.

bifurcation (bi-fēr-kā'shōn), *n.* [< *bifurcate* + *-ion*.] 1. A forking or division into two branches; separation into two parts or things; in optics, same as *double refraction*. See *refraction*.—2. A point at which forking occurs; one or both of the bifurcating parts.

bifurcous (bi-fēr'kus), *a.* [< L. *bifurcus*, two-forked, < *bi-*, two-, + *furca*, a fork.] Same as *bifurcate*.

big¹ (big), *a.* [< ME. *big*, *bigg*, *bigge*, *byg*, etc., powerful, strong, large; origin unknown. The E. dial. *bug*, *bog*, proud, important, self-sufficient, agrees partly in sense, but appears to be unrelated: see *bog³*, *bug⁴*.] 1. Of great strength or power.—2. Having great size; large in bulk or magnitude, absolutely or relatively.

Methinks he seems no bigger than his head.

Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

The world wagged on in its accustomed way, bringing all manner of changes big and little.

W. Black.

3. Great with young; pregnant; ready to give birth; hence, figuratively, full of something important; ready to produce; teeming.

At length the momentous hour arrives, as big with consequences to man as any that ever struck in his history.

Everett, *Orations*, p. 81.

4. Distended; full, as of grief, passion, courage, determination, goodness, etc.

Thy heart is big; get thee apart and weep.
Shak., J. C., III. 1.

For myself, I find my heart too big; I feel I have not patience to look on, whilst you run these forbidden courses.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, III. 3.

5. Tumid; inflated, as with pride; hence, haughty in air or mien, or indicating haughtiness; pompous; proud; boastful: as, big looks; big words.

He began to look big, and take mightily upon him.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, IV.

6. Great as regards influence, standing, wealth, etc. [Colloq.]—**Big game.** See game¹.—**Big tree**, the mammoth tree, *Sequoia gigantea*, found on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada, central California, particularly in the "big-tree grove" in Calaveras county. = **Syn. 2.** Large, etc. (see great), bulky, huge, massive.—5. Lofly, pompous, arrogant, important.

big², bigg² (big), *v.* [**< ME. biggen, byggen, < lecl. bygga, older form byggva (= Sw. bygga = Dan. bygge = AS. būan), build, dwell in, inhabit, a secondary form of būa (pret. pl. byggu) = AS. būan, dwell: see bel, bover, boor.**] 1. **trans.** 1†. To inhabit; occupy.—2†. Reflexively, to locate one's self.—3. To build; erect; fashion. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

O bigged hae they a bigly bower
Fast by the roaring strand.

Rose the Red, and White Lily, in Child's Ballads, V. 174.

II.† **intrans.** To dwell; have a dwelling.

big³, bigg³ (big), *n.* [Sc. and North. E., more commonly **bigg**, early mod. E. also **bygg, bygge**, late ME. **byge**, < lecl. **bygg** = Sw. **bygg** = Dan. **bygg**, barley, = AS. **beor**, grain, ult., like the remotely related **big², bigg²**, < √ **bū**, grow, be, Skt. √ **bhu**, be, Gr. **βύβω**, grow: see **bel**.] A kind of winter barley cultivated in northern Europe, especially in Scotland; properly, four-rowed barley, *Hordeum vulgare*, inferior to but hardier than *H. hexastichon*, of which it is sometimes called a variety. See **bar³**.

biga (bi'gā), *n.* [L., sing. from earlier pl. **bigae**, a pair of horses, a chariot or car drawn by them, contr. of **bijuga**, fem. pl. of **bijugus**, yoked two together, < **bi-**, two-, + **jugum** = E. **yoke**.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a chariot or car drawn by two horses abreast.

bigam¹ (big'am), *n.* [**< ME. bigam**, < OF. **bigame**, < LL. **bigamus**, twice married: see **bigamy**.] A bigamist.

Some parts thereof teach us ordinances of some apostle, as the law of bigamy, or St. Paul's ordaining that a bigamist should not be a deacon or priest.

Bp. Peacock, in his Life by J. Lewis, p. 286.

bigamist (big'a-mist), *n.* [**< bigamy** + **-ist**.] One who has committed bigamy, or had two or more wives or husbands at once.

Lamech the prime bigamist and corrupter of marriage.
Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 202.

bigamous (big'a-mus), *a.* [**< LL. bigamus**: see **bigamy**.] Of or pertaining to bigamy; guilty of bigamy; involving bigamy: as, a bigamous marriage.

And very good reading they [the novels of our grandmothers] were too in their way, though it was not the way of the bigamous and murderous school that has come after them.
N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 223.

bigamy (big'a-mi), *n.* [**< ME. bigamic**, < OF. **bigamic**, < ML. **bigamia**, bigamy, < LL. **bigamus**, twice married, a bigamist (equiv. to Gr. **διγάμος**, > **διγάμια**, bigamy), < L. **bi-** (= Gr. **δι-**), twice, + **γάμος**, marriage.] 1. Literally, double marriage; remarriage during the existence of a former marriage; in law, the offense of having two or more wives or husbands at the same time. To constitute the offense, which by statute law is a felony, it is necessary, by the law of many jurisdictions, that the accused should have actual or constructive knowledge that the first wife or husband was still living when the second one was taken, and that the second marriage should have been one solemnized under the forms of law, and not merely an informal marriage resting on the contract of the parties, or their holding out each other to the world as husband and wife. Where these elements of knowledge and of formality are wanting, the second marriage is still generally invalid, but not bigamous in the criminal sense.

2†. Second marriage; remarriage of a widow or widower. In the early church, before the establishment of clerical celibacy, such remarriage on the part of a man was generally regarded as an impediment to holy orders. Marriage with a widow is called **bigamy** by Shakespeare in Richard III., III. 7.

bigarade (big'a-rād), *n.* [F.] The bitter or Seville orange, *Citrus Aurantium*, variety **Bigaradia**.

bigaroon (big-a-rūn'), *n.* [With term. altered in E., < F. **bigarreau**, white-heart cherry (cf. **bigarrure**, motley, medley, mixture), < **bigarrer**, streak, checker, variegated; of disputed origin.]

The large white-heart cherry, red on one side and white on the other.

bigaster (bi-gas'tēr), *n.* [**< L. bi-**, two-, + Gr. **γαστήρ**, belly.] Same as **bicenter**.

big-bellied (big'bel'id), *a.* 1. Having a large or protuberant belly.

He [William Rufus] was in stature somewhat below the usual size, and big-bellied.
Swift, Hist. Eng.

2. Advanced in pregnancy. [Vulgar.]

big-boned (big'bōnd), *a.* Having large bones; stout; very strong.

Big-boned, and large of limb, with sinews strong.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., III. 45.

big-corned (big'kōrnd), *a.* Having large grains. The strength of big-corn'd powder.

Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, II. 149.

Bigelovia (big-e-lō'vi-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. Jacob Bigelow (1787-1879), a physician and botanist of Boston, U. S. A.] A genus of *Compositae*, nearly related to *Solidago*, containing over 30 species, natives of western North America. They are mostly suffrutescent or shrubby, with narrow and entire leaves, and small rayless heads of yellow flowers. *B. veneta*, from the borders of Mexico, is one of the sources of a drug called *damiana*.

bigemina, *n.* Plural of **bigeminum**.

bigeminate, bigeminated (bi-jem'i-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [**< bi-** + **geminare**. Cf. L. **bigeminus**, doubled.] Twin-forked; doubly paired; bi-conjugate: in bot., said of a decompound leaf having a forked petiole, with a pair of leaflets at the end of each division.

bigeminum (bi-jem'i-num), *n.*; pl. **bigemina** (-ni). [NL., neut. of L. **bigeminus**, doubled, < **bi-**, twice, + **geminus**, twin.] One of the corpora bigemina or twin bodies of the brain; one of the anterior pair (nates cerebri) of the corpora quadrigemina; one of the optic lobes, when there are only two, instead of four as in the higher mammals. Wilder.

big-endian (big-en'di-an), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the Lilliputian party in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" who maintained, in opposition to the **little-endians**, that boiled eggs should be cracked at the big end; hence, one of any corresponding set of disputers about trifles.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to the big end of an egg, or any equally foolish matter, as a subject of controversy.

bigener (bi'jē-ner), *n.* [L., hybrid, mongrel, < **bi-**, two-, + **genus** (**gener-**), kind: see **genus**.] A cross between two species of different genera; a mule.

bigeneric (bi-jē-ner'ik), *a.* [As **bigener** + **-ic**: see **bi-** and **generic**.] Having the characters of two different genera; having the character of a bigener.

bigental (bi-jen'shal), *a.* [**< ML. bigen(t)-s**, of two nations, < **bi-**, two-, + **gen(t)-s**, a nation.] Comprising two tribes or peoples.

big-eye (big'i), *n.* A fish of the genus *Priacanthus* and family *Priacanthidae*: so called from its very large round eyes.

big-foot (big'fit), *n.* [Tr. of the generic name *Megapodius*.] A book-name of a mound-bird of the genus *Megapodius*.

bigg¹, a. An obsolete spelling of **big¹**.

bigg², r. See **big²**.

bigg³, n. See **big³**.

biggah, n. See **begah**.

biggen (big'n), *r.* [**< big¹** + **-en¹**.] I.† **trans.** To make big; increase.

II. **intrans.** 1. To grow big; become larger. [Dialectal].—2. To gain strength after confinement. [North. Eng.]

The gossips regularly wish the lady a good biggining.

Brockett, North Country Words, p. 16.

bigger (big'ēr), *n.* [**< big², bigg²**, + **-er¹**.] A builder. [Scotch.]

biggin¹ (big'in), *n.* [Also written **biggen, biggon**, early mod. E. also **byggen, begin**, < OF. **beguin**, mod. F. **béguin** = It. **beghino**, a cap, so named from that worn by the nuns called **Bequines**, ME. **begine**, **biggin** (early mod. E. **bigin, biggayne**, etc.): see **Beguin**.] 1. A child's cap.—2. A nightcap.

Brow with homely biggin bound.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., IV. 4.

An old woman's biggin for a nightcap.
Massinger, The Picture, IV. 2.

3. In England, the coif of a serjeant at law.—4. A head-dress worn in the later middle ages, and throughout the seventeenth century, by both men and women. That worn by women was broad at the top, with projecting corners, like ears.

biggin² (big'in), *n.* [Another form of **piggin**, q. v.] A small wooden vessel; a can.

biggin³ (big'in), *n.* [Named from the inventor, Mr. Biggin, about 1800.] A kind of coffee-pot containing a strainer for the infusion of the coffee, without allowing the grounds to mix with the infusion. N. E. D.

bigging (big'ing), *n.* [Also **biggin**, < ME. **bigging**, a building, < **biggen**, build: see **big²**.] A building; a habitation; a home. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

biggoni¹, n. An obsolete spelling of **biggin¹**.

biggonet (big'o-net), *n.* [Also **bigonet**, after equiv. OF. **beguinet**; dim. of **biggon**, **biggin¹**, q. v.] A cap or head-dress; a biggin. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

And g'e to me my biggonet,

My bishop's satin gown,

For I maun tell the baillie's wife

That Collin's come to town.

Jean Adams, There's nae Luck.

bigha (big'ā), *n.* Same as **begah**.

bighead (big'hed), *n.* A local name of a Californian species of sculpin, *Scorpenichthys marmoratus*, a fish of the family *Cottidae*. Also called **cabezon**.

bighorn (big'hörn), *n.* 1. The Rocky Mountain sheep, *Ovis montana*: so called from the immense size of the horns, which resemble those of the argali, but are shorter and comparatively stouter and not so spiral. The animal in other respects resembles and is closely related to the argali, of



Bighorn of the Rocky Mountains (*Ovis montana*).

which it is the American representative. In color it is grayish-brown, with whitish buttocks, like the other wild sheep. It stands about 3½ feet high at the withers, and is very stoutly built. It inhabits the higher mountain ranges of the western United States from New Mexico and southern California northward, down nearly or quite to sea-level in the higher latitudes, and is abundant in suitable localities in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, etc. It is much hunted for its flesh, which makes excellent mutton. Like other wild sheep, it is gregarious.

2. The great fossil Irish elk of the peat-bogs, *Cervus megaceros*. [Rare.]

bight (bit), *n.* [**< ME. bycht, bygt**, < AS. **byht**, a bend, a corner (= D. **bocht** = G. **bucht**, a bay, bight, = Sw. Dan. **bugt**, bend, bight of a rope, a bay); cf. **byge**, a bend, angle, < **bigan** (yp. **bogen**), bend, bow: see **bow¹**, and cf. the ult. identical E. **bought¹, bout¹**, and the related **baill¹**, a ring, hoop; see **bout¹**.] 1†. A bend or bending; an angle, especially in a living body, as of the elbow, or the inward bend of a horse's chamber, or the bend of the fore knees.—2. A loop of a rope, in distinction from the ends; any bent part or turn of a rope between the ends.

They put the bight of a rope round Ben's neck and slung him right up to the yard-arm.

S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 95.

3. A narrow bay or recess in a sea-coast between comparatively distant headlands; a long and gradual bend of a coast-line: used especially in the names **Bight** of Benin and of Biafra in Africa, and the Great Australian **Bight** (on the south coast).

The spangle dances in bight and bay.

Tennyson, Sea-Fairies.

On the warm bights of the Florida shores.

D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, III.

4. A similar bend in the shore of a river or a bay, or recess in a mountain; a bay-like indentation. [Rare.]

In the very bite or nook of the bay there was a great inlet of water.

De Foe, Voyage around the World. (N. E. D.)

Bowlone on a bight. See **bowline**.

bight (bit), *c. t.* [**< bight, n.**] To fold or double so as to make one or more bights.

biglandular (bi-glan'dū-lār), *a.* [**< bi-** + **glandular**.] Having two glands.

biglot (bi'glot), *a.* [*L. bi-*, two-, + *Gr. γλωττα*, tongue.] Intw languages; bilingual. *N. E. D.* [Rare.]

bigly (big'li), *adv.* [*ME. bigly*, powerfully, bravely; < *big*¹ + *-ly*².] In a tumid, swelling, blustering manner; haughtily; arrogantly. He brawleth bigly. *Sir T. More, Works*, p. 701.

bigmouth (big'mouth), *n.* A fish of the family *Centrarchidae*, *Channobryttus gulosus*. Also called warmouth. See cut under *Centrarchida*.

bigness (big'ness), *n.* [*big*¹ + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being big; largeness of proportions; size, whether large or small; bulk, absolute or relative.

Hayle of such bygnesse that it slewe both men and beestys. *Fabyan*, I. 238.

Their legs are both of a bigness. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. The bigness and uncouth deformity of the camel.

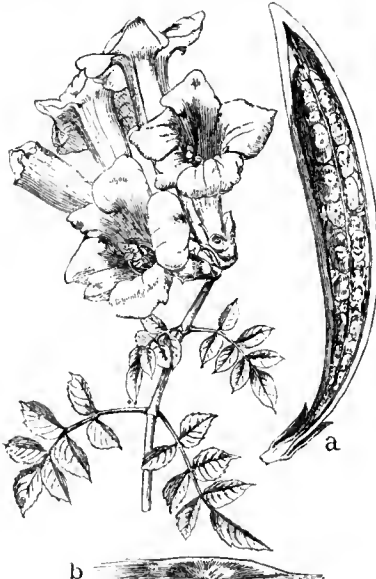
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Large oak, walnut, hickory, ash, beech, poplar, and many other sorts of timber, of surprising bigness.

Beverly, Virginia, ii. ¶ 2.

Bignonia (big-nō'ni-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, named after *Bignon*, librarian to Louis XV.] A genus of plants of many species, natural order *Bignoniaceae*, natives of the warmer portions of the new world. The species are characterized by a twining or climbing stem, frequently in the tropics reaching the tops of the highest trees, with divided leaves and often magnificent trumpet-shaped flowers. In the stems of some species the wood is so arranged as to have a cross-like appearance in section. The most northern species, *B. capreolata* of the southern United States, is frequently cultivated in gardens, and others are ornaments of greenhouses. *B. China* of South America yields an orange-red coloring matter called *chico* (which see).

Bignoniaceae (big-nō'ni-ä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Bignonia* + *-aceae*.] A natural order of monopetalous dicotyledonous plants with irregular



Bignoniaceae.

Flowering Branch of Trumpet-creeper (*Tecoma radicans*), *a.*, opened follicle of same, showing seeds; *b.*, seed of *Catalpa bignonioides*. (From *L. Moout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique."*)

flowers, a pod-like fruit, and winged seeds without albumen. They are trees or shrubby climbers or twiners, natives chiefly of warm regions, and are especially abundant in South America. Of the many genera, the best known are *Bignonia*, *Tecoma* (the trumpet-creeper), including some trees that furnish hard and close-grained woods, *Crescentia* (the calabash-tree), and *Catalpa* of the United States.

bignoniaceous (big-nō'ni-ä'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Bignoniaceae*.

bigold (bi'göld), *n.* The yellow oxeye or corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*. *Gerard*.

bigot (big'ot), *n.* and *a.* [First at end of 16th century, < *F. bigot*, a bigot, a hypocrite, < *OF. bigot*; of disputed origin. Under this form two or more independent words appear to have been confused, involving the etym. in a mass of fable and conjecture. Whatever its origin, *bigot*, as a vague term of contempt, came to be confused with *Beguine* and *Beghard*. This confusion appears in *ML. Biguthi*, *Bigutte*, used in the 15th century as equivalents of *Beghardi* and *Beguine*. See *Beghard* and *Beguine*.] I. *n.* 1. A hypocritical professor of religion; a hypocrite; also, a superstitious adherent of religion. *N. E. D.*—2. A person who is obstinate-

ly and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious or other creed, opinion, practice, or ritual; a person who is illiberally attached to any opinion, system of belief, or party organization; an intolerant dogmatist.

In philosophy and religion the bigots of all parties are generally the most positive. *Watts*.

The bigots of the iron time
Had called his harmless art a crime.

Scott, L. of L. M., Int.

The existence of genuine piety amid serious errors is forgotten, or rather rejected, by certain illiberal minds, the bigots of exclusive ecclesiastical hypotheses, who, in maintaining that "out of the church there can be no salvation," would have us believe that there is none out of their own.

Is. Taylor, Spiritual Despotism, § 10.

II. *a.* Same as *bigoted*.

In a country more bigot than ours.

Dryden, Ded. of Limberham.

bigoted (big'ot-ed), *a.* [*bigot* + *-ed*².] Having the character of a bigot; obstinately and blindly wedded to a particular creed, opinion, practice, or ritual; unreasonably and intolerantly devoted to a system of belief, an opinion, or a party. Also rarely spelled *bigotted*.

A more abject, slavish, and bigoted generation. *Steele*.
So nursed and bigoted to strife. *Byron*.

A bigoted Tory and High Churchman.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvii.

bigotedly (big'ot-ed-li), *adv.* In a bigoted manner; with irrational zeal.

bigotical (bi-got'ik-äl), *a.* [*bigot* + *-ical*.] Bigoted.

Some bigotical religionists.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 18.

bigotry (big'ot-ri), *n.*; *pl. bigotries* (-riz). [*< F. bigoterie*, < *bigot*.] The character or mode of thought of a bigot; obstinate and unreasonable attachment to a particular creed, opinion, practice, ritual, or party organization; excessive zeal or warmth in favor of a party, sect, or opinion; intolerance of the opinions of others.

Those bigotries which all good and sensible men despise. *Pope*.

Were it not for a bigotry to our own tenets, we could hardly imagine that so many absurd, wicked, and bloody principles should pretend to support themselves by the gospel. *Watts*.

James was now a Roman Catholic. Religious bigotry had become the dominant sentiment of his narrow and stubborn mind. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, ii.

= *Syn.* *Credulity*, *Fanaticism*, etc. (see *superstition*), narrow-mindedness, prejudice, intolerance.

bigroot (big'röt), *n.* The name in California of species of *Megarrhiza*, a cucurbitaceous vine the roots of which grow to an immense size.

big-sounding (big'soun'ding), *a.* Having a pompous sound.

Big-sounding sentences and words of state.

Ep. Hall, Satires, i. 3.

big-swollen, big-swoln (big'swō'len, -swōln), *a.* Greatly inflated; swelled to great bulk; turgid; ready to burst.

My big-swoln heart. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

biguttate (bi-gut'ät), *a.* [*< bi-* + *guttate*.] In *zool.*, marked with two small spots.

bigwig (big'wig), *n.* [*< big*¹ + *wig*, in reference to the large wigs worn in Great Britain by judges and others in authority.] A great man; a person of consequence; one high in authority or rank. [*Slang.*]

Her husband was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, a Conseiller d'Etat, or other French big-wig.

Thackeray, Newcomes, xli.

bigwigged (big'wigd), *a.* Pompous; solemnly authoritative.

Towards nightfall comes the chariot of a physician and deposits its bigwigged and solemn burden.

Hawthorne, Twice-Told Tales, I.

bihamate (bi-hä'mät), *a.* [*< bi-* + *hamate*.] Doubly hooked; having two hooks.

The bihamate "spicules of the sarcodæ" so characteristic of the genus *Eupheria* and its allies.

Sir C. W. Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 113.

bihourly (bi-our'li), *a.* and *adv.* [*< bi-* + *hourly*.] Every two hours; once every two hours: as, *bihourly* observations.

bihydroguret (bi-hi-drog'ü-ret), *n.* [*< bi-* + *hydrog(en)* + *-uret*.] A compound of hydrogen with a non-metallic or negative element or radical, in the proportion of two atoms of hydrogen to one atom or group of the other member of the compound.

bijou (bē-zhō'), *n.* [*F.*; of unknown origin.] 1. A jewel; specifically, a jewel of gold richly wrought in the metal itself without the aid of precious stones. See *bijouterie*. Hence—2.

An object of beauty of small size; something delicately pretty; any relatively small charming object.

bijouterie (bē-zhō'trē), *n.* [*F.*, < *bijou*.] Jewellery; small ornaments for personal decoration; specifically, jewelry of gold richly adorned in the metal itself, with little or no use of precious stones.

bijoutry (bē-zhō'tri), *n.* Same as *bijouterie*.

bijugate (bi-jō'gät), *a.* [*< bi-* + *jugate*.] 1. In *numis.*, bearing two profile heads, one of them overlapping the other. See cut under *accolated*.—2. In *bot.*, having two pairs of leaflets or pinnae: used of pinnated leaves.

bijugous (bi-jō'gus), *a.* [*< L. bijugus*, yoked two together: see *biga*.] Same as *bijugate*.

bijugue (bi'jög), *n.* [*< L. bijugus*, yoked two together: see *bijugous*.] A double bottle consisting of two complete vessels attached to each other by strips of the same material, so that they form one piece.

bike (bik), *n.* [*Sc.*, also written *byke*, < *ME. bike*, *byke*, a hive.] A nest of wild bees, hornets, or wasps.

The smelle of my son is lyke
To a feld with flouris, or hony byke.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 43.

bikh (bik), *n.* The name given by the natives of Nepal to a most virulent poison derived from the roots of *Aconitum ferox* and probably other species of aconite, and to the roots themselves; Nepal aconite. Also called *bish*, *bishma*, or *bisk*.

bikos (bi'kos), *n.*; *pl. bikoi* (-koi). [*Gr. βίκος*; see *beaker*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a form of earthenware vase, usually of large size, used, like other large vases of similar character, for storing provisions, liquids, etc. It was shaped like a stamnos with handles, and is mentioned also as made of small size, sometimes in glass, to serve as a drinking-vessel or a perfume-jar.

bikshu (bik'shō), *n.* [*Skt. bhikshu*.] A Buddhist mendicant monk.

bikshuni (bik'shō-nē), *n.* [*Skt. bhikshuni*.] A Buddhist nun.

bill (bil), *n.* [Also called *billard* and *billet*; origin obscure; perhaps connected with *billet*², a stick or club.] A local English name of the coal-fish, *Pollachius virens*.

bilabe (bi'lāb), *n.* [*< L. bi-*, two-, + *labium*, lip.] In *surg.*, an instrument for removing small foreign bodies from the bladder through the urethra.

bilabiate (bi-lā'bi-ät), *a.* [*< bi-* + *labiate*.] 1. Possessing, or having the appearance of, possessing, two lips: in *bot.*, applied to an irregular corolla or calyx whose lobes are so arranged as to form an upper and a lower lip. This character prevails in the natural order *Labiate*, and is frequent in some other orders.

2. In *conch.*, having the outer lip doubled by a thickening behind the margin or true lip.

bilabiation (bi-lā-bi-ä'shon), *n.* [*< bilabiate* + *-ion*.] The quality or condition of being two-lipped, or having two lips; a bilabiate formation. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX, 319.

bilacinate (bi-lä-sin'ä-tä), *a.* [*< bi-* + *laciniate*.] In *bot.*, doubly laciniate.

bilalo (bi-lä'lō), *n.* [Also written *guilala*; a native name.] A two-masted passenger-boat, about 65 feet long and 10 feet broad, peculiar to Manila bay. It carries an outrigger for use when the wind blows fresh, and has a large cabin behind the mainmast.

bilamellate (bi-lam'e-lät), *a.* [*< bi-* + *lamellate*.] Doubly lamellate; having two lamellæ; specifically, in *bot.*, composed of two plates and as many stigmata and placentas, or bearing two plates, as the lip of some orchids.

bilamellated (bi-lam'e-lä-ted), *a.* Same as *bilamellate*.

bilaminar (bi-lam'i-när), *a.* [*< bi-* + *laminar*.] Consisting of two thin plates or laminae; two-layered.

bilaminate (bi-lam'i-nät), *a.* [*< bi-* + *laminare*.] Having two plates or laminae.

bilan (F. pron. bē-lōn'), *n.* [*F.*, < *LL. bilanx* (sc. *libra*), a balance: see *balance*.] A balance-sheet: the name given in Louisiana to a book in which merchants keep account of their assets and liabilities.

bilandt, *n.* See *byland*.

bilander (bil'an-dër or bi'lan-dër), *n.* [Also *bylander* (cf. *F. belandre*), < *D. bijlander*, < *bij*, =



Bilabiate Calyx and Corolla of *Salvia* (sage).

E. byl, + *land* = *E. land*.] A small merchant vessel with two masts, and the mainsail bent to the whole length of a yard, hanging fore and aft, and inclined to the horizon at an angle of about 45 degrees, the foremost lower corner, called the *tack*, being secured to a ring-bolt in the deck, and the aftermost, or *sheet*,



Bilander.

to the taffrail. Few vessels are now rigged in this manner. The bilander is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men, and used chiefly in the canals of the Low Countries.

Why choose we, then, like *bilanders* to creep
Along the coast, and land in view to keep?

Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 128.

bilateral (bi-lat'e-ral), *a.* [*< NL. bilateralis, < L. bi- + latus (later), side: see lateral.*] 1. Having two sides; of or pertaining to two sides; two-sided.

The *bilateral* movements escape in cases of hemiplegia in spite of destruction of some of the nervous arrangements representing them. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 175.*

2. In *bot.*, having the sides different.

The vegetation in all *Hepaticæ* is *bilateral*, that is, differently developed on the upper and under sides.

Bull. of Ill. State Laboratory, II. 6.

3. In *biol.*, having the sides symmetrical.—**Bilateral contract**, in *law*, a contract which binds the parties to perform reciprocal obligations each toward the other. *Rapajle and Lawrence.*—**Bilateral restriction**, in *logic*, the restriction of a proposition at once in its subject and in its predicate, as in the following example: All triangle is all trilateral; some triangle is some trilateral.—**Bilateral symmetry**, the symmetry of right and left halves or other parts of the body; *sinistroidextral* symmetry; transverse antitropy. Also called *lateritropy*.

In both the foregoing cases it is the *bilateral symmetry* which is so peculiarly characteristic of locomotive power. *W. B. Carpenter, Prin. of Physiol.*

Bilateralism (bi-lat'e-ral-izm), *n. pl.* [*< NL. neut. pl. of bilateralis: see bilateral.*] 1. A collective name of those animals which exhibit bilaterality or bilateral symmetry, as of right and left sides. *J. A. Ryder.*—2. A division of *Amphibolacaria* represented by *Balanoglossus* alone, contrasted with other echinoderms which are called *Radiata*. *Metschnikoff.*

bilateralism (bi-lat'e-ral-izm), *n.* [*< bilateral + -ism.*] The state or quality of being bilateral; bilateral symmetry.

bilaterality (bi-lat'e-ral-i-ti), *n.* [*< bilateral + -ity.*] Same as *bilateralism*.

bilaterally (bi-lat'e-ral-i), *adv.* In a bilateral manner; on both sides; as, a *bilaterally* symmetrical larva.

bilateralness (bi-lat'e-ral-nes), *n.* [*< bilateral + -ness.*] The state or quality of being bilateral; bilateralism; in *zool.*, bilateral symmetry.

In the *Sycamore* and the *Vine* we have a cleft type of leaf in which a decided *bilateralness* of form co-exists with a decided *bilateralness* of conditions.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 229.

bilberry (bil'ber'i), *n.*; *pl. bilberries (-iz).* [Formerly also spelled *bill-berry* and *bull-berry*. The last form, if not simulated, is prob. right, *< bull + berry*.] Another species, the red whortleberry, is named *cowberry*, and the *NL.* name of the genus, *Vaccinium*, means 'cowberry.' The word *bull* enters into the names of several other plants, as *bulwheed*, *bulheort*, *bulrush*. Cf. *hariberry*, another name for *bilberry*. But the relation of the equiv. *Dan. bölle-bær*, also simply *bölle*, whortleberry, to *Dan. böll*, a castrated bull (cf. *leel. böll* = *Norw. böll* = *E. bull*), is not clear. The usual *Dan.* term for bull is *tyr* = *Sw. tjur* = *leel. stjör* = *E. steer*. The name *bilberry* is of different origin: see *blackberry*.] 1. A shrub and its fruit, *Vaccinium Myrtillus*. In Scotland the bilberry is usually called *blackberry*, from its blue or dark-blue color. See *Vaccinium* and *whortleberry*.

2. A name sometimes given in the United States to the fruit of the shad-bush, *Amelanchier Canadensis*.—**Bog-bilberry**, *Vaccinium uliginosum* of the United States and Europe.—**Dwarf bilberry**, *V. cespitosum*.—**Jamaica bilberry**, *V. meridionale*.

bilbo (bil'bō), *n.*; *pl. bilboes or -bos (-bōz).* [Early mod. *E.* also *bilboe*, *bilboe*, *bilboa*, prop. a sword of *Bilbao* (in *E.* formerly *Bilboa*) in

Spain, such swords being, like these of Toledo (see *Toledo*), held in high esteem for their temper.] 1. Formerly, a sword or sword-blade, famous for extreme elasticity, made in Bilbao in Spain.

Compass'd like a good *bilbo* in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head.

Shak., M. W. of W., III. 5.

Hence—2. Any sword. [Poetical.]

At *Pollters bath'd* their *bilboes* in French blood.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xvi. 72.

bilbo (bil'bō), *n.*; *pl. bilboes or -bos (-bōz).* [Early mod. *E.* also *bilbow*, *bilboe*, usually in *pl.*; prob. so named, like *bilba*, from *Bilbao* in Spain; but direct evidence is lacking.] A



Bilboes, from the Tower of London.

long bar or bolt of iron having sliding shackles and a lock, formerly used to confine the feet of prisoners or offenders, especially on board ship: usually in the plural.

Methought I lay

Worse than the mutines in the *bilboes*.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

bilbo-man (bil'bō-man), *n.* A swordsmen.

You are much bound to your *bilbo-men*;

I am glad you are straight again, captain.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 3.

bilboquet (bil'bō-ket'), *n.* [Also dial., in def. 2, *bilboketch*, *bilbocatch*, *bilkerketch*, etc., *< F. bilboquet*, *OF. bilboquet*, *bilbeauquet*; origin obscure.] 1. A gardener's measuring-eord or -line. *Cotgrave.*—2. The toy called eup-and-ball.—3. An 8-inch mortar for throwing shells.—4. An implement for curling hair. *Fairholt.*

bilcock (bil'kok), *n.* [Also called *bidcock*, *< bil- or bid- (origin unknown) + cock*.] The

water-rail of Europe, *Rallus aquaticus*.

bildt, bildert. Old spellings of *build, builder*.

bildstein (bild'stīn), *n.* [*G.*, *< bild*, image, figure (*< MHG. bilde*, *< OHG. bilidi* (= *OS. bilithi* = *OFries. *bilethe*, *byld* = *D. beel* = *Sw. be-lite* (also *bild*, prob. borrowed) = *Dan. billed*, *billed*), prob. *< bi- = E. AS. bi-, by-, + lid = OS. lith = Goth. lithus = E. lith*, a limb, member: see *by-, be-1, and lith*), + *stein = E. stone*.] Same as *agmatolite*.

bile (bil), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *byle*, *< ME. bile*, *byle* (occasionally *biet*, *beel*, *> E. beal*, prop. a dial. form: see *beal*), *< AS. byle = OFries. beil, bel = MD. bule, D. buil = LG. bule, buile = MHG. biule, G. beule, bile, = leel. begla = Sw. bula = Dan. bule, bugle*, a swelling; cf. *leel. böla = Sw. böld = Dan. byld*, a blain, a blister; *< Teut. √ *bul*, seen in causal form in the *Goth. ufbaujan*, puff up; cf. *boll*.] *Bile* is the true *E.* form, still retained in the vernacular speech; but, owing to a confusion with the verb *boil* (or perhaps with the *D.* form *buil*, pron. nearly as *E. boil*), the word has taken in mod. literary *E.* the corrupt form *boil*. See *boil*.] An inflamed tumor; a boil. See *boil*.

bile (bil), *n.* [*< F. bile*, *< L. bilis*, bile, anger; *atra* (or *nigra*) *bilis*, equiv. to *Gr. μελαγχολία*, black bile: see *atrabile*, *melancholy*.] 1. A yellow bitter liquid secreted by the liver and collected by the biliary ducts to be conveyed into the duodenum. Its most important constituents are the bile-salts, sodium glycocholate and sodium taurocholate, and the bile-pigments, bilirubin and biliverdin, with cholesterol. The bile renders the contents of the duodenum alkaline. It aids the emulsionizing of the fats, apparently by increasing the solubility of soaps, assists the passage of the fats through the intestinal walls, and stimulates peristalsis. Also called *gall*. 2. Figuratively, ill nature; peevishness; bitterness of feeling: because the bile was fancied to be the seat of ill humor.

Nothing appears to have stirred his *bile* so much at Yuste as the proceedings of some members of the board of trade at Seville. *Prescott.*

Black bile. See *atrabile*.

bile (bil), *n.* An obsolete form of *bill*.

bilection (bi-lek'shon), *n.* Same as *bolection*.

bile-cyst (bil'sist), *n.* In *anat.*, the gall-bladder.

bile-duct (bil'dukt), *n.* A duct or canal conveying bile; a gall-duct.

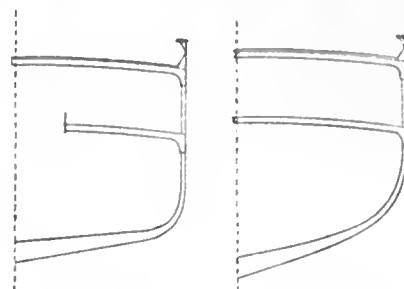
bile-pigment (bil'pig'ment), *n.* One of the coloring matters in the bile. *Bilirubin* is the chief coloring matter in the bile of carnivorous animals and of man; *biliverdin* is the greenish pigment in the bile of herbivorous animals. A considerable number of other bile-pigments have been described, some of which are probably mixtures of pigments, and others oxidation or reduction products not existing in the living body.

bilestone (bil'stōn), *n.* A biliary calculus or gallstone.

bileve (bil've), *v.* See *believe*.

believe (bil've), *v.* See *believe*.

bilge (bilj), *n.* [In 17th century also *bildge* and *billage*; var. of *bulge*: see *bulge*.] 1. The wider part or belly of a cask, which is usually in the middle.—2. The breadth of a ship's



Hard Bilge.

Easy Bilge.

bottom, or that part of her floor which approaches a horizontal direction, and on which she would rest if aground.

bilge (bilj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bilged*, pp. *bilging*. [*< bilge, n.*] I. *intr.* 1. *Naut.*, to suffer a fracture in the bilge; spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge.—2. To bulge or swell out.

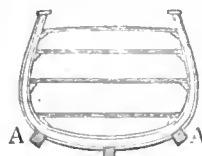
II. *trans.* To break or stave in (the bilge or bottom of a ship).

bilge-board (bilj'bōrd), *n.* In ship-building, one of the boards used to cover the timbers where the bilge-water collects.

bilge-coad (bilj'kōd), *n.* Same as *bilgewater*.

bilge-free (bilj'frē), *a.* *Naut.*, so stowed on beds that no weight rests on the bilge: said of a cask.

bilge-keel (bilj'kēl), *n.* [*< bilge + keel*.] *Naut.*, a piece of timber fastened edgewise under the bottom of a ship, for the purpose of keeping her from rolling heavily and from drifting to leeward. Also called *bilge-piece*.



A, A, Bilge-keels.

bilge-keelson (bilj'kel'son), *n.* A timber extending fore and aft in a ship, inside the bilge, to strengthen the frame.

bilge-piece (bilj'pēs), *n.* Same as *bilge-keel*.

bilge-plank (bilj'plangk), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the thick planks which run round the bilge of a ship, both inside and outside.

bilge-pump (bilj'pump), *n.* *Naut.*, a pump for removing bilge-water from a ship.

bilge-water (bilj'wā'tēr), *n.* *Naut.*, water which enters a ship and lies upon her bilge or bottom. If allowed to remain, it acquires an offensive penetrating smell.—**Bilge-water discharge**, a device for discharging bilge-water automatically.

bilgeways (bilj'wāz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, a series of timbers placed on each side of a vessel on the launching-ways, to assist in supporting her hull in launching. Also called *bulgeways* and *bilge-crad*. See *cut under launch*.

bilgy (bil'ji), *a.* [*< bilge + -y*.] Having the properties (as the smell, etc.) of bilge-water.

Bilharzia (bil-hir'zi-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, named after Theodor Bilharz, an old helminthologist.] A genus of the order *Trematodea*, or fluke-worms, endoparasitic in the blood-vessels of man, especially in the urinary organs, the ova escaping through an ulceration which the presence of the parent causes. The animal is dioecious, the male being the larger and retaining the female in a gynecophore or canal formed by an involution of the edges of the concave side of the body.

biliary (bil'i-ä-ri), *a.* [= *F. biliaire*, *< NL. bilialis*, *< L. bilis*, bile.] 1. Belonging to the bile; conveying the bile: as, a *biliary* duct.—2. Biliary. [Rare.]—**Biliary calculus**, a concretion which forms in the gall-bladder or bile-ducts; gallstone. These calculi are usually composed for the most part of cholesterol.—**Biliary colic**. See *colic*.—**Biliary duct**. See *duct*.

biliation (bil-i-ä'shon), *n.* [*< NL. *bilitatio(n)-, < L. bilis*, bile.] The excretion of bile. *Dun-glison.*

bilicynanin (bil-i-si'ä-nin), *n.* [*< L. bilis*, bile, + *E. cyanin*.] A product of the oxidation of bilirubin which appears blue in an acid and violet in a neutral solution. See *bilirubin*.

bilifulvin (bil-i-ful'vin), *n.* [*< L. bilis*, bile, + *fulvus*, fulvous.] An old name for more or less impure bilirubin.

bilifuscin (bil-i-fus'in), *n.* [*L. bilis, bile, + fuscus, fuscous, + -in²*.] A substance described as existing in very small quantities in gallstones. It is of a dark-green color, insoluble in water, chloroform, and ether, soluble in alcohol and alkalis, and reacts with nitric acid like bilirubin. Its formula is $C_{16}H_{20}N_2O_4$.

billiumin (bil-i-hū'min), *n.* [*L. bilis, bile, + humus, ground, + -in²*.] The insoluble blackish residue left after bile or gallstones have been exhausted by ether, water, chloroform, alcohol, and dilute acids.

billimbi, bilimbing (bi-lim'bi, -bing), *n.* [Also *bilimby, blimbing*, repr. Tamil *bilimbi*, Malay *bilimbing*, Singalese *bilin*.] The native name of the fruit of an East Indian tree-sorrel, *Averrhoa Bilimbi*. It is very acid, but is much esteemed when made into syrup, candied, or pickled. See *Averrhoa*.

billiment, n. [Also *billiment, belliment*, etc., by aphesis for *habilliment*.] An ornamental part of a woman's dress; especially, the attire of the head or neck.

Then beganne alle the gentylwomen of Yngland to were Frenche whoodes with bellimentes of golde.

Chron. of Grey Friars (1556), ed. Camden Soc.

Billiment lace, an ornamental lace used in the sixteenth century for trimming.

billin (bil'in), *n.* [*L. bilis, bile, + -in²*.] The mixture of sodium glycocholate and taurocholate isolated from the bile, constituting a gummy mass of a pale-yellow color.

billinear (bi-lin'ē-ār), *a.* [*bi² + linea, line, + -ar*.] Consisting of or having reference to two lines: as, *billinear* coordinates.

billineate (bi-lin'ē-āt), *a.* [*L. bi-, two-, + linea, line, + -ate¹*.] In *zool.*, marked with two lines, generally parallel.

billineate (bi-lin'ē-āt), *a.* Same as *billineate*.

bilingual (bi-ling'gwāl), *a.* [*L. bilinguis, speaking two languages, < bi-, two-, + lingua = E. tongue, language*.] 1. Containing or expressed in two languages; recorded in two versions of different language.

I endeavored by the help of a *bilingual* inscription to determine the values of certain of the Hittite characters.

A. H. Sayce, Pref. to Schliemann's *Troja*, p. xxiii.

2. Speaking two languages or a mixture of two. [Rare.]

Large numbers of Chinese, Arabs, and Africans, who come to India for a short or long time, and become practically *bilingual*. R. N. Cust, *Mod. Langs. E. Ind.*, p. 16.

bilingual (bi-ling'gwār), *a.* Same as *bilingual*.

bilinguist (bi-ling'gwist), *n.* [*L. bilinguis (see bilingual), after linguist*.] One who speaks two languages. Hamilton.

bilinguous (bi-ling'gwus), *a.* [*L. bilinguis: see bilingual*.] Having two tongues, or speaking two languages. Johnson.

bilious (bil'yus), *a.* [*L. biliosus, full of bile, < bilis, bile: see bile²*.] 1. Of or pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, bile.—2. In *pathol.*, noting, subject to, or characterized by a disordered condition of the system, once supposed to depend on a derangement of the secretion of bile, marked by anorexia, furred tongue, a bad taste in the mouth, dull headache, drowsiness, disturbed sleep, with general malaise and depression. It is peculiarly amenable to mercurial cathartics. This state seems to depend on a subacute dyspepsia, with possibly a derangement of the elaborative functions of the liver.

3. Suffering from biliousness.—4. Figuratively, choleric; testy; cross.

Controversy seems altogether to have been the very breath of his nostrils; he was called, and not without reason, "bilious Bale." A. W. Ward, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, I, 105.

At constant quarrel with the angry and bilious island legislature. Emerson, *West Indian Emancipation*.

They straight grew bilious, wished their money back, Repented them, no doubt.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, I, 216.

biliousness (bil'yus-nes), *n.* [*bilious + -ness*.] The condition of being bilious.

biliphæin (bi-lī-fē'in), *n.* [Also written *biliphæin*, *biliphæin*, < *L. bilis, bile, + Gr. φαῖος, dusky, dun-gray, + -in²*.] A name formerly given to an impure bilirubin. Also *cholophæin*.

biliprasin (bi-lī-prā'sin), *n.* [*L. bilis, bile, + prasinum, a leek (see prase, prason), + -in²*.] A bile-pigment found in human gallstones and in the bile of neat cattle, and regarded by some authorities as identical with biliverdin.

bilipurpin (bi-lī-pēr'pin), *n.* [*L. bilis, bile, + purpura, purple color, + -in²*.] A purple compound obtained from biliverdin. See *bilipigment*.

bilirubin (bi-lī-rō'bin), *n.* [*L. bilis, bile, + rub(er), red, + -in²*.] A red bile-pigment, the

chief coloring matter of human bile and that of carnivorous animals, to which the formula $C_{42}H_{62}N_2O_5$ has been given. When isolated it forms an orange-red powder or red rhombic prisms. It is insoluble in water, little soluble in alcohol and ether, but readily soluble in chloroform or alkalis.

biliteral (bi-lit'ē-ral), *a.* and *n.* [*L. bi-, two-, + litera, littera, letter: see literal*.] 1. *a.* Consisting of two letters: as, a *biliteral* root in language. Sir W. Jones.

Although we may call all these verbal bases roots, they stand to the first class in about the same relation as the triliteral Semitic roots to the more primitive biliteral.

Max Müller, *Sci. of Lang.*, p. 263.

II. *n.* A word, root, or syllable formed of two letters.

biliter [F. *biliter* = Sp. *biliter* = Pg. *biliter* = It. *biliter*, also in older form F. *bléter*, OF. *blète* (> ME. *blète*), etc., < *L. biliter* (acc. *biliter*), < *bi-* (E. *bi-*) + *-liter* (E. *-ty*), being the termination of nouns from adjectives in *-bilis*: see *ble*.] A termination of English nouns from adjectives in *-ble*, as in *nobility, capability, credibility*, etc., from *noble, capable, credible*, etc. See *-able*.

biliverdin (bi-lī-vēr'din), *n.* [*L. bilis, bile, + F. verd (see vert), green, + -in²*.] The green pigment found in the bile of herbivorous animals, to which the formula $C_{42}H_{62}N_2O_5$ has been given. It is produced artificially by the oxidation of bilirubin. See *biliprasin*.

bilk (bilk), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; appar. slang; by some supposed to be a minced form of *balk*.] (Cf. the senses of *bilk*, *n.*) 1. In *cribbage*, to balk or spoil any one's score in his crib.—2. To frustrate or disappoint.—3. To deceive or defraud; leave in the lurch; cheat; often with *of*: as, to *bilk* one of his due; to *bilk* a creditor; "don't you *bilk* me," *Spectator*.—4. To evade or escape from; dodge; elude.

I don't intend to *bilk* my lodgings. Fielding.

He cannot drink five bottles, *bilk* the score, Then kill a constable, and drink five more.

Cowper, *Progress of Error*, I, 193.

bilk (bilk), *n.* [See the verb.] 1. In *cribbage*, the spoiling of one's score in the crib.—2. Nothing; vain words.

Tub. He will have the last word, though he talk *bilk* for t.

Hugh. *Bilk!* what's that? Tub. Why, nothing; a word signifying nothing, and borrowed here to express nothing.

B. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, I, 1.

Bilk is said to be an Arabic word, and signifies nothing; cribbage players understand it best.

Blount, *Glossographia* (ed. 1681), p. 85.

[To call a word "Arabic" or "Hebrew" was and still is a way of dignifying slang or jargon.]

3. A trick; a fraud. [Rare].—4. A cheat; a swindler.

bilk (bilk), *a.* [See the verb.] Fallacious; unreliable.

To that [Oates's plot] and the author's *bilk* account of it I am approaching.

Roger North, *Examen*, p. 129.

bill (bil), *n.* [*ME. bill, bil, bille, bile, < AS. bile, beak, also used of an elephant's proboscis; not found in other Teut. languages; prob. connected with bill²*. The Ir. Gael. *bil*, beak, mouth, is appar. of E. origin.] 1. The beak or neb of a bird. It consists of the upper and lower mandibles, so far as these are sheathed in horn. The apressed edges of the mandibles are the *culmen* or *ridge*; and the corresponding line of the lower mandible, the *gonys* or *keel*. The *nasal fossa* is a pit, usually close to the base of the upper mandible, in which the nostrils open; a sheath at the base of the

bill is the *cere*. The leading shapes of the bill among birds are technically expressed by derivatives and compounds of *rostrum* (which see), as *conirostral*, *dentirostral*, *tennirostral*, *fissirostral*, *curvirostral*, *pressirostral*, *longirostral*, *culirostral*, *lamellirostral*, etc.; and many other descriptive terms are equally technical in this application.

The *bill* is hand and mouth in one; the instrument of prehension. As hand, it takes, holds, and carries food or other substances, and in many instances feels; as mouth, it tears, cuts, or crushes, according to the nature of the substances taken; assuming the functions of both lips and teeth, neither of which do any recent birds possess.

Coues, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 100.

2. To that [Oates's plot] and the author's *bilk* account of it I am approaching.

Roger North, *Examen*, p. 129.

bill (bil), *n.* [*ME. bill, bil, bille, bile, < AS. bile, beak, also used of an elephant's proboscis; not found in other Teut. languages; prob. connected with bill²*. The Ir. Gael. *bil*, beak, mouth, is appar. of E. origin.] 1. The beak or neb of a bird. It consists of the upper and lower mandibles, so far as these are sheathed in horn. The apressed edges of the mandibles are the *culmen* or *ridge*; and the corresponding line of the lower mandible, the *gonys* or *keel*. The *nasal fossa* is a pit, usually close to the base of the upper mandible, in which the nostrils open; a sheath at the base of the

bill is the *cere*. The leading shapes of the bill among birds are technically expressed by derivatives and compounds of *rostrum* (which see), as *conirostral*, *dentirostral*, *tennirostral*, *fissirostral*, *curvirostral*, *pressirostral*, *longirostral*, *culirostral*, *lamellirostral*, etc.; and many other descriptive terms are equally technical in this application.

The *bill* is hand and mouth in one; the instrument of prehension. As hand, it takes, holds, and carries food or other substances, and in many instances feels; as mouth, it tears, cuts, or crushes, according to the nature of the substances taken; assuming the functions of both lips and teeth, neither of which do any recent birds possess.

Coues, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 100.

2. To that [Oates's plot] and the author's *bilk* account of it I am approaching.

Roger North, *Examen*, p. 129.

bill (bil), *n.* [*ME. bill, bil, bille, bile, < AS. bile, beak, also used of an elephant's proboscis; not found in other Teut. languages; prob. connected with bill²*. The Ir. Gael. *bil*, beak, mouth, is appar. of E. origin.] 1. The beak or neb of a bird. It consists of the upper and lower mandibles, so far as these are sheathed in horn. The apressed edges of the mandibles are the *culmen* or *ridge*; and the corresponding line of the lower mandible, the *gonys* or *keel*. The *nasal fossa* is a pit, usually close to the base of the upper mandible, in which the nostrils open; a sheath at the base of the

bill is the *cere*. The leading shapes of the bill among birds are technically expressed by derivatives and compounds of *rostrum* (which see), as *conirostral*, *dentirostral*, *tennirostral*, *fissirostral*, *curvirostral*, *pressirostral*, *longirostral*, *culirostral*, *lamellirostral*, etc.; and many other descriptive terms are equally technical in this application.

The *bill* is hand and mouth in one; the instrument of prehension. As hand, it takes, holds, and carries food or other substances, and in many instances feels; as mouth, it tears, cuts, or crushes, according to the nature of the substances taken; assuming the functions of both lips and teeth, neither of which do any recent birds possess.

Coues, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 100.

2. To that [Oates's plot] and the author's *bilk* account of it I am approaching.

Roger North, *Examen*, p. 129.

bill (bil), *n.* [*ME. bill, bil, bille, bile, < AS. bile, beak, also used of an elephant's proboscis; not found in other Teut. languages; prob. connected with bill²*. The Ir. Gael. *bil*, beak, mouth, is appar. of E. origin.] 1. The beak or neb of a bird. It consists of the upper and lower mandibles, so far as these are sheathed in horn. The apressed edges of the mandibles are the *culmen* or *ridge*; and the corresponding line of the lower mandible, the *gonys* or *keel*. The *nasal fossa* is a pit, usually close to the base of the upper mandible, in which the nostrils open; a sheath at the base of the

bill is the *cere*. The leading shapes of the bill among birds are technically expressed by derivatives and compounds of *rostrum* (which see), as *conirostral*, *dentirostral*, *tennirostral*, *fissirostral*, *curvirostral*, *pressirostral*, *longirostral*, *culirostral*, *lamellirostral*, etc.; and many other descriptive terms are equally technical in this application.

The *bill* is hand and mouth in one; the instrument of prehension. As hand, it takes, holds, and carries food or other substances, and in many instances feels; as mouth, it tears, cuts, or crushes, according to the nature of the substances taken; assuming the functions of both lips and teeth, neither of which do any recent birds possess.

Coues, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 100.

2. To that [Oates's plot] and the author's *bilk* account of it I am approaching.

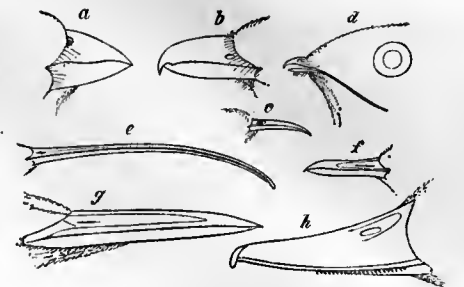
Roger North, *Examen*, p. 129.

bill (bil), *n.* [*ME. bill, bil, bille, bile, < AS. bile, beak, also used of an elephant's proboscis; not found in other Teut. languages; prob. connected with bill²*. The Ir. Gael. *bil*, beak, mouth, is appar. of E. origin.] 1. The beak or neb of a bird. It consists of the upper and lower mandibles, so far as these are sheathed in horn. The apressed edges of the mandibles are the *culmen* or *ridge*; and the corresponding line of the lower mandible, the *gonys* or *keel*. The *nasal fossa* is a pit, usually close to the base of the upper mandible, in which the nostrils open; a sheath at the base of the

bill is the *cere*. The leading shapes of the bill among birds are technically expressed by derivatives and compounds of *rostrum* (which see), as *conirostral*, *dentirostral*, *tennirostral*, *fissirostral*, *curvirostral*, *pressirostral*, *longirostral*, *culirostral*, *lamellirostral*, etc.; and many other descriptive terms are equally technical in this application.

The *bill* is hand and mouth in one; the instrument of prehension. As hand, it takes, holds, and carries food or other substances, and in many instances feels; as mouth, it tears, cuts, or crushes, according to the nature of the substances taken; assuming the functions of both lips and teeth, neither of which do any recent birds possess.

Coues, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 100.



Birds' Bills.

a, conirostral; b, dentirostral; c, tenuirostral; d, fissirostral; e, longirostral; f, pressirostral; g, culirostral; h, lamellirostral.

2. The beak, snout, rostrum, or jaws of sundry other animals, as turtles, cephalopods, many fishes, etc.

bill (bil), *v. i.* [*ME. billen, peck as birds, < bil, bile, beak: see bill², n.*] 1. To join bills or beaks, as doves; caress in fondness.

Doves, they say, will *bill*, After their pecking and their murmuring. B. Jonson, *Catiline*, II, 1.

2. To rub the bill. [Rare.]

Thanne geth he [the eagle] to a ston, And he *billeth* ther on, *Billeth* til his bec biforn, Haveth the wrengeth [crookedness] forloren. Bestiary, in *Old Eng. Misc.* (ed. Morris), p. 82.

Bill and coo, to kiss and caress and talk nonsense, as lovers: a phrase derived from the habits of doves.

Come, we must interrupt your *billing* and *cooing* awhile. Sheridan, *The Rivals*, IV, 2.

bill (bil), *n.* [*ME. bill, bille, bil, a pick or mattock, poet. a sword, < AS. bil, bill (only poet.) = OS. bil, a sword, = MD. bille = OHG. bill, fem., MHG. bil, neut., G. bille, a pick to sharpen millstones, = Sw. bill, a plowshare; prob. connected with bill², a beak, and perhaps ult. with Skt. √ bhid, split, cleave. Associated in sense with these words and somewhat confused with them, but etymol. distinct, are OHG. *bihāl*, *bi-al*, *bil*, MHG. *bihel*, *bil*, G. *beil* = MD. *bijl*, an ax, hatchet, = Dan. *bil* = Sw. *bila*; prob. = Icel. *bildr*, *bilda*, an ax; cf. Ir. Gael. *bial*, ax, hatchet. In sense 5, *bill*² may be an application of *bill*¹.] 1. In the earliest use, a kind of broadsword.—2. An obsolete military weapon, consisting of a broad hook-shaped blade, having a short pike at the back and another at the summit, fixed to a long handle. It was used until the*

fifteenth century by the English infantry, especially in defending themselves against cavalry, and to the end of the seventeenth century by civic guards or watchmen, etc. They were formerly sometimes called *brown-bills* or *black-bills*, probably because not brightened, but colored like the modern rifle-barrel.

I cannot see how sleeping should offend, only have a care that your *bills* be not stolen. Shak., *Much Ado*, III, 3.

Make us a round ring with your *bills*, my Hectors, And let us see what this trim man dares do. Beau. and Fl., *Plaster*, v, 4.

3. A cutting instrument with a blade hook-shaped toward the point, or having a concave cutting edge, used by plumbers, basket-makers, gardeners, and others. Such instruments, when used by gardeners for pruning hedges, trees, etc., are called *hedge-bills* or *bill-hooks*. See *bill-hook*.

The shoemaker must not goe about his latchet, nor the hedger meddle with any thing but his *bill*.

Lyly, *Euphues*, *Anat. of Wit*, p. 203.

4. A pickax; a mattock.—5. *Naut.*: (a) The point or extremity of the fluke of an anchor. (b) The end of compass- or knee-timber.—**Bows and bills**. See *bow*².

bill (bil), *n.* [*ME. bille, a letter, writing, < AF. bille, < ML. (Anglo-L.) billa, a writing, also a seal, another form of bulla, a writing, an edict, prop. a sealed writing, a particular use of bulla, a seal, stamp, same as L. bulla, a boss, knob, stud, bubble; hence bill², of which bill³ is a doublet.*] 1. A writing of any kind, as a will, a medical prescription, etc.; a billet.

His *bill*

In which that he Iwriten had his will. Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, I, 693.

The Patient sendeth for a Physician, who feeleth his Pulse and . . . then prescribeth a Receipt in a *Bill*. Comenius, *Visible World*, p. 183.

2. A written petition; a prayer.

And thanne come Pees into parlement and put forth a *bille*, How Wronge agelines his wille had his wyf taken. Piers Plowman (B), IV, 47.

3. A cutting instrument with a blade hook-shaped toward the point, or having a concave cutting edge, used by plumbers, basket-makers, gardeners, and others. Such instruments, when used by gardeners for pruning hedges, trees, etc., are called *hedge-bills* or *bill-hooks*. See *bill-hook*.

The shoemaker must not goe about his latchet, nor the hedger meddle with any thing but his *bill*.

Lyly, *Euphues*, *Anat. of Wit*, p. 203.

4. A pickax; a mattock.—5. *Naut.*: (a) The point or extremity of the fluke of an anchor. (b) The end of compass- or knee-timber.—**Bows and bills**. See *bow*².

bill (bil), *n.* [*ME. bille, a letter, writing, < AF. bille, < ML. (Anglo-L.) billa, a writing, also a seal, another form of bulla, a writing, an edict, prop. a sealed writing, a particular use of bulla, a seal, stamp, same as L. bulla, a boss, knob, stud, bubble; hence bill², of which bill³ is a doublet.*] 1. A writing of any kind, as a will, a medical prescription, etc.; a billet.

His *bill*

In which that he Iwriten had his will. Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, I, 693.

The Patient sendeth for a Physician, who feeleth his Pulse and . . . then prescribeth a Receipt in a *Bill*. Comenius, *Visible World*, p. 183.

2. A written petition; a prayer.

And thanne come Pees into parlement and put forth a *bille*, How Wronge agelines his wille had his wyf taken. Piers Plowman (B), IV, 47.

3. A cutting instrument with a blade hook-shaped toward the point, or having a concave cutting edge, used by plumbers, basket-makers, gardeners, and others. Such instruments, when used by gardeners for pruning hedges, trees, etc., are called *hedge-bills* or *bill-hooks*. See *bill-hook*.

The shoemaker must not goe about his latchet, nor the hedger meddle with any thing but his *bill*.

Lyly, *Euphues*, *Anat. of Wit*, p. 203.

4. A pickax; a mattock.—5. *Naut.*: (a) The point or extremity of the fluke of an anchor. (b) The end of compass- or knee-timber.—**Bows and bills**. See *bow*².

bill (bil), *n.* [*ME. bille, a letter, writing, < AF. bille, < ML. (Anglo-L.) billa, a writing, also a seal, another form of bulla, a writing, an edict, prop. a sealed writing, a particular use of bulla, a seal, stamp, same as L. bulla, a boss, knob, stud, bubble; hence bill², of which bill³ is a doublet.*] 1. A writing of any kind, as a will, a medical prescription, etc.; a billet.

His *bill*

In which that he Iwriten had his will. Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, I, 693.

The Patient sendeth for a Physician, who feeleth his Pulse and . . . then prescribeth a Receipt in a *Bill*. Comenius, *Visible World*, p. 183.

2. A written petition; a prayer.

And thanne come Pees into parlement and put forth a *bille*, How Wronge agelines his wille had his wyf taken. P

3. In law, a name given to several papers in lawsuits; particularly, when used alone, to the *bill in equity* or *bill of indictment* (see below). It is a statement of complaint, and contains the fact complained of, the damage sustained, and a petition or process against the defendant for redress. It is used both in equity and in criminal cases. In *Scots law*, every summary application in writing, by way of petition to the Court of Session, is called a *bill*.

4. In com., a written statement of the names, quantities, and prices of articles sold by one person to another, with the date of sale, or a statement of work done, with the amount charged; an account of money claimed for goods supplied or services rendered.

Why, please, ma'am, it is only thy little *bill*, a very small account, I wanted thee to settle.

Quoted in *Lady Holland's* Sydney Smith, vii.

5. An acknowledgment of debt; a promissory note: now obsolete except as sometimes used, especially in the United States, for *bank-note*. See 10.—**6. A bill of exchange** (which see, below).—**7. Any written paper** containing a statement of particulars: as, a *bill of charges* or expenditures; a *bill of fare* or provisions, etc.—**8. A form or draft of a proposed statute** presented to a legislature, but not yet enacted or passed and made law. In some cases statutes are called *bills*, but usually they are qualified by some description: as, a *bill of attainder*.

9. A paper written or printed, and intended to give public notice of something, especially by being exhibited in some public place; an advertisement posted; a placard.—**10. A bank-note**: usually with its amount: as, a five-dollar *bill*. [U. S.]—**Accommodation bill**. See *accommodation*.—**Appropriation bill**. See *appropriation*.—**Approved bill or note**. See *approve*.—**Bank post-bill**, a bill for a sum not less than £10 issued by the Bank of England without charge, payable at seven days' sight and accepted at time of drawing, for convenience in remitting by post. Bills of this kind originated in 1738, when mail-robberies were frequent in England, and are not now in use.—**Bill in equity**, in an equity suit, the pleading in which the plaintiff sets forth the circumstances on which he bases his claim for relief. It corresponds to the *complaint* or *declaration* at common law.

—**Bill of adventure**, a writing signed by a merchant, ship-owner, or master to show that goods shipped on board a certain vessel are at the venture of another person, he himself being answerable only for their delivery.—**Bill of credit**, (a) A letter sent by an agent or other person to a merchant requesting him to give credit to the bearer for goods or money. (b) Paper issued by the authority and on the faith of a State to be circulated as money. The Constitution of the United States (Art. I, § 10) provides that no State shall emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts.

Mr. Bancroft shows by a careful upturning of the colonial records that *bills of credit* were nothing else than Government legal-tender notes. *The Century*, XXXII, 160.

Bill of debt, an old term including promissory notes and bonds for the payment of money.—**Bill of entry**, a written account of goods entered at the custom-house, whether imported or intended for export.—**Bill of exceptions**. See *exception*.—**Bill of exchange**, an order in writing, addressed by one person to another, to pay on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time a certain sum in money to a specified person or to his order. Every completed bill of exchange should bear on its face the following: (a) three names, namely, those of the drawer, the drawee, and the payee; (b) the sum to be paid; (c) two dates, namely, the date of drawing and a time for payment or the means of determining the time, as where the bill is payable at sight or a certain time after sight, that is, presentment; (d) the place where it is drawn. If the drawer and drawee are the same person, even in legal effect of name, as where a corporation by one officer draws on itself by naming another officer, as such, as the payee, the paper is not a bill of exchange, but a mere draft or promissory note. The drawer and the payee, however, may be the same, as where one draws to his own order and indorses to a third person. If the paper is not payable absolutely, as where it is expressed to be payable only out of a particular fund, it is not a bill of exchange; but a payment absolutely ordered may be directed to be charged to a particular account of the drawer. The words "value received" are usually inserted, but are not essential to validity. The drawee of a bill becomes liable by accepting it, usually done by writing his name across its face, and he is thereafter called the *acceptor*; but a bill is negotiable before acceptance. In a foreign bill of exchange, the drawer and drawee are residents of different countries. In this respect, in the United States, the residents of the different States are foreign to one another.

—**Bills of exchange acts**, a short name by which are known several British statutes (1871, 1878, and 1882), the last of which codifies the whole body of British law relating to negotiable paper.—**Bill of fare**, in a hotel or restaurant, a list of dishes to be served in due course at a regular meal, or which may be ordered.—**Bill of health**, a certificate signed by a consul or other authority as to the health of a ship's company at the time of her clearing any port or place. A *clean bill* imports that the ship sailed at a time when no infectious disorder was supposed to exist; a *suspected* or *touched bill* imports that there were rumors of such a disorder, but that it had not appeared; a *foul bill*, or the absence of a *clean bill*, imports that the place of departure was infected when the vessel left.—**Bill of indictment**. See *indictment*.—**Bill of lading**, a receipt for goods delivered to a carrier for transportation. It is usually of goods shipped on board of a vessel and signed by the master of the vessel, acknowledging the receipt of the goods, and usually promising to deliver them in good condition at the place di-

rected, dangers of the sea, the act of God, perils of war, etc., excepted. In foreign trade they are usually drawn up in triplicates, one of which goes to the shipper, one to the consignee, and one is retained by the master. Often abbreviated *B. L.*—**Bills of Lading Act**, a British statute of 1855, vesting rights under bills of lading in the consignee or indorsee, but reserving right of stoppage in transitu and claims for freight. Similar statutes in other jurisdictions are variously known.—**Bill of mortality**. See *mortality*.—**Bill of parcels**, an account given by the seller to the buyer, containing particulars of the goods bought and of their prices; an invoice.—**Bill of particulars**, a writing setting forth in detail the particulars of a matter stated in a more general form in a pleading.—**Bill of Rights**, (a) An English statute of 1689 (1 Wm. and Mary, Sess. 2, c. 2) declaring the rights and liberties of the subject, and settling the succession of the crown in William of Orange and Mary, and to the rightful heirs of the latter, but excluding any being Roman Catholics; it also provided that Protestants might have in their possession arms for defense suitable to their conditions. (b) A similar statement or declaration of personal rights in the constitution of a State of the American Union, and incorporated in the amendments to the Constitution of the United States.—**Bill of sale**, a formal instrument for the conveyance or transfer of personal chattels, as household furniture, stock in a shop, shares of a ship, or the like. It is often given to a creditor in security for money borrowed, or an obligation otherwise incurred. When it expressly empowers the receiver to sell the goods if the money is not repaid with interest at the appointed time, or the obligation not otherwise discharged, the contract is commonly called in the United States a *chattel mortgage*, not a bill of sale.—**Bills of sale acts**, a name given to several English statutes (1878, 1879, 1882, and 1883), regulating bills of sale, especially when given without transferring possession of the property, and requiring a schedule and registration, for the prevention of fraud on creditors.

—**Bill of sight**, a form of entry at a custom-house by which goods respecting which the importer has not the full particulars may be provisionally landed for examination.—**Bill of stores**, a license granted at a custom-house to merchant-ships to carry stores and provisions for their voyage duty-free.—**Bill of sufferance**, a coasting license to trade from port to port without paying customs duty, the dutiable goods being loaded and landed at sufferance wharfs.—**Bill payable, bill receivable**, a bill of exchange, promissory note, or other commercial paper. It is called a *bill payable* by the person who is to pay it, and a *bill receivable* by the person who holds it. Separate accounts under these names are usually kept in mercantile books.—**Blackstone's Hard-labor Bill**, an English statute of 1779 (19 Geo. III., c. 74) relating to the transportation, imprisonment, and punishment of convicts. It established "penitentiary houses," required that prisoners should be put to severe work according to their ability and be separately confined when at rest, and prescribed minute regulations for their care and control.—**Bland Silver Bill**, a United States statute of 1878 (20 Stat., 25); so called from its author, Richard P. Bland, a member of the House from Missouri. It reestablished the silver dollar containing 412½ grains of standard silver as a legal tender; but its special feature was a clause requiring the Treasury to purchase every month not less than two million nor more than four million dollars' worth of silver bullion and to coin it into dollars.—**Boston Port Bill**, an English statute of 1774 (14 Geo. III., c. 19) incited by the destruction of tea in Boston harbor. It closed the port of Boston to trade, allowing the admission only of food and fuel brought from other parts of America.—**Creditor's bill**. See *creditor*.—**Deceased Wife's Sister Bill**, a bill repeatedly introduced into the British Parliament to abrogate the rule of English law which forbids a widower to marry the sister of his deceased wife. Owing to opposition, chiefly on the part of the clergy, it has not up to this time (1889) become a law.—**Deficiency bill**, (a) A short loan or advance made to the British government by the Bank of England whenever the taxes received are insufficient to pay the dividends due on government stocks. (b) A legislative bill appropriating an amount of money required to make up the deficiency of a previous appropriation which has proved inadequate.—**Exchequer bill**. See *exchequer*.—**General Deficiency Bill**, the name of that one of the appropriation bills passed by Congress which covers the deficiencies of previous appropriation bills.—**Home-Rule Bill**, a bill introduced into the British Parliament by Mr. Gladstone, in 1886, to provide a separate parliament for Ireland. It was defeated in its second reading, June 7, 1886.—**Jew Bill**, an English statute of 1753 (repealed in 1754) enabling Jews who were foreigners to be naturalized without first partaking of the sacrament.—**Kansas-Nebraska Bill**, an act of the United States Congress of 1854 for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. It abrogated that provision of the Missouri compromise of 1820 which forbade slavery north of latitude 36° 30' (the southern boundary of Missouri), left the decision of all questions as to slavery in the Territories or States formed from them to the representatives of the people residing there, extended the fugitive-slave law to these Territories, and allowed appeal in cases affecting the title to slaves from the local courts to the United States Supreme Court. The political consequences of the bill were most important, causing the destruction of the Whig party and the struggle between the proslavery and antislavery parties for the control of the Territories, which culminated in the war of secession and the total abolition of slavery.—**Original bill in equity**, in *law*, a bill of complaint originating a litigation; one not connected with a previous bill, as distinguished from one growing out of a matter before litigated in the court by the same person standing in the same interests.—**Pendleton Bill**, a United States statute of 1883 (22 Stat., 403) regulating and improving the civil service: so called after its promoter, Senator George H. Pendleton of Ohio. It provides for the competitive examination of applicants for office, and their appointment to vacancies according to their grade as established by the examining commission.—**Poland Bill**, a United States statute of 1874 (18 Stat., 253), so called after its author, Luke P. Poland, a member of the House of Representatives from Vermont, the design of which was to render effective the authority of the officers and courts of the United States in the Territory of Utah, by prescribing the duties of the United States marshal

and attorney, the jurisdiction of the courts, the impaneling of juries, appeals, etc.—**Private bill**, an act of a legislature which deals with the rights of a single individual or association, or of a group of individuals, as distinguished from one affecting the community generally, or all persons of a specified class or locality. It is regarded rather as in the nature of a judicial award or decree than as a statute or law.—**To enter a bill short**. See *enter*.—**To note a bill of exchange**. See *note*, v. t. (For other noted bills on particular subjects, such as *Reform Bill*, see the word characterizing the bill. For others better known by the term *act*, *statute*, etc., see those words.)

bill¹³ (bil), v. t. [*bill¹³, n.*] **1.** To enter in a bill; make a bill or list of; charge or enter in an account for future payment: as, to *bill* goods or freight to a consignee; to *bill* passengers in a stage-coach; to *bill* a customer's purchases. See *book*, v. t.

Parties in the United States having goods to ship to Corea may, as heretofore, have them *billed* to Yokohama by American or other lines and then rebilled to Corea. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. 73, p. cxii.

2. To advertise by bill or public notice; announce on a play-bill: as, he was *billed* to appear as Othello.

bill¹⁴ (bil), n. [*Var. of E. dial. beet, beal, < beat, v., var. of bell¹².*] A bellow or roar: applied to the boom of the bittens.

The bittens' hollow *bill* was heard.

Wordsworth, *Evening Walk*.

billage¹ (bil'āj), n. [*E. dial. prob. < ML. bir-legia: see by-law.*] A method of settling disputes about boundaries by arbitration. [*Local, Eng. (Kent).*]

billage², n. and v. A corruption of *bilge*.

billard (bil'ārd), n. [*See bil.*] A local English name of the coalfish.

Billbergia (bil-bēr'ji-ā), n. [*NL., named after J. G. Billberg, a Swedish botanist.*] A genus of epiphytic plants, natural order *Bromeliaceae*. There are 20 species, with crowded spinosely serrate leaves and panicle or racemose flowers. They grow on trees in tropical America, and have been introduced into hothouses for the sake of their beautiful and fragrant flowers.

bill-board¹ (bil'bōrd), n. [*< bill² + board.*] *Naut.*, a projection sheathed with iron placed abaft the cathead, for the bill of the anchor to rest on. See *anchor-ling*.

bill-board² (bil'bōrd), n. [*< bill³ + board.*] A board or tablet on which advertising bills or placards may be posted.

bill-book (bil'būk), n. A book in which a merchant keeps a record of the details of his bills of exchange, promissory notes, etc., payable and receivable.

bill-broker (bil'brō'kēr), n. One whose business it is to negotiate the discount of bills of exchange, either simply as agent or by buying and selling again, with or without a guaranty. [*British.*]

bill-chamber (bil'chām'bēr), n. [*< bill³ + chamber.*] A department of the Court of Session in Scotland in which one of the judges officiates at all times during session and vacation. All proceedings for summary remedies or for protection against some threatened action, as, for example, interdicts, begin in the bill-chamber. The process of sequestration or bankruptcy issues from this department of the court.

billed (bild), a. [*ME. billid; < bill¹ + -ed.*] Furnished with or having a bill or beak: used chiefly in composition: as, a short-billed bird.

billement, n. See *bilment*.

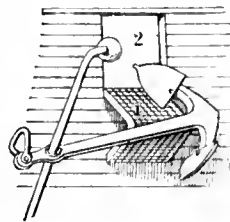
billet¹ (bil'et), n. [*< ME. billette, < AF. billette (ML. billeta, F. billet, billette), dim. of bille, a writing: see bill¹³.*] **1.** A small paper or note in writing; a short letter or document.

I got your melancholy *billet* before we sat down to dinner. *Sterne*, *Letters*, lxxv.

2. A ticket given by a billet-master or other officer directing the person to whom it is addressed to provide board and lodging for the soldier bearing it.

The soldiers distributed themselves among the houses of the most opulent citizens, no one escaping a *billet* who was rich enough to receive such company. *Motley*, *Dutch Republic*, II, 547.

Hence—**3.** The place where a soldier is lodged; lodging; accommodation.—**4.** The place (marked by a numbered hammock-hook) assigned to each of the crew of a man-of-war for slinging his hammock. Hence—**5.** A place, situation, position, or appointment: as, he is looking for a *billet*. [*Vulgar.*]—**6.** A ballot or voting-paper.—**Act of Billets** (Scotch Parliament, 1662), a measure by which the twelve persons exempted from



1. Bill-board; 2. Bill-post.

the King's Indemnity were to be chosen by secret voting. *N. E. D.*—**Billet de change**. [*F.*] In law, a contract to furnish a bill of exchange; a contract to pay the value of a bill of exchange already furnished. *Bouvier*.—**Every bullet has its billet**, every bullet has its destination assigned; that is, only those are killed in battle whose death has been ordained by Providence: a saying attributed to King William III. of England.

billet¹ (bil'et), *v.* [*< billet¹, n.*] **I. trans.** To direct (a soldier) by a ticket or note where to lodge; hence, to quarter or place in lodgings, as soldiers in private houses.

Retire thee; go where thou art billeted.

Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

If at home any peace were intended us, what meant those billeted soldiers in all parts of the Kingdom, and the design of German Horse, to subdue us in our peaceful Houses?

Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix.

The rude, insolent, unpaid and therefore insubordinate soldiery were billeted in every house in the city.

Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 289.

II. intrans. To be quartered; lodge: specifically applied to soldiers.

He billeted in my lodgings. *Dr. Prideaux, To Abp. Ussher*.

billet² (bil'et), *n.* [Also *billot*, *< ME. billette*, *bylet*, *< OF. billette*, *F. billette*, also *billot*, a block or log of wood, diminutives of *bille*, *< ML. billus*, a log, a wood of a tree; origin unknown. Cf. *billiards*.] **1.** A small stick of wood; especially, a stick of wood cut for fuel. A billet of firewood must, by a statute of Elizabeth, measure 3 feet 4 inches in length. Bundles of billets are called *billet-wood*.

What shall these billets do? be pil'd in my wood-yard?
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 3.

He slept on the ground, or on the hard floor, with a billet of wood for his pillow. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 5.

2. In *her.*, a bearing in the form of a small rectangle, usually set with the long sides vertical. The number, position, and tincture must always be specified; thus, the illustration shows three billets azure in chief. Billets should always be represented flat, without shadow or relief. See *brick²*, 4.

3. In *arch.*: (a) An ornament much used in early medieval work, consisting of an imitation of a wooden billet, or a small section of a rod, of which a series are placed at regular intervals in or upon a molding, usually a concave molding. See cut under *billet-molding*. (b) A checker.—**4.** A short strap used for connecting various straps and portions of a harness.—**5.** A pocket or loop into which the end of a strap is inserted after passing through a buckle.—**6.** A small bloom; a short bar of iron or steel, with a square section, and of smaller size than an ordinary "pile." A billet is rolled of the size and weight required for the finished article which is to be produced from it.—**Billet and zigzag**, a frequent molding in medieval architecture, consisting of a torus ornamented by alternate checkers.—**Cast billet**, a moderate-sized billet, formerly, by law, 10 inches in circumference.—**Single billet**, a small billet, formerly, by law, 7½ inches in circumference.—**Two-cast billet**, a large billet, formerly, by law, 14 inches in circumference.

billet³ (bil'et), *n.* [Cf. *billard* and *bil*.] A local English name of the coal-fish, especially when one year old.

billet-cable (bil'et-kā'bl), *n.* [*< billet² + cable*.] A molding occurring in early medieval architecture, consisting of a torus or cable ornamented with billets.

billet-doux (bil-e-dō'), *n.*; pl. *billets-doux*. [*F.*; lit., sweet letter: *billet*, see *billet¹*, *n.*; *doux*, *< L. dulcis*, sweet.] A love-note or short love-letter.

Valentine's Day kept courting pretty May, who sat next him, slipping amorous *billets-doux* under the table.

Lamb, New Year's Coming of Age.

billetée (bil-e-tā'), *a.* [*F. billetté, -ée, < billette*; see *billet²*.] In *her.*, same as *billey*.

billet-head (bil'et-hed), *n.* [*< billet² + head*.] **1. Naut.**: (a) A cylindrical piece of timber fixed in the bow or stern of a whaling-boat, round which the line is run out when the whale darts off after being harpooned. Also called *bollard*. (b) Same as *seroll-head*.—**2.** A loggerhead.

billeting-roll (bil'et-ing-röl), *n.* [*< billeting* (*< billet², a stick, + -ing¹*) + *roll*.] A set of rollers having flattening and edging grooves, used in rolling iron into merchantable bars.

billet-master (bil'et-mās'tēr), *n.* One whose duty is to issue billets to soldiers.

billet-molding (bil'et-möl'ding), *n.* In *arch.*, any molding ornamented with billets.

billets-doux, *n.* Plural of *billet-doux*.

billey (bil'e-ti), *a.* [See *billette*.] In *her.*: (a) Divided into billets: same as *barry paly*: said of the



Billet-molding.

field. Also called *billey counter-billey*. (b) Strewed all over with billets. It is usual to arrange the billets alternately, each coming under a space, and the reverse.

bill-fish (bil'fish), *n.* [*< bill¹* (cf. its *L.* name, *belone*, *< Gr. βελών*, a sharp point) + *fish*.] **1.** The long-nosed gar, or common garpike, *Lepidosteus osseus*, a fish of the family *Lepidosteidae*. See *garpike*.—**2.** The skipper, *Scomberox saurus*, a synentognathous fish of the family *Scomberesocidae* or family *Eroetidae*. Also called *saury*.—**3.** The spear-fish, *Tetrapturus albidus*, of the family *Histiophoridae*. It has a prolonged beak like a swordfish, and occurs along the eastern coast of the United States and in the Caribbean sea.

4. One of the garfishes, *Tylosurus longirostris*, of the family *Belonidae*. See *garfish*, and cut under *Belonidae*.

bill-hawk (bil'hák), *n.* A form of saw-tooth, so called from a certain resemblance to a hawk's bill.

bill-head (bil'hed), *n.* [*< bill³ + head*.] A printed paper containing the name, address, and business of a person or firm, etc., with space below for adding an account in writing.

bill-hook (bil'hük), *n.* [*< bill² + hook*.] A form of small hatchet curved inward at the point of the cutting edge, used for pruning trees, hedges, and the like, and by sappers and miners to cut pickets, rods, and withes for gabions, fascines, hurdles, saprollers, etc.

billiard, *n.* See *billiards*.

billiard-ball (bil'yärd-bäl), *n.* A small round ivory ball used in playing billiards.

billiard-cloth (bil'yärd-klöth), *n.* A fine green woolen cloth, piece-dyed, from 72 to 81 inches wide, manufactured to cover billiard-tables.

billiard-cue (bil'yärd-kü), *n.* The tapering stick with which billiard-players strike the balls.

billiardist (bil'yär-dist), *n.* [*< billiard-s + -ist*.] One skilled in the game of billiards; a professional billiard-player.

billiard-marker (bil'yärd-mär'kér), *n.* **1.** One who attends on players at billiards and records the progress of the game.—**2.** An apparatus for registering the points and games scored at billiards.

billiards (bil'yärdz), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *billiard*, *billiards* (-ll-, -ly-, to indicate the former pronunciation of *F. -ll-*), *billards*, etc.; *< F. billard*, billiards, billiard-table, formerly a billiard-cue, orig. a stick with a curved end, *< bille*, a log of wood, a young stock of a tree (see *billet²*); a different word from *bille*, a ball, a billiard-ball, = *Sp. billa* = *It. bilia*, *biglia*; *ML. billa*, a ball, same as *billa*, a seal, a writing, a bill: see *bill³*.] A game played by two or more persons, on a rectangular table of special construction (see *billiard-table*), with ivory balls, which the players, by means of cues, cause to strike against each other. Formerly in the United States the game was played with four balls on a table having six pockets, the players scoring both for caroms and for driving the balls into the pockets. (See *carom*.) This is nearly the present *English game*. Since, however, expert players could continue an inning at the game thus played almost without limit, the pockets were dispensed with and counting was made to depend entirely upon caroms. Later, professional players adopted what is known as the *French game*, in which only three balls are used, and this was modified to the *champions' game*, in which a line, called a *balk-line*, is drawn crossing each corner of the table diagonally, within which two counts only can be made. Experts now play also *cushion-caroms*, in which the cue-ball must touch the cushion before hitting the second object-ball, or hit the second ball again on a return from the cushion; the *balk-line game*, which is the same as the champions' game, but with balk-lines 14 inches from the cushion all round the table; and the *bank-game*, in which the cue-ball must hit the cushion before touching any other ball. [The singular form, *billiard*, is occasionally used, and is always employed in composition.

With aching heart, and discontented looks,

Returns at noon to billiard or to books.

Couper, Retirement.]

billiard-table (bil'yärd-tä'bl), *n.* A table on which the game of billiards is played. It is made of mahogany or other hard wood, of strong and heavy construction, and has a raised cushioned ledge all round, the area thus formed consisting of a bed of slate or marble covered with fine green cloth. The size varies, the smallest common size being 10 by 5 feet, and the largest 12 by 6 feet. Some tables are provided with six pockets, one at each corner and one in the middle of each of the long sides; others have four pockets; but billiard-tables are now, except in England, commonly made without pockets.

billcock, *n.* See *billcock*.

billow (bil'ö), *n.* [*Ppr. of bill¹, v.*] A caressing after the fashion of doves; love-making: as, "your billings and cooings," *Leigh Hunt*.

billingsgate (bil'ingz-gät), *n.* [Formerly also *Billingsgate*, *Beelingsgate*, *< ME. Bellinges gate*, i. e., Billing's gate (cf. *AS. Billing*, a patronymic name), the name of one of the ancient gates of the city of London, and of a fish-market near it, noted for the foulness of the language used there.] Profane or scurrilous language or abuse; blackguardism.

Satire is nothing but ribaldry and billingsgate.

Addison, Papers.

billion (bil'yön), *n.* [*F.*, contracted from **bimillion*, *< L. bi-*, twice (second power), + *F. million*, million.] **1.** In Great Britain, a million of millions; as many millions as there are units in a million (1,000,000,000,000).—**2.** In France and the United States, a thousand millions (1,000,000,000). [The word *billion* was introduced into French in the sixteenth century, in the sense of a million to the second power, as a trillion was a million to the third power. At that time numbers were usually pointed off in periods of six figures. In the seventeenth century the custom prevailed of pointing off numbers in periods of three, and this led to the change in the meaning of the word *billion* in French. The words *billion*, *trillion*, etc., did not apparently come into use in English until a later date, for Locke ("Essay on the Human Understanding," ii. 16, § 6, 1690) speaks of the use of *billion* as a novelty. The English meaning of the word is thus the original and most systematic. The word *billion* is not used in the French of every-day life, one thousand millions being called a *milliard*.]

billionaire (bil'yön-är), *n.* [*< billion + -aire*, as in *millionaire*.] One who possesses property worth a billion reckoned in standard coin of the country. [Rare.]

One would like to give a party now and then, if one could be a billionaire. *O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner*, vii.

billman (bil'man), *n.*; pl. *billmen* (-men). [*< bill² + man*.] **1.** A soldier or civic guardsman of former times armed with a bill.

In rushed his bill-men. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 427.

A billman of the guard. *Saville, tr. of Tacitus*, i. 24.

When the bill-men saw that the fire was overaw'd, and could not do the deed [burn the martyr], one of them steps to him, and stabs him with a sword.

Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

2. A laborer who uses a bill for cutting. [Rare.]

billon (bil'on), *n.* [*F.*, copper coin, base coin, a mint for such coin (= *Pr. billo* = *Sp. vellon* = *Pg. bilhão* = *It. biglione*; *ML. billio(n-)*, *billon*), orig. a 'mass' of metal, *< bille*, a log: see *billet², billot*. In older *E.* form (by confusion) *bullion*: see *bullion²*.] **1.** Gold or silver alloyed with copper in large proportions, so as to make a base metal.

In many continental countries the smaller currency has been made of a very low alloy of silver and copper, called *billon*. . . . According to an analysis performed at the Owen's College chemical laboratory, one part of silver and three of copper. *Billon* is still being coined in Austria.

Jecons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 125.

2. Coin struck from an alloy over half copper.

billot (bil'ot), *n.* [*F.*, dim. of *bille*: see *billet²*.] Same as *billet²*.

billow (bil'ö), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *below*; prob. *< Icel. bylgja* (through an unrecorded *ME. *bylge*) = *Sw. bölja* = *Dan. bölge*, a billow, = *OD. bolghe*, *bulghe* = *LG. bulge* = *OHG. *bulga*, *MHG. G. bulge*, a billow, prob. related to *OHG. bulgā*, *MHG. G. bulge*, a bag; ult. *< AS. (etc.) belgan*, swell, swell up, whence also *bellows*, *belly*, etc. Cf. *bulge*.] A great wave or surge of the sea, occasioned usually by a violent wind: much used in figurative applications, and often, especially in the plural, as merely equivalent to *wave*: as, the *billows* of sorrow rolled over him.

You stand upon the rivage and behold
A city on the inconstant billows dancing.

Shak., Hen. V., iii. (cho.).

Strongly it hears us along, in swelling and limitless billows. *Coleridge, tr. of Schiller, Homeric Hexameter*.

= *Syn.* See *wave*.

billow (bil'ö), *v.* [*< billow, n.*] **I. intrans.** To swell; rise and roll in large waves or surges.

The black-browed Marseilles . . . do billow on towards the Tulleries, where their errand is.

Carlyle, French Rev., II. iv. 7.

II. trans. To raise in waves or billows. *Young*.

billowed (bil'öd), *p. a.* [*Pp. of billow, v.*] Swelled like a billow.

billowy (bil'ö-i), *a.* [*< billow + -y¹*.] Swelling or swelled into large waves; full of billows or surges; having an appearance or effect as of billows: as, "the billowie ocean," *Chapman, Odyssey*, v.; *billowy flames*.

We had glimpses of the billowy Campagna, with the great dome bulging from its rim.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 205.

bill-poster (bil'pōs'tēr), *n.* One whose business it is to post up bills and advertisements. Also called *bill-sticker*.

bill-scale (bil'skāl), *n.* The hard scale or nib on the tip of the beak of a chick, aiding it to peck the shell in order to make its escape from the egg.

bill-sticker (bil'stik'ēr), *n.* Same as *bill-poster*.
billy¹ (bil'i), *n.*; pl. *billies* (-iz). [Also spelled *billie*; of unknown origin. The sense is rather too definite to be considered an application (like "Jack," "Jill," "Tom, Dick, and Harry") of the familiar proper name *Billy*, dim. of *Bill*, a corruption of *Will*, which is short for *William*.] A comrade; a companion; a brother in arms, trade, and the like; a fellow; a young man. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

When chapman *billies* leave the street.
Burns, *Tam o' Shanter*.

billy² (bil'i), *n.*; pl. *billies* (-iz). [A slang word, perhaps a particular application of the familiar proper name *Billy*; see *billy*¹, and cf. *betty* and *Jimmy*. Cf. also *F. bille*, a stick or steck, under *billet*² and *billiards*.] 1. Stolen metal of any kind. [Slang.]—2. A small metal bludgeon that may be carried in the pocket; hence, a policeman's club. [Slang.]—3. A slubbing-machine. See *slubber*.

billy-biter (bil'i-bī'tēr), *n.* [*Billy*, a familiar name, + *biter*.] A name for the blue titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*. Macgillivray. [Local, British.]

Billy-blind (bil'i-blind), *n.* 1. In ballads, the name of a benevolent household demon or familiar spirit. Also written *Billy Blind*.—2. [*i. e.*] The game of blind-man's buff. *N. E. D.*

billeyboy (bil'i-boi), *n.* [Appar. a humorous application of *Billy boy* (< *billy*¹ + *boy*), a familiar phrase of address; but prob. an accom. to this form of some other name.] A flat-bottomed, bluff-bowed barge, of very light draft, especially built for the navigation of the river Humber in England and its tributaries. Sea-going billeyboys are generally clincher-built and sloop-rigged, but some are canal-built and schooner-rigged. Many carry a square topsail and lee-boards. The mast is fitted to the deck by a hinge, so that it can be lowered when passing under a bridge.



Billeyboy.

You look at the clustered houses, and at the wharves with the black old billeyboys squatting alongside.

W. C. Russell, *Sailor's Sweetheart*, II.

billeycock (bil'i-kok), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A stiff, round, low-crowned felt hat: often called a *billeycock hat*. Also spelled *billiecock*. [Colloq.]

billey-gate (bil'i-gāt), *n.* The moving carriage in a slubbing-machine.

billey-goat (bil'i-gōt), *n.* A familiar name for a he-goat, as *nanny-goat* is for a she-goat.

billey-piecer (bil'i-pē'sēr), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a child who pieces or joins together roving on a carding-engine called a *billey* or slubbing-billy. [Not used in U. S.]

billey-roller (bil'i-rō'lēr), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a wooden roller in the slubbing-machine, under which eardings are passed, and by which they are slightly compressed.

billey-web (bil'i-web), *n.* A name given in Honduras to the wood of a little-known timber-tree.

bilobate (bi-lō'bāt), *a.* [*bi*-2 + *lobate*.] Having or divided into two lobes: as, a *bilobate leaf*.

bilobed (bi'lōbd), *a.* Same as *bilobate*.

bilobular (bi-lōb'ū-lār), *a.* Same as *bilobate*.

Round or bilobular structures of very variable size.

Frey, *Histol. and Histo-chem.* (trans.), p. 20.

bilocation (bi-lō-kā'shon), *n.* [*bi*-2 + *location*.] The power of being in two places at the same time. See *extract*.

The word *bilocation* has been invented to express the miraculous faculty possessed by certain saints of the Roman Church, of being in two places at once.

E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, I. 404.

bilocellate (bi-lō-sel'āt), *a.* [*bi*-2 + *locellus* + *-ate*¹.] In *bot.*, divided into two locelli or secondary cells. See *cut* in next column.

bilocular (bi-lōk'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. bi*, two-, + *loculus*, a cell (< *locus*, a place), + *-ar*³.] Divided into two cells, or containing two cells internally: as, a *bilocular pericarp*.

biloculate (bi-lōk'ū-lāt), *a.* [As *bilocul-ar* + *-ate*¹.] Same as *bilocular*.

bilophodont (bi-lōf'ō-dont), *a.* [*L. bi*, two-, + *Gr. ὄψος*, a crest, + *ὄδον* (ōdōn-) = *E. tooth*.] Having two transverse crests on a molar tooth, as the tapirs, dinotheriids, and kangaroos.

The *bilophodont* sub-type becomes more marked in *Dinotherium* and in the anterior small molar of *Mastodon*.
Queen, *Anat. Vert.*, III. 343.

bilolquial (bi-lō'kwī-āl), *a.* [*L. bi*, two-, + *loqui*, speak; after *colloquial*.] Speaking with two different voices. *N. E. D.*

bilolquist (bi-lō'kwist), *n.* [As *bilolquial* + *-ist*.] One who can speak with two different voices. *N. E. D.*

bilisah (bil'sā), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A fine kind of tobacco grown in the district of Malwa in central India.

bilsted (bil'sted), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] Another name of the American sweet-gum tree, *Liquidambar styraciflua*.

biltong, **biltongue** (bil'tong, -tung), *n.* [*S. African D. biltong*, < *D. bil*, buttock, pl. rump, + *tong* = *E. tongue*.] A South African name for lean meat cut into thin strips and dried in the sun.

bimaculate, **bimaculated** (bi-mak'ū-lāt, -lāt), *a.* [*bi*-2 + *maculate*.] Having two spots; marked with two spots.—*Bimaculated duck*, *Anas platyrhynchos* or *Querquedula bimaculata*, a European species of teal.

Bimana (bim'a-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. (see *animalia*) of *bimānus*, two-handed: see *bimānos*.] An order of *Mammalia*, including man alone, established by Blumenbach, and retained by Cuvier and most naturalists until quite recently. The order is now practically abolished, since it has been shown that, zoologically and morphologically, man differs less from the anthropoid apes than these apes do from most monkeys. The custom is now to revert in this particular to the classification of Linnaeus, who included man with the apes, monkeys, and lemurs in one order, *Primates*. The zoological rank now usually assigned to the genus *Homo* is that of the type of a family *Hominidae* or *Anthropidae*, the term *Bimana* being used, if at all, as the name of a superfamily or suborder, by means of which man alone is thus contrasted with *Simiæ*.

bimane (bi'mān), *a.* [*F. binane*, < *NL. bimānus*: see *bimānos*.] Same as *bimānos*.

bimānos (bi'mā-nus), *a.* [*NL. bimānus*, two-handed, < *L. bi*, two-, + *manus*, hand. Cf. *Bimana*.] 1. Having two hands.

Two-handed and two-footed, or *bimānos* and *biped*.
Lawrence, *Lectures*, p. 159 (Ord MS.).

Specifically—2. In *zool.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Bimana*.

bimanual (bi-man'ū-āl), *a.* [*L. bi*, two-, + *manus* (*manu*), hand, + *-al*. Cf. *manual*.] Involving the employment of both hands.

bimarginate (bi-mār'jī-nāt), *a.* [*bi*-2 + *marginate*.] In *conch.*, furnished with a double margin as far as the tip.

bimbo (bim'bō), *n.* A kind of punch, drunk as a liqueur, made with six lemons and a pound of sugar to a quart of brandy and a quart of water.

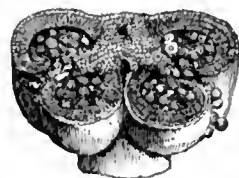
bimedial (bi-mē'di-āl), *n.* [*bi*-2 + *medial*; tr. of *Gr. ἐκ δύο μέσων*, from two medials.] In *anc. math.*, a line compounded of two medials. If these latter make a rational rectangle, the compound is called a *first bimedial*; if they make a medial rectangle, the compound is termed a *second bimedial*. In modern language this would be expressed by saying that a bimedial is a quantity of the form $(y/a + y/b)/c$, where a , b , and c are commensurable. It is a first or a second bimedial according as a/b is or is not a perfect square.

bimembral (bi-mem'brāl), *a.* [*L. bimembris*, < *bi*, two-, + *membrum*, member.] Consisting of two members, as a sentence. *Gibbs*.

bimenet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *bemoan*.
bimensal (bi-men'sal), *a.* [*L. bi*, two-, + *mensis*, a month. Cf. *bimestrial*.] Occurring once in two months; bimonthly.

Bimeria (bi-mē'ri-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. bi*, two-, + *Gr. μέρος*, part.] A genus of hydrozoans, typical of the family *Bimeriidae*.

Bimeriidae (bi-me-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Bimeria* + *-idae*.] A family of tubularian hydrozoans, typified by the genus *Bimeria*. The polyp-stock is covered with a perisarc, the generative buds are sessile, and the tentacles of the polyps are simple.



Bilocellate.—Enlarged section of a bilocellate anther, in which each of the two cells is also bilocellate.

bimestrial (bi-mes'tri-āl), *a.* [*L. bimestris*, of two months' duration, < *bi*, two-, + *mensis*, a month.] Happening every two months; continuing two months.

Dante became one of the six priors (June, 1300), an office which the Florentines had made *bimestrial* in its tenure, in order apparently to secure at least six constitutional chances of revolution in the year.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 11.

bimetallic (bi-me-tal'ik), *a.* [*F. bimétallique*, < *bi*- (< *L. bi*, two-) + *métallique*; or < *bi*-2 + *metallic*.] This word and its derivatives are of recent origin, M. Cernuschi having been the first to use *bimétallique* in 1869, and *bimetallic* in 1876. *N. E. D.*] Of or pertaining to two metals; specifically, pertaining to the use of a double metallic standard in currency. See *bimetallicism*.

The fallacy that prices depend directly on the volume of currency, that a *bi-metallic* standard is practicable, etc.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 352.

bimetallicism (bi-met'al-izm), *n.* [*bi*-2 + *metallic* + *-ism*.] The use of two metals as money at relative values set by legislative enactment; the union of two metals in circulation as money at a fixed rate. Specifically, that system of coinage which recognizes both coins of silver and coins of gold as legal tender to any amount, or the concurrent use of coins of two metals as a circulating medium at a fixed relative value.

This coinage was superseded by the bimetallic (gold and silver) coinage of Croesus, and *bimetallicism* was the rule in Asia down to Alexander's time in the fixed ratio of one to thirteen and a half between the two metals. *Academy*.

bimetallicist (bi-met'al-ist), *n.* [*bi*-2 + *metallic* + *-ist*. Cf. *bimetallicism*.] One who advocates the use of a double metallic standard in currency.

bimetallicistic (bi-met-a-lis'tik), *a.* [*bi*-2 + *metallic* + *-istic*.] Pertaining or relating to bimetallicism. *Contemporary Rev.*

bimodular (bi-mōd'ū-lār), *a.* [*bi*-2 + *modulus* + *-ar*³.] 1. Pertaining to the bimodulus.—2. Having two moduli.

bimodulus (bi-mōd'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *bimoduli* (-lī). [*NL.*, < *bi*-2 + *modulus*.] In *math.*, the double of the modulus of a system of logarithms.

bimonthly (bi-munth'li), *a.* [*bi*-2 + *monthly*.] Occurring every two months. Sometimes erroneously used for *semi-monthly*, as applied to periodicals appearing twice a month.

bimucronate (bi-mū'krō-nāt), *a.* [*bi*-2 + *mucronate*.] In *zool.*, having two mucrons or angular projections: as, *bimucronate elytra*.

bimuscular (bi-mus'kū-lār), *a.* [*bi*-2 + *muscular*.] In *conch.*, having two adductor muscles, as some bivalves; dimyarian.

Bimusculosa (bi-mus-kū-lō'sā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. bi*, two-, + *musculus*, muscular, < *musculus*, muscle.] In *conch.*, an order of bivalve mollusks: synonymous with *Dimyaria*. *Gould*, 1841.

bin¹ (bin), *n.* [*ME. binne, bynne, byn*, a repository for grain or bread, usually a manger, < *AS. binn*, a manger. Origin uncertain: perhaps, like *D. benne*, *ben*, = *G. benne*, a basket-wagon, = *It. benna*, a sleigh, cart, = *F. bannet*, *benne*, a basket, ereel, pannier, basket-wagon, < *ML. benna*, a basket, a hamper, appar. the same as *L. benna*, quoted as an old Gaulish name for a kind of vehicle; cf. *W. ben*, a cart, wagon.] 1. A box or inclosed place used as a repository for any commodity: as, a corn-bin; a coal-bin.—2. One of the open subdivisions of a cellar for the reception of wine-bottles.

Also spelled *binm*.

bin² (bin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *binned*, ppr. *binning*. [*bin*¹, *n.*] To put into or store in a bin: as, to *bin liquor*.

bin³ (bin), *adv.* and *prep.* [= *E. dial.* and *Sc. ben* (see *ben*¹), < *ME. binne, binnin, binnon*, < *AS. binnan*, ONorth. *binna* (= OS. **binnan* = OFries. *binna* = *D. binnen* = MHG. *G. binnen*), within, < *be*, by, + *innan*, within: see *be*-2 and *in*¹; cf. *but*¹.] 1. *adv.* Within; inside.

II. *prep.* 1. Of place, within; inside of: in.—2. Of time, within; during.

bin⁴, *v.* A shortened form of *been*, past participle, and obsolete infinitive and present indicative plural, of *be*. *Bin* is the ordinary pronunciation in the United States of the past participle *been*.

Out of whom [Beda] chiefly hath *bin* gathered since the Saxons arrival, such as hath *bin* delivered, a scattered story pickt out heer and there.

Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, iv.

With ev'ry thing that pretty *bin*

My lady sweet arises.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, II. 3 (song).

Blushes that *bin*

The burnish of no sin.

Crashaw, *Wishes* to his supposed Mistress.

As fresh as *bin* the flowers in May. *Peele*.

bina (bé'nä), *n.* [*< Hind. bin. Cf. been⁴.*] An East Indian guitar with seven strings. Also called *vina*.

binacle, *n.* See *binnaele*.

binal (bi'näl), *a.* [*< ML. binalis, double, < L. bini, two by two: see binary.*] Twofold; double; binary: as, "*binal revenge*," Ford, *Witch of Edmonton*, iii. 2.

The attempt of the French to compel the use of the decimal system shows the difficulty of such an undertaking. Popular necessities compelled the introduction of *binal* divisions. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 423.

binariant (bi-nä'-ri-ant), *n.* A solution of the differential equation, $bDa + eDb + \dots = 0$.

binary (bi'nä-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. binarius, consisting of two things, < bini, pl. (rarely sing. binus), two by two, two, < bis, double: see bi-2. Cf. between.*] 1. *a.* 1. Twofold; dual; double; twain; twin; paired: said of anything which is composed of two things or considered as divided into two things.—2. In *bot.*, having the organs in twos: applied to flowers: equivalent to *dimerous*.—**Binary arithmetic**, that system, invented by Leibnitz, in which two figures only, 0 and 1, are used in lieu of ten, the cipher being placed as in common arithmetic, but denoting multiplication by 2 instead of by 10. Thus, 1 is one; 10 is two; 11 is three; 100 is four; 101 is five; 110 is six; 111 is seven; 1000 is eight; 1001 is nine; 1010 is ten.—**Binary classification, binary system**, in *zool.*, one which divides a group of objects into two series, as the class of birds into two subclasses, *Altrices* and *Præcoeces*; a dichotomous arrangement: opposed to *quinary*, etc.—**Binary compound**, in *chem.*, a compound of two elements, or of an element and a compound performing the function of an element, or of two compounds performing the functions of elements, according to the laws of combination. Faraday assigns as the distinctive character of a binary compound that it admits of electrolysis.—**Binary cubic**. See *cubic*.—**Binary engine**, an engine having the piston of one cylinder impelled by steam which, being exhausted into another part of the apparatus, communicates its unutilized heat to some volatile liquid at a lower temperature; the vapor of this second liquid, by its expansion in a second cylinder, yields additional force.—**Binary enunciation**, in *logic*, a categorical proposition whose verb is not to be: as, Socrates dies. Usually called a *proposition of se. and adjunct*.—**Binary form**, or **binary quantic**, in *alg.*, a homogeneous function of two variables; as:

$$\begin{aligned} &ax + by, \\ &ax^2 + bxy + cy^2, \\ &ax^3 + bx^2y + cxy^2 + dy^3, \text{ etc.} \end{aligned}$$

So *binary cubic, quartic*, etc.—**Binary form**, in *music*, a movement based upon two subjects or divided into two distinct or contrasted sections.—**Binary logarithms**, a system of logarithms contrived and calculated by Euler for facilitating musical calculations. In this system 1 is the logarithm of 2, 2 of 4, etc., and the modulus is 1.442-695; whereas in the kind commonly used 1 is the logarithm of 10, 2 of 100, etc., and the modulus is .43429448.—**Binary measure**, in *music*, the measure used in common time, in which the time of rising in beating is equal to the time of falling.—**Binary nomenclature, binary name**, in *zool.* and *bot.*, a binomial nomenclature or binomial name. See *binomial*.—**Binary number**, a number which is composed of two units.—**Binary scale**, the scale of notation used in binary arithmetic.—**Binary star**, a double star whose members have a revolution around their common center of gravity.—**Binary theory of salts**, the theory which regards salts as consisting of two elements, a basic or electropositive, which may be a metal or a radical, and an acid or electronegative element or radical: as, potassium nitrate, KNO_3 ; potassium acetate, $K-C_2H_3O_2$.

II. n.; pl. binaries (-riz). A whole composed of two; a dyad.

To make two, or a *binary*, . . . add but one unto one.

Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 307.

binate (bi'nät), *a.* [*< NL. binatus, < L. bini, two and two: see binary.*] In *bot.*, being double or in couples; having only two leaflets to a petiole; growing in pairs.

binatural (bin-ä'täl), *a.* [*< L. bini, two and two, + auris = E. ear¹.*] 1. Having two ears.—2. Pertaining to or involving the use of both ears; fitted for being simultaneously used by two ears: as, a *binatural* stethoscope, which has two connected tubes capped by small earpieces.

There is even a kind of *binatural* audition, by means of which we judge imperfectly of direction of sound.

Le Conte, Sight, p. 265.

binching (bin'ching), *n.* [*Appar. a dial. form of benching. Cf. dial. bink, benk = bench.*] In *coal-mining*, the bed or rock on which a layer of coal rests. [*Somersetshire, Eng.*]

bind (bind), *v.*; pret. *bound*, pp. *bound* (formerly *bounden*, now only attrib.), ppr. *binding*. [*< ME. binden* (pret. *band*, *band*, later *bounde*, pl. *bounden*, *bounde*, pp. *bounden*), *< AS. bindan* (pret. *band*, pl. *bundan*, pp. *bunden*) = *OS. bindan* = *OFries. binda* = *D. binden* = *OHG. binden*, MHG. *G. binden* = *Icel. binda* = *Sw. binda* = *Dan. binde* = *Goth. bindan*, *bind*, tie, = *Skt. √bandh*, orig. **bhandh*, *bind*, tie. The same root prob. appears in *L. of-fend-ix*, *of-fend-imentum*,

the knot of a band, Gr. *πείσμα* (for **πένθμα*, **φένθμα*), a rope. See *band¹*, *band²*, *bend¹*, *bend²*, etc., *bond¹*, *bundle*, etc.] 1. *trans.* 1. To make fast (to, on, or upon) with a band or bond of any kind.

Thou shalt bind them for a sign upon thine hand. Deut. vi. 8.

Bind the chariot to the swift beast. Micah i. 13.

2. To unite by any legal or moral tie; attach by considerations of love, duty, interest, obligation, etc.: as, *bound* in the bonds of matrimony; *bound* by gratitude, duty, debt, etc.

Distrust and grief Will bind to us each Western chieft. Scott, *L. of the L.*, ii. 30.

3. To put in bonds or fetters; deprive of liberty or of the use of the limbs by making fast physically.

Bind him hand and foot, and take him away. Mat. xxii. 13.

He took Paul's girdle, and bound his own hands and feet, and said, . . . So shall the Jews at Jerusalem bind the man that owneth this girdle. Acts xxi. 11.

4. To restrain; hold to a particular state, place, employment, etc.

He bindeth the floods from overflowing. Job xxviii. 11.

I have no official business to bind me. Macaulay, in Trevelyan, II. vii.

5. To hinder or restrain (the bowels) from their natural operations; make costive; constipate.—6. To fasten around anything; fix in place by girding or tying: as, to *bind* a cord round the arm.

I, maiden, round thee, maiden, bind my belt. Tennyson, *Holy Grail*.

7. To encircle with a band or ligature; gird; confine or restrain by girding: as, "*bind up those tresses*," Shak., *K. John*, iii. 4.

A fillet binds her hair. Pope, *Windsor Forest*, l. 178.

8. To swathe or bandage; cover and swathe with dressings: with *up*.

He healeth the broken in heart, and bindeth up their wounds. Ps. cxlvii. 3.

Give me another horse, bind up my wounds. Shak., *Rich III.*, v. 3.

9. To form a border or edge on, for the purpose of strengthening or ornamenting; edge: as, to *bind* a wheel with a tire; to *bind* a garment or a carpet.

Her mantle rich, whose borders round A deep and fretted broiery bound. Scott, *Marmion*, vi. 3.

Black cliffs and high,

Binding them round as gold a garment's hem.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 172.

10. To tie or fasten (loose things) together with a band, cord, or tie; tie up into one bundle or mass: as, to *bind* sheaves of grain.—11. To fasten or secure within a cover, as a book or pamphlet. See *bookbinding*.—12. In *fencing*, to secure (the sword of an adversary). See *binding*, *n.*, 3.—13. To cause to cohere; cement; knit; unite firmly: as, to *bind* the loose sand.

The sooner to effect, And surer bind, this knot of amity,— The Earl of Armagnac . . .

Proffers his only daughter to your grace In marriage. Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, v. 1.

God has so bound society together that one member suffer, all suffer. J. P. Clarke, *Self-Culture*, p. 60.

Have enough oil in the colours to bind them. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 423.

Binding the ink to prevent its smearing. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 343.

14. To place under obligation or compulsion: as, all are *bound* to obey the laws.

This ring I gave him, when he parted from me, To bind him to remember my good-will. Shak., *T. G. of V.*, iv. 4.

'Tis true, by my father's will, I am for a short period bound to regard you as his substitute. Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, iii. 1.

15. To put under legal obligation: often with *over*: as, to *bind* a man over to keep the peace. Specifically—16. To indenture as an apprentice: often with *out*.

My mother she wanted to bind me out to a blacksmith. Mrs. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 83.

To bind hand and foot. See *hand*.—To bind in, to inclose; surround.

Bound in with the triumphant sea. Shak., *Rich. II.*, ii. 1.

A costly jewel . . . bound in with diamonds. Shak., *2 Hen. VI.*, iii. 2.

To bind up in, to cause to be wholly engrossed with; absorb in; connect intimately with: chiefly in the passive. Seeing that his life is bound up in the lad's life. Gen. xlv. 30.

II. intrans. 1. To cohere; stick together.—2. To become indurated, hard, or stiff: as, clay binds by heat.—3. To be obligatory or of force.

Those canons or imperial constitutions which have not been received here do not bind. Sir M. Hale.

4. To tie up anything; specifically, to tie up sheaves.

They that reap must sheaf and bind. Shak., *As you Like It*, iii. 2.

5. In *falconry*, to seize a bird in the air and cling to it: said of a hawk.

bind (bind), *n.* [*< bind, v.* In third sense, cf. *bundle*, and see *tie, n.* In the botanical sense, *< ME. bynde*, a climbing stem, esp. woodbine, ivy; chiefly in comp. as *widebinde*, *woodbind*. The word, by its use in comp., has suffered corruption to *bine*, *Se. bin*, *ben*: see *bine¹*, *woodbine*, *bearbine*, etc., and the compounds of *bind* below.] 1. A tie or band; anything that binds. Specifically—(a) A connecting timber in a ship. (b) In *music*, a tie, slur, or brace.—2. In *coal-mining*, indurated, argillaceous shale or clay, such as frequently forms the roof of a coal-seam: same as *bend¹*, 12, and *bat¹*, 10. [Eng.]—3. A unit of tale. A bind of eels is 250. A bind of skins is 32, or of some kinds 40. [Eng.]—4. Bounds; limit; stint: as, I am at my bind. [Scotch.]

Their bind was just a Scots pint overhead, and a tappit-hen to the bill, and no man ever saw them the waur o't. Scott, *St. Rounan's Well*, l. i.

5. A climbing stem; a bine; specifically, a stalk of hops. See *bine¹*.

The whyle God of his grace ded growe of that soyle The fayrest bynde hym [Jonah] abof that ever burne wyste. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 444.

binder (bin'dér), *n.* [*< ME. bynder, < AS. bindere, < bindan, bind: see bind, v., and -er¹.*] 1. A person who binds. Specifically—(a) One who binds books; a bookbinder. (b) One who binds sheaves.—2. Anything that binds, in any sense of that verb.—3. In *bricklaying*, a header which extends partly through a wall; a bonder.—4. In *carp.*, a tie-beam; a binding-joint serving as a transverse support for the bridging-joists above and the ceiling-joists below.—5. An attachment to a sewing-machine for folding an edge or a binding.—6. In *agri.*: (a) An attachment to a reaper for tying the bundles of grain. (b) A separate horse-power machine for gathering up and binding grain already cut.—7. An arrester or stop for the shuttle of a loom.—8. A temporary cover for loose sheets of music, papers, etc.—9. Pl. Same as *binding*, 4.—**Binders board**, thick, smooth, calendered pasteboard used for the covers of books.

binders-frame (bin'dér-frām), *n.* In *mach.*, a hanger supporting shafting, and having adjustable bearings by which the position of the pulleys can be regulated to suit the direction of the motion of the belts.

bindery (bin'dér-i), *n.*; pl. *binderies* (-iz). [*< bind, v., + -ery.*] A place where books are bound.

bindheimite (bind'hī-mīt), *n.* [*< Bindheim* (a German chemist) + *-ite²*.] An amorphous antimoniate of lead produced by the decomposition of antimonial minerals, especially jameconite.

binding (bin'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bind, v.*] 1. Serving to bind, fasten, or connect; making fast.—2. Having power to bind or oblige; obligatory: as, a *binding* engagement.

Civil contracts may be held *binding* although made by lunatics. E. C. Mann, *Psychol. Med.*, p. 87.

3. Astrigent.—4. Causing constipation; constipating. [Colloq.]

binding (bin'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bind, v.*] 1. The act or action of making fast, securing, uniting, etc., in any sense of the verb *bind*: as, the *binding* of prisoners; wire that serves for *binding*.—2. Anything that binds; a bandage; the cover of a book, with the sewing and accompanying work; something that secures the edges of cloth or of a garment.—3. In *fencing*, a method of securing the adversary's sword, consisting in crossing it with a pressure, accompanied with a spring of the wrist.—4. *pl.* In *ship-building*, the beams, transoms, knees, wales, keelson, and other chief timbers used for connecting and strengthening the various parts of a vessel. Also called *binders*.—5. The condition assumed by adhesive soils in hot dry seasons; a similar condition in the soil of flower-pots in which plants have been kept too long or too dry; closeness, dryness, or hardness of texture.—6. In *mach.*, the prevention of free mo-



Binate Leaves.

tion in one part of a machine by the sagging or any deviation from a straight line of another portion.—7. A projection of a part of a structure or machine by which parts intended to touch are prevented from coming into perfect contact.—8. *Naut.*, a wrought-iron ring around a dead-eye.—**Binding-cloth**, a dyed and stamped fabric used for the binding of books.—**Binding-joists**, beams in flooring which support the bridging-joists above and the ceiling-joists below.—**Binding-piece**, a piece nailed between two opposite beams or joists, to prevent lateral deflection; a strutting- or straining-piece.—**Binding-rafter**, a longitudinal timber which supports the roof-rafters between the ridge and the eaves or the comb and the cave. See *partin*.—**Binding-strake**, in ship-building, a thick straking-wale, placed where it can be bolted to knees, etc.—**Binding-wire**, a wire made of very soft iron, used to connect pieces which are to be soldered together.—**Extra binding**. See *bound extra*, under *bound*.—**Half binding**, in bookbinding, a leather back and papered-board sides.—**Quarter binding**, in bookbinding, a cheap leather or cloth back with board sides cut flush with the leaves.—**Three-quarter binding**, in bookbinding, a leather back of extra width with leather corners and papered board sides.

bindingly (bin'ding-li), *adv.* In a binding manner; so as to bind.

bindingness (bin'ding-nes), *n.* [*< binding, p. a., + -ness.*] The quality of being binding or obligatory.

The unconditional bindingness of the practical reason. Coleridge.

binding-post (bin'ding-post), *n.* In an electrical apparatus, a small post having a hole into which a wire is inserted, or through which it passes and is held by a screw.

binding-screw (bin'ding-skrö), *n.* 1. A screw designed to bind and fasten two parts of any adjustable tool or apparatus, as the blade of



Binding-screw.

a bovel; a set-screw; especially, a screw set in at right angles to another, either abutting against it or tightening the female, so as to prevent the male from turning.—2. In *elect.*, a simple arrangement by which two electrical conductors may be brought into metallic connection. (See *cut*.) A similar stationary arrangement

is called a *binding-post*.—**Binding-screw clamp**, a combined clamp and set-screw used to connect a wire with the elements of a galvanic battery.

bind-rail (bind'räl), *n.* 1. In *engin.*, a piece to which the heads of pipes are secured.—2. A timber cap or tie placed on top of a group of piles, to hold them together and make a support for floor-beams.

bindweb (bind'web), *n.* In *anat.*, neuroglia.

bindweed (bind'wed), *n.* [*Also bindweed*: early mod. E. *byndeweod*; *< bind + weed*.] The common name for plants of the genus *Convolvulus*, especially of *C. arvensis*, *C. (or Calystegia) sepium*, and *C. (or Calystegia) soldanella*.—**Black bindweed**. (a) *Polygonum Convolvulus*. (b) *Tamox communis* of Europe.—**Blue bindweed**, the bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*.—**Rough bindweed**, a species of *Smilax*, *Smilax aspera*.

bindwith (bind'with), *n.* [*< bind + with*.] A name given to the plant *Clematis Vitalba* (the traveler's joy), from its stems being used to bind up fagots.

bindwood (bind'wüd), *n.* [*< bind + wood*.] A Scotch name for ivy, from its entwining or binding itself around stronger plants, etc.

bine¹ (bin), *n.* [A dial. form of *bind*, *n.*, now accepted in the botanical use, esp. in compounds, as *woodbine*, *hobbine*, *bearbine*: see *bind*, *n.*] The slender stem of a climbing plant.

When burr and bine were gathered. Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

bine² (bin), *n.* See *boyn*.

binervate (bi-nér'vāt), *a.* [*< bi-2 + nervate*.] 1. Two-nerved; especially, in *bot.*, having two longitudinal ribs: applied to certain leaves.—2. In *entom.*, having two nervures or veins, as an insect's wing.

Binet's function. See *function*.

bing¹ (bing), *n.* [*< ME. bing, bing, benge, < Icel. bingr = Sw. bing, a heap; with transferred sense. Dan. bing, a bin. Cf. bin*, with which *bing* has prob. been confused.] 1. A heap or pile of anything: as, a *bing* of corn, potatoes, coal, ore, etc.—2. A definite quantity of lead ore, equal to 8 hundredweight. [*North. Eng.*]

bing² (bing), *v. i.* To go. [*Old slang.*]

Bing out and tour, ye auld devil. Scott, *Guy Mannering*, I. xxviii.

binge (binj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *binged*, ppr. *bingeing*. [*Sc.*, also *beenge*, *beenge*, appar. formed

by fusing *bend* and *eringe*.] 1. To make a low obeisance; courtesy.—2. To eringe; fawn.

bing-ore (bing'ör), *n.* Lead ore in small lumps. [*Eng.*]

bingstead (bing'sted), *n.* In *mining*, the place where bing-ore is stored ready to go to the smelter. [*North. Eng.*]

bink (bingk), *n.* [*Sc. and North. E.*; *< ME. bink, binke*, var. of *benk, benke*, unassibilated form of *bench*, *q. v.* Cf. *bank*¹, *bank*².] 1. A bench; a seat.—2. A wooden frame, fixed to the wall of a house, for holding dishes.—3. A bank; an acclivity.—4. In *cotton-manuf.*, a stock of cotton composed of successive layers from different bales; a bunker. In supplying cotton to the machinery, the stock is raked down in such a manner as to mix the material thoroughly.

binn, *n.* See *bin*¹.

binna (bin'ä), [*Sc.*, = *be na*, *be not*: *na = E. not*, *adv.* Cf. *diinna*, *do not*, *wiinna*, *will not*.] *Be not*.

binnacle (bin'a-kl), *n.* [*Also written binacle, a corruption of earlier bittacle, bitticle, < Pg. bitacola = Sp. bitácora = F. habitacle, a binnacle, orig. an abode, < L. habitaculum, a little dwelling, < habitare, dwell: see habitation.*] A framework or case on the deck of a ship, in front of the steersman, and also in various other positions, containing a nautical compass, and fitted with lights by which the compass can be read at night. Men-of-war generally carry two steering-binnacles, one on each side of the steering-wheel, for the steering-compasses, and an azimuth binnacle in a convenient place to hold the azimuth compass.

binnacle-list (bin'a-kl-list), *n.* A list of the sick men on board a man-of-war, placed in the binnacle for the information of the officer of the deck.

Binneya (bin'e-yä), *n.* [*NL.*, after *Binney*, an American naturalist.] A genus of land-snails, family *Helicidae*, peculiar to Mexico and California. The shell is too small to contain the whole body, so that when the animals retreat, as they do at the approach of the dry season, the parts of the body which would otherwise be exposed are covered and protected by the greatly enlarged epiphragm.

binnick, *n.* See *bennick*.

binnite (bin'it), *n.* [*< Binn (see def.) + -ite*.] A sulphid of arsenic and copper occurring in isometric crystals in the dolomite of the Binenthal, or valley of Binn, in the canton of Valais, Switzerland.

binogue (bin'nög), *n.* A head-dress formerly worn by the women of the Irish peasantry, described as a kind of kerchief. *Planche*.

binny (bin'i), *n.*; pl. *binnies* (-iz). [*Appar. of native origin.*] A fish (*Barbus bynni*) of the family *Cyprinidae*, related to the barbel. It inhabits the Nile.

binocle (bin'ö-kl), *n.* [= *F. binocle = Sp. binócolo*, *< L. bin*, two and two, double, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] A dioptric telescope, fitted with two tubes for the use of both eyes at once; also used for *opera-glass*.

binocular (bi-nok'- or bin-ok'-lär), *a.* [*< L. bin*, double, + *oculus*, eye, + *-är*. Cf. *binocle*.] 1. Having two eyes; as, "most animals are binocular." *Derham*. Also *binoculate*. [*Rare.*] —2. Referring to both eyes; suited for the simultaneous use of both eyes; as, a *binocular* telescope or microscope.

The want of binocular perspective in paintings interferes seriously with the completeness of the illusion. Le Conte, *Sight*, p. 144.

Binocular microscope. See *microscope*.

binocularity (bi-nok'- or bin-ok'-lär'i-ti), *n.* [*< binocular + -ity*.] Binocular quality or condition; the simultaneous employment of both eyes. *Le Conte*.

binocularly (bi-nok'- or bin-ok'-lär-li), *adv.* By means of two eyes; in such a manner as to be viewed by both eyes.

The reticulation presents itself in clear relief, when viewed binocularly with a sufficiently high power. W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 276.

If these two photographs be binocularly combined, . . . they ought to and must produce a visual effect exactly like an actual object or scene. *Le Conte*, *Sight*, p. 127.

binoculate (bi-nok'- or bin-ok'-lät), *a.* [*< L. bin*, double, + *oculus*, eye, + *-at*.] Same as *binocular*, 1.

Binoculus (bi-nok'-lär-lus), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. bin*, two and two, + *oculus*, eye.] 1. A genus of branchiopod crustaceans. See *Apus*, 2.—2. A

genus of neuropterous insects, of the family *Ephemeridae*. *Latreille*, 1802.—3. [*l. c.*] An X-shaped bandage for maintaining dressings on both eyes. Also called *diopthalmus*.

binodal (bi-nö'dal), *a.* [*< L. bi*, two-, + *nodus*, knot, node, + *-al*.] Having two nodes or joints.

binode (bi'nöd), *n.* [*< L. bi*, two-, + *nodus*, knot.] 1. In *math.*, a singularity of a surface

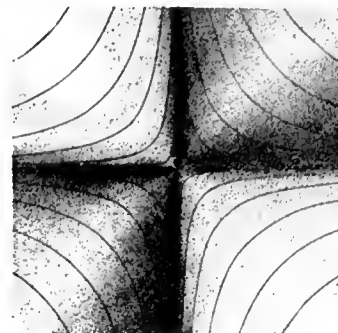


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Binode and Neighboring Parts of the Surface $z^3 = xy$. Fig. 1. View in the direction of the axis of x . Fig. 2. Sections parallel to the axis of x . Fig. 3. Sections inclined 45° to the axes of x and y .

consisting of a point at which there are two tangent planes. In the surface shown in fig. 1 each of these planes is tangent along the whole length of a line; but this circumstance is not a necessary concomitant of the singularity.—2. A crunode formed by the crossing of two branches of a curve.

binodose, binodous (bi-nö'dös,-dus), *a.* [*< L. bi*, two-, + *nodus*, knot, + *-ose*, *-ous*.] In *zool.*, having two knot-like swellings.

binomial (bi-nö'mi-al), *a.* and *n.* [*< ML. binomius*, tr. of Gr. *ἐκ δύο όνομάτων*, having two names (*< L. bi*, two-, + *nomen*, name), + *-al*; the fuller form would be *binominal*, *q. v.*] 1. *a.* In *alg.*, consisting of two terms connected by the sign + or —; pertaining to binomials. —2. In *zool.* and *bot.*: (a) Using or having two names: applied to the system of nomenclature introduced by Linnaeus, in which every plant and animal receives two names, one indicating the genus, the other the species: as, *Felis leo*, the lion; *Bellis perennis*, the daisy. The generic word is always written first, and with a capital initial letter; it is, or is taken as, a noun. The specific word follows, and is usually an adjective, or used adjectively, though it may be a noun. In zoology the practice is now to write all specific words with a lower-case (or small) initial, though substantive and personal and geographical words are often written with a capital, which is the common practice in botany. Hence—(b) Consisting of two names: as, *binomial* terms. Also *binominal*.—**Binomial coefficient**, the numerical coefficient of any term in the development of $(x + y)^n$, where n is any whole number.—**Binomial development**, a development by the binomial theorem.—**Binomial equation**, an algebraical equation consisting of two terms: as, $ax^2 \pm bx^m = 0$.—**Binomial theorem**, the theorem invented by Sir Isaac Newton for raising a binomial to any power, or for extracting any root of it by an approximating infinite series. According to this theorem, we have:

$$(x+y)^2 = x^2 + 2xy + y^2 \\ (x+y)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3 \\ (x+y)^4 = x^4 + 4x^3y + 6x^2y^2 + 4xy^3 + y^4; \text{ or, in general,} \\ (x+y)^n = x^n + nx^{n-1}y + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}x^{n-2}y^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{2 \cdot 3}x^{n-3}y^3, \text{ etc.}$$

II. *n.* 1. In *alg.*, an expression or quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign + or —, denoting the sum or the difference of the two terms: as, $a + b$, $3a - 2c$, $a^2 + b$, $x^2 - 2\sqrt{y}$.—2. In *zool.* and *bot.*, a name consisting of two terms, generic and specific, as the proper name of a species, the generic always preceding the specific word: as, *Felis leo*, the lion.

binomialism (bi-nö'mi-al-izm), *n.* [*< binomial + -ism*.] 1. The binomial method of nomenclature, especially in zoology and botany.—2. The doctrine or use of that method.

Also *binomiality*.

binomialist (bi-nō'mi-al-ist), *n.* [*< binomial, n., + -ist.*] One who uses the binomial system of nomenclature in zoology and botany. See *binomial, a., 2.*

binomiality (bi-nō'mi-al-i-ti), *n.* [*< binomial + -ity.*] Same as *binomialism*.

binomially (bi-nō'mi-al-i), *adv.* In a binomial manner; after the binomial method of nomenclature in zoology and botany.

binominal (bi-nō'mi-nal), *a.* [*< L. binominis, having two names (< bi-, two-, + nomen, name), + -al.*] Same as *binomial, 2.*

binominate (bi-nō'mi-nā-ted), *a.* [*< L. bi-, two-, + nominatus, named (see nominate), + -ed.*] Having two personal names.

binominous† (bi-nō'mi-nus), *a.* [*< L. binominis: see binominal.*] Having or bearing two names.

binormal (bi-nōr'mal), *n.* [*< bi- + normal.*] In *math.*, a normal to two consecutive elements of a curve in space; a normal perpendicular to the osculating plane.

binotate, binotated (bi-nō'tāt, -tā-ted), *a.* [*< L. bi-, two-, + nota, mark, + -ate.*] In *zool.*, marked with two dots.

binotonous (bi-nōt'ō-nus), *a.* [*< L. bini, two by two (see binary), + tonus, note, tone (see tone); after monotonous.*] Consisting of two tones or notes: as, a *binotonous* sound.

binous (bi'nus), *a.* [*< L. binus, usually in pl. bini, two and two, double: see binary and betwixt.*] Double; in a pair; binate.

binoxalate (bi-nōk'sā-lāt), *n.* [*< L. bini, two and two (see binary), + oxalate.*] In *chem.*, an oxalate in which only one of the hydrogen atoms of the acid is replaced by a metal.

binoxid, binoxide (bi-nōk'sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [*< L. bini, two and two (see binary), + oxid.*] In *chem.*, same as *dioxid*.

binoxyde, n. See *binoxid*.

bint†. A Middle English and Anglo-Saxon contracted form of *binleth*, the third person singular of *bīn*.

binturong (bin'tū-rong), *n.* The native name, and now the usual book-name, of *Arctictis binturong*, an Indian prehensile-tailed carnivorous mammal of the family *Felidae* and subfamily *Arctictidinae*. Also called *Ictides ater* or *I. albifrons*, and formerly *Fiverra binturong*. See *Arctictis*.

binuclear (bi-nū'klē-ār), *a.* [*< bi- + nuclear.*] Having two nuclei or central points.

binucleate (bi-nū'klē-āt), *a.* [*< bi- + nucleate.*] Having two nuclei, as a cell.

binucleolate (bi-nū'klē-ō-lāt), *a.* [*< bi- + nucleolate.*] In *biol.*, having two nucleoli: applied to cells.

bio- [NL. etc. *bio-*, *< Gr. βίος, life, akin to L. vivus, living (> vita, life: see vivid, vital), = Goth. kwius = AS. cwicu, E. quick, living: see quick.*] An element in many compound words, chiefly scientific, meaning *life*.

bio-bibliographical (bi'ō-bib'li-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. βίος, life, + bibliographical.*] Treating of or dealing with both the life and the writings of an author.

bioblast (bi'ō-blast), *n.* [*< Gr. βίος, life, + βλαστός, a germ, < βλαστάνειν, bud, sprout, grow.*] In *biol.*, a formative cell of any kind; a minute mass of bioplasm or protoplasm about to become a definite cell of any kind. Thus, osteoblasts, white blood-corpuscles or leucocytes, lymph-corpuscles, etc., are all bioblasts.

bioblastic (bi'ō-blas'tik), *a.* [*< bioblast + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of bioblasts.

biocellate (bi'ō-sel'āt), *a.* [*< bi- + ocellate.*] Marked with two eye-like spots, as the wings of some insects.

biocentric (bi'ō-sen'trik), *a.* [*< Gr. βίος, life, + κέντρον, center.*] Treating life as a central fact.

biochemic (bi'ō-kem'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. βίος, life, + chemic.*] Of or pertaining to the chemistry of life.

biod (bi'od), *n.* [*< Gr. βίος, life, + od, q. v.*] The od of animal life; biogen; animal magnetism, so called. *Von Reichenbach.*

biodynamic (bi'ō-di-nam'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. βίος, life, + dynamic.*] Of or pertaining to the doctrine of vital force or energy; biophysiological.

biodynamical (bi'ō-di-nam'ik-al), *a.* Same as *biodynamic*.

The biostatical and the biodynamical — i. e., the consideration of the structure ready to act, and the consideration of the structure acting.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 119.

biodynamics (bi'ō-di-nam'iks), *n.* [*< Gr. βίος, life, + dynamics.*] The doctrine of vital force or energy, or the action of living organisms: opposed to *biostatistics*.

biogen (bi'ō-jen), *n.* [*< Gr. βίος, life, + -γενής, producing: see -gen.*] A hypothetical soul-stuff; the substance of a supposed spiritual body; the od of organic life. *Coues.*

biogenation (bi'ō-je-nā'shon), *n.* [*< biogen + -ation.*] The state or quality of being affected by biogen; animation; vitalization.

All animals are probably also susceptible of biogenation, which is the affection resulting from the influence of biogen. *Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 192.*

biogenesis (bi'ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. βίος, life, + γένεσις, generation: see genesis.*] 1. The genesis or production of living beings from living beings; generation in an ordinary sense: the converse of spontaneous generation, or *abiogenesis*. Various methods in which biogenesis is known to occur give rise to special terms, as *gamogenesis, parthenogenesis, etc.*

2. The doctrine which holds that the genesis of living beings from living beings is the only one of which we have any knowledge, and which investigates or speculates upon the facts in the case upon such premises: the opposite of *abiogenesis*. — 3. Same as *biogeny, 1.*

biogenesist (bi'ō-jen'e-sist), *n.* [*< biogenesis + -ist.*] One who favors the theory of biogenesis. Also called *biogenist*.

biogenetic (bi'ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*< biogenesis (in sense 2, < biogen), after genetic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to biogenesis or biogeny in any way: as, a *biogenetic* process; a *biogenetic* law or principle.

This fundamental biogenetic law. *Haeckel (trans.).*

2. Consisting of biogen; done by means of biogen; relating to the theory of biogen. *Coues.*

biogenetically (bi'ō-jē-net'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a biogenetic manner; by means of or according to the principles of biogenesis or biogeny.

biogenist (bi'ō-jē-nist), *n.* [*< biogeny + -ist.*] Same as *biogenesist*.

biogeny (bi'ō-jē-ni), *n.* [*< Gr. βίος, life, + -γενεα, generation: see -geny. Cf. biogenesis.*]

1. The genesis or evolution of the forms of matter which manifest the phenomena of life. It is divided into two main branches: *ontogeny*, or the genesis of the individual organism, and *phylogeny*, or the genesis of the species, race, stock, or tribe to which the individual belongs. Also *biogenesis*.

2. The science or doctrine of biogenesis; the history of organic evolution. As in the preceding sense, it is divided into *ontogeny*, or germ-history, or the history of the embryological development of the individual organism, and *phylogeny*, or tribal history, or the history of the paleontological evolution of organic species.

The first of these studies (biology) gives rise to the sciences of anatomy and physiology, as well as to the subsidiary science of pathology. On the other hand, *Biogeny* comprises embryology, morphology, and questions relating to the origin of species. *J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 221.*

biographer (bi'og'ra-fēr), *n.* [*< ML. biographus (see biography) + -er.* Cf. *philosopher.*] One who writes a biography, or an account of the life and actions of a particular person; a writer of lives.

biographic (bi'ō-graf'ik), *a.* [*< biography + -ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of biography.

To all which questions, not unessential in a biographic work, mere conjecture must for most part return answer. *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 95.*

biographical (bi'ō-graf'ik-al), *a.* Relating or pertaining to the life of an individual; dealing with or containing biographies: as, *biographical* details; a *biographical* dictionary.

The historian should rarely digress into biographical particulars except in as far as they contribute to the clearness of his narrative of political occurrences. *Sir J. Mackintosh, Sir Thos. More.*

biographically (bi'ō-graf'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a biographical sense or manner; with reference to biography.

biographist (bi'og'ra-fist), *n.* [*< biography + -ist.*] A biographer. [Rare.]

Want of honest heart in the Biographists of these Saints . . . betrayed their pens to such abominable untruths. *Fuller, Worthies, iit.*

biographize (bi'og'ra-fiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *biographized*, ppr. *biographizing*. [*< biography + -ize.*] To write the biography or a history of the life of. [Rare.]

Now do I bless the man who undertook These monks and martyrs to biographize. *Southey, St. Gualberto, st. 25.*

biography (bi'og'ra-fi), *n.*; pl. *biographies* (-fiz). [= F. *biographie*, *< LGr. βιογραφία, biography*, *< *βιογράφος (> ML. biographus, > F. biographe, a biographer*, *< Gr. βίος, life, + γράφειν, write.*]

1. The history of the life of a particular person.

There is no heroic poem in the world but is at bottom a biography, the life of a man. *Carlyle, Essays.*

2. Biographical writing in general, or as a department of literature.

This, then, was the first great merit of Montesquieu, that he effected a complete separation between biography and history, and taught historians to study, not the peculiarities of individual character, but the general aspect of the society in which the peculiarities appeared. *Buckle, Civilization, I. xiii.*

3. In *nat. hist.*, the life-history of an animal or a plant. = *Syn. 1. Biography, Memoir.* When there is a difference between these words, it may be that *memoir* indicates a less complete or minute account of a person's life, or it may be that the person himself records his own recollections of the past, especially as connected with his own life; in the latter case *memoir* should be in the plural. **biokinetics** (bi'ō-ki-net'iks), *n.* [*< Gr. βίος, life, + kinetics.*] That part of biological science which treats of the successive changes through which organisms pass during the different stages of their development.

biologian (bi'ō-lō-jian), *n.* [*< biology + -ian.*] A biologist.

Those great classes into which systematists and biologists have divided existing vertebrate forms. *The Century, XXXI. 352.*

biologic (bi'ō-lōj'ik), *a.* [*< biology + -ic.*] Same as *biological*.

The interpretation of structure . . . is aided by two subsidiary divisions of biologic inquiry, named Comparative Anatomy (properly Comparative Morphology) and Comparative Embryology. *H. Spencer.*

biological (bi'ō-lōj'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to biology or the science of life.

They [the discoveries of Cuvier] contain a far larger portion of important anatomical and biological truth than it ever before fell to the lot of one man to contribute. *W. H. W. Huxley, Hist. Induct. Sciences, I. 629.*

The prick of a needle will yield, in a drop of one's blood, material for microscopic observation of phenomena which lie at the foundation of all biological conceptions. *Huxley, Pop. Sci. Mo., XI. 670.*

2. In *zool.*, illustrating the whole life-history of a group or species of animals: as, a *biological* collection of insects.

biologically (bi'ō-lōj'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a biological manner; according to the doctrines or principles of biology.

That which was physically defined as a moving equilibrium we define biologically as a balance of functions. *H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 39.*

Ethics, if positive, must rest on some empirical data. These data are furnished partly by history, partly by human nature, either biologically or psychologically considered. *N. A. Rev., CXX. 255.*

biologist (bi'ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< biology + -ist.*] One skilled in, or a student of, biology.

biologize† (bi'ol'ō-jīz), *v. t.* [*< biology + -ize.*] To mesmerize.

biologizer† (bi'ol'ō-jī-zēr), *n.* One who practices mesmerism.

biology (bi'ol'ō-jī), *n.* [= F. *biologie*, *< Gr. βίος, life, + λογία, < λέγειν, speak (see -ology)*; cf. *Gr. βιολόγος, a player, one who represents to the life.*] 1. The science of life and living things in the widest sense; the body of doctrine respecting living beings; the knowledge of vital phenomena.

It is remarkable that each of these writers [Treviranus and Lamarck] seems to have been led, independently and contemporaneously, to invent the same name of *Biology* for the science of the phenomena of life. . . . And it is hard to say whether Lamarck or Treviranus has the priority. . . . Though the first volume of Treviranus' "Biologie" appeared only in 1802, he says . . . that he wrote the first volume . . . about 1796. The "Recherches," etc., in which the outlines of Lamarck's doctrines are given, was published in 1802. *Huxley, Science and Culture (Am. ed., 1882), p. 302.*

2. In a more special sense, physiology; biophysiology; biotics. — 3. In a technical sense, the life-history of an animal: especially used in entomology. — 4. Animal magnetism.

biolysis (bi'ol'ī-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βίος, life, + λύσις, loosening, solution, < λύνειν, loose, dissolve.*] Dissolution of a living being; death, as the resolution of an organism into its constituent parts, and consequently the destruction of the phenomena of life.

biolytic (bi'ol'it'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. βίος, life, + λυτικός, able to loose, < λύνω, verbal adj. of λύνειν, loose.*] In *med.*, tending to the destruction of life: as, a *biolytic* agent.

biomagnetic (bi'ō-mag-net'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. βίος, life, + magnetic.*] Pertaining or relating to biomagnetism.

biomagnetism (bi-ō-mag'ne-tizm), *n.* [*< Gr. βίος, life, + magnetism.*] Animal magnetism. See *magnetism*. *Krauth.*

biometry (bi-ō-mē'trī), *n.* [*< Gr. βίος, life, + μετρία, < μέτρον, a measure.*] The measurement of life; specifically, the calculation of the probable duration of human life.

biomorphotic (bi-ō-mōr-fōt'ik), *a.* [*< NL. biomorphoticus, < Gr. βίος, life, + Μορφή, μορφοτικός, fit for shaping, < Gr. *μορφοτός, verbal adj. of μορφοῦν, shape, < μορφή, form, shape.*] In *entom.*, having an active pupa. *Westwood.*

Biomorphotica (bi-ō-mōr-fōt'i-kā), *n. pl.* [*< NL., neut. pl. of biomorphoticus: see biomorphotic.*] In *entom.*, a name proposed by Westwood for those insects of the old order *Neuroptera* having an active pupa. They are now generally known as *Pseudoneuroptera*.

bionomy (bi-on'ō-mī), *n.* [*< NL., < Gr. βίος, life, + νόμος, law: see nome.*] 1. The science of the laws of life, or of living functions; dynamic biology.

He [Comte] also employs the term *bionomy* as embracing the general science of the laws of living functions, or dynamic biology. *L. E. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., I. 120.*

2. In *anthropology*, the third and final or deductive and predictive stage of anthropobiology. *O. T. Mason.*

biophagous (bi-ō-fā-gus), *a.* [*< Gr. βίος, life, + φαγεῖν, eat.*] Feeding on living organisms: applied especially to insectivorous plants.

biophysiology (bi-ō-fiz-i-ōl'jī), *n.* [*< Gr. βίος, life, + physiography.*] The physical natural history of organized beings; descriptive and systematic zoölogy and botany, as distinguished from physiological zoölogy and botany, or bioties; organography: distinguished from *biophysiology*.

biophysiological (bi-ō-fiz-i-ōl'jī-kal), *a.* [*< biophysiology + -ical.*] Of or pertaining to biophysiology.

biophysiology (bi-ō-fiz-i-ōl'jī), *n.* [*< biophysiology + -ist.*] A student of biophysiology; a student of biology, or an expert in the science of bioties. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXI. 169.*

biophysiology (bi-ō-fiz-i-ōl'jī), *n.* [*< Gr. βίος, life, + physiology.*] The science of organized beings, embracing organogeny, morphology, and physiological zoölogy and botany: distinguished from *biophysiology*.

bioplasm (bi-ō-plāzm), *n.* [*< Gr. βίος, life, + πλάσμα, anything formed, < πλάσσειν, form.*] Living and germinal matter; formative, as distinguished from formed, matter. The term was introduced by Prof. L. S. Beale, about 1872, for the state or condition of protoplasm in which it is living and germinating.

Bioplasm . . . moves and grows. . . It may be correctly called living or forming matter, for by its agency every kind of living thing is made, and without it, as far as is known, no living thing ever has been made: . . . but the most convenient and least objectionable name for it is living plasma or bioplasm (βίος, life, πλάσμα, plasma, that which is capable of being fashioned).

Beale, Bioplasm, § 14.

bioplasmic (bi-ō-plāz'mik), *a.* [*< bioplasm + -ic.*] Consisting of or pertaining to bioplasm.

bioplast (bi-ō-plast), *n.* [*< Gr. βίος, life, + πλάστος, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, mold, form.*] A particle of bioplasm; a living germinal cell, such as a white blood-corpuscle or a lymph-corpuscle; an amœboid; a plastidule.

In many diseases these *bioplasts* of the capillary walls are much altered, and in cholera I have found that numbers of them have been completely destroyed.

Beale, Bioplasm, § 293.

bioplastic (bi-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. βίος, life, + πλαστικός, see plastic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a bioplast.

biordinal (bi-ōr'di-nal), *a. and n.* [*< bi-2 + ordinal.*] I. *a.* Of the second order.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a differential equation of the second order.

biostatical (bi-ō-stat'i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. βίος, life, + στατικός, causing to stand: see static.*] Of or pertaining to biostaties.

No philosophic biologist now tries to reach and modify a vital force, but only to reach and modify those *biostatical* conditions which, when considering them as causes, and condensing them all into a single expression, he calls Vitality, or the Vital Forces.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 2.

biostaties (bi-ō-stat'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of biostatic: see -ics.*] That branch of biology which deals with the statial and coexistent relations of structure and function: opposed to *biodynamies* and *biokinetics*.

biotaxy (bi-ō-tak-si), *n.* [*< Gr. βίος, life, + ταξία, < τάξις, arrangement: see tactic.*] The classification, arrangement, or coördination of living organisms, according to the sum of their

morphological characters; a biological system; taxonomy.

biotic (bi-ōt'ik), *a.* Same as *biotical*.

biotical (bi-ōt'i-kal), *a.* [*< Gr. βιωτικός, relating to life (< βιωτός, verbal adj. of βιών, live, < βίος, life), + -al.*] Of or pertaining to life, or to bioties; biophysiological.

The *biotical* activities of matter. *T. Sterry Hunt.*

Organization and *biotical* functions arise from the natural operations of forces inherent in elemental matter.

W. B. Carpenter, Cyc. of Anat. and Phys., III. 151.

biotics (bi-ōt'iks), *n.* [*< Gr. βιωτικός, pertaining to life: see biotical.*] The science of vital functions and manifestations; the powers, properties, and qualities peculiar to living organisms; vital activities proper, as distinguished from the chemical and physical attributes of vitality.

These activities are often designated as vital; but since this word is generally made to include at the same time other manifestations which are simply dynamical or chemical, I have . . . proposed for the activities characteristic of the organism the term *biotics*. *T. Sterry Hunt.*

biotite (bi-ō-tīt), *n.* [*< J. B. Biot (1774-1862), a French physicist, + -ite.*] An important member of the mica group of minerals. See *mica*. It occurs in hexagonal prisms, sometimes tabular, of a black or dark-green color. It is a silicate of aluminum and iron with magnesium and potassium, and is often called *magnesia mica*, in distinction from *muscovite* or *potash mica*. It is sometimes divided into two varieties, called *anomite* and *nerozene*, which are distinguished by optical characteristics.

biotome (bi-ō-tōm), *n.* [*< Gr. βίος, life, + τομή, a cutting, section: see anatomy.*] A term applied by Cobbold to a life-epoch in the development of some of the lower animals, as *Entozoa*.

bioovulate (bi-ō-vū-lāt), *a.* [*< bi-2 + ovulate.*] In *bot.*, having two ovules.

biopaleolate (bi-pā-lō-lāt), *a.* [*< bi-2 + paleolate.*] Having two paleolæ or diminutive scales (lodicules), as the flowers of some grasses.

biopalmate (bi-pal'māt), *a.* [*< bi-2 + palmate.*] In *bot.*, doubly or subordately palmate.

biparietal (bi-pā-rī-e-tal), *a.* [*< bi-2 + parietal.*] Pertaining to both parietal bones.—**Biparietal diameter**, the diameter of the skull from one parietal eminence to the other.

biparous (bi-pā-rūs), *a.* [*< L. bi-, two-, + parere, bring forth.*] 1. Bringing forth two at a birth.—2. In *bot.*, having two branches or axes: applied to a cyme.

biparted (bi-pār'ted), *a.* [*< bi-2 + parted. Cf. bipartite.*] 1. In *her.*, bipartite: applied to anything cut off in the form of an indent, showing two projecting pieces.—2. In *zoöl.*, divided into two parts; bipartite.

bipartible (bi-pār'ti-bl), *a.* [*< bi-2 + partible.*] Divisible into two parts. Also *bipartite*.

bipartient (bi-pār'ti-ent), *a. and n.* [*< L. bipartient (-t)-s, pp. of bipartire: see bipartite.*] I. *a.* Dividing into two parts; serving to divide into two.—**Bipartient factor**, a number whose square divides a given number without remainder.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a number that divides another into two equal parts without remainder: thus, 2 is the *bipartient* of 4.

bipartile (bi-pār'til), *a.* [*< L. bi-, two-, + LL. partilis, < L. partire, part: see part, v.*] Same as *bipartite*.

bipartite (bi-pār'tit), *a.* [*< L. bipartitus, pp. of bipartire, divide into two parts, < bi-, two-, + partire, divide: see part, v.*] 1. In two parts; having two correspondent parts, as a legal contract or writing, one for each party; duplicate.

The divine fate is also *bipartite*.

Cudworth, Intellectual System, Pref., p. 1.

2. In *bot.*, divided into two parts nearly to the base, as the leaves of many

passion-flowers.—**Bipartite curve**, in *geom.*, a curve consisting of two distinct continuous series of points.

Bipartiti (bi-pār-ti'ti), *n. pl.* [*< NL., pl. of L. bipartitus: see bipartite.*] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of carnivorous *Coleoptera* containing fossorial carabid beetles.

bipartition (bi-pār-ti'ōn), *n.* [*< L. bipartire (see bipartite), after partition.*] The act of dividing into two parts, or of making two correspondent parts.

bipaschal (bi-pas'kal), *a.* [*< L. bi-, two-, + LL. pascha, passover: see paschal.*] Including or relating to two consecutive passover feasts: applied by theologians to the scheme of chronology which limits Christ's public ministry to

a period containing only two passover anniversaries.

About the length . . . [of Christ's public ministry] there are (besides the isolated and decidedly erroneous view of Irenæus) three theories, allowing respectively one, two, or three years and a few months, and designated as the *bipascal*, *tripascal*, and *quadrupascal* schemes, according to the number of Passovers.

Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 10, iv.

bipectinate (bi-pek'ti-nāt), *a.* [*< bi-2 + pectinate.*] Having two margins toothed like a comb: used especially in botany and zoölogy.—

Bipectinate antennæ, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the bodies of the joints are short, but with both sides prolonged into more or less slender processes, which are turned obliquely outward, giving the whole organ a feather-like appearance, as in many moths. This form is often called *pectinate*; but this word is properly used where the processes are on one side of the joint only.

biped (bi'ped), *a. and n.* [*< L. bipes (biped-) (= Gr. δίπους (διπόδ-): see dipody), two-footed, < bi-, two-, + pes (ped-) = E. foot. Cf. quadruped, centiped, milliped.*] I. *a.* 1. Having two feet.

An helpless, naked, *biped* beast. *Byron, An Epistle.*

2. In *herpet.*, having hind limbs only.

II. *n.* An animal having two feet, as man.

bipedal (bi'ped-al), *a.* [*< L. bipedalis, measuring two feet, < bi-, two-, + pes (ped-), foot. Cf. biped.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a biped; having or walking upon two feet.

The erect or *bipedal* mode of progression.

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 335.

2. Measuring two feet in length.

bipedality (bi-pē-dal'i-ti), *n.* [*< bipedal + -ity.*] The quality of being two-footed.

Bipeltata (bi-pel-tā'tā), *n. pl.* [*< NL., neut. pl. of bipeltatus: see bipeltate.*] A term adopted by Cuvier from Latreille as a family name for sundry organisms known as glass-crabs, of a certain genus called *Phyllosoma* by Leach. The forms in question are larvae of scyllaroid crustaceans. See *glass-crab*, *Phyllosoma*. [Not in use.]

bipeltate (bi-pel'tāt), *a.* [*< NL. bipeltatus, < L. bi-, two-, + pelta, shield: see bi-2 and peltate.*] 1. In *zoöl.*, having a defense like a double shield.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Bipeltata*.

bipennate, bipennated (bi-pen'at, -ā-ted), *a.* [*< L. bipennis, bipinnis, two-winged, < bi-, two-, + penna, pinna, wing: see pen1.*] 1. Having two wings: as, "*bipennated insects*." *Derham, Phys. Theol., viii. 4, note.*—2. In *bot.*, same as *bipinnate*, (*a*).

bipennatifid, *a.* See *bipinnatifid*.

bipennis (bi-pen'is), *n.; pl. bipennes (-ēz).* [*L., prop. adj. (sc. securis, ax), two-edged;*

confused with *bipennis*, *bipinnis*, two-winged, but according to Quintilian and other Latin writers a different word, < bi-, two-, + *pennus* or *pinnus*, sharp. Cf. *pin1* and *pen1*.] An ancient ax with two blades, one on each side of the handle. In art it is a characteristic weapon often depicted in the hands of the Amazons, and also attributed to Hephestus or Vulcan.

Bipes (bi'pēz), *n.* [*< L. bipes, two-footed: see biped.*] 1. A genus of lizards, of the family *Angeles* or *Gerrhonotidae*: by some united with *Ophisaurus*. *Oppe1, 1811.*—2. A genus of lizards, of the family *Scincidae*: now called *Scelotes*. The species are African; the *S. bipes* inhabits South Africa. *Merrem, 1820.*

bipetalous (bi-pet'a-lus), *a.* [*< bi-2 + petalous.*] Having two flower-leaves or petals.

Biphora (bi-fō-rā), *n. pl.* [*< NL., < L. bi-, two-, + Gr. φέρω, < φέρειν = E. bear1.*] A group of ascidians, such as the *Salpida*. The term is sometimes used as the name of an order of the class *Tunicata* or *Ascidia*, containing the families *Salpidae* and *Doliolidae*, characterized by their single ribbon-like branchia. They are free-swimming forms with the sexes distinct.

biphore (bi-fōr), *n.* [*< Biphora.*] One of the *Biphora*.

Bipinnaria (bi-pi-nā'ri-ā), *n.* [*< L. bi-, two-, + pinna, penna, wing: see pen1.*] A generic name given to the bilateral larval form of some echinoderms, as a starfish, under the impression that it



Bipennis.
(From a Greek red-figured vase.)



Bipartite Curve.
 $y^2 = x(x-1)(x-2).$



Stages of development of a larval starfish termed *Bipinnaria*. Upper figure, later *Pluteus*; lower, earlier *Echinopodi-*
um.

was a distinct animal: nearly the same as *Brachiolaria*. The term is retained to designate such larvæ or stage of development. See also cut under *Asterosidea*.

bipinnate, bipinnated (bi-pin'at, -â-ted), *a.* [*< bi-2 + pinnate. Cf. bipennate.*] Doubly pinnate. (a) In *bot.*, applied to a pinnate leaf when its divisions are themselves again pinnate. Also *bipennate* and *bipennated*. (b) In *zool.*, having opposite pinnæ; feathered on two opposite sides of a main or axial line: in *entom.*, specifically applied to certain feathery forms of antennæ. See *antenna*. (c) In *anat.*, having the fleshy fibers inserted on opposite sides of a tendinous intersection: said of a muscle. The rectus femoris muscle is an example.



Bipinnate Leaf.

bipinnately (bi-pin'ât-li), *adv.* In a bipinnate manner.

bipinnatifid, bipennatifid (bi-pi-, bi-pe-nat'i-fid), *a.* [*< bi-2 + pinnatifid, pennatifid.*] In *bot.*, doubly pinnatifid; having the primary and secondary divisions of the leaves pinnatifid.

bipinnatifid (bi-pi-nat'i-fid), *a.* [As *bipinnate* + *-fid*.] Doubly pinnate in form; bipinnate: as, a *bipinnatifid* muscle.

bipinnatipartite (bi-pi-nat-i-pâr'tit), *a.* [As *bipinnate* + *L. partitus*, divided: see *partition*.] Bipinnatifid, but having the divisions extending to near the midrib.

bipinnatisect, bipinnatisected (bi-pi-nat'i-sekt, -sek-ted), *a.* [As *bipinnate* + *L. sectus*, cut: see *section*.] In *bot.*, twice divided pinnately.

The leaf is said to be bipinnatifid, bipinnatipartite, or bipinnatisected. Bentley, Botany, p. 153.

biplanar (bi-plā'nâr), *a.* [*< L. bi-, two-, + planus*, plane.] Lying or situated in two planes.

biplane (bi-plān), *n.* In *math.*, the pair of coincident planes to which the tangent cone of a node reduces, when that node is a binode.

biplicate (bi'pli-kât), *a.* [*< bi-2 + plicate.*] Doubly folded; twice folded together, transversely, as the cotyledons of some plants. Henslow.

biplicity (bi-plis'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. biptex* (*biptic*) (equiv. to *duplex*, in a glossary) (*< bi-, twice, + plicare*, fold) + *-ity*. Cf. *duplicity*.] The state of being biplicate or twice folded; the quality of being twofold; doubling. Roget. [Rare.]

bipolar (bi-pô'lâr), *a.* [*< bi-2 + polar.*] 1. Doubly polar; having two poles.

The best modern metaphysicians, with rare exceptions, are now agreed that, whatever may be the case with ultimate existences, the phenomena we deal with are *bipolar*, on the one side objective and on the other subjective; and these are the twofold aspects of reality.

G. H. Leves, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 29.

Specifically—2. In *anat.*, having two processes from opposite poles: said of certain nerve-cells.

bipolarity (bi-pô-lar'i-ti), *n.* [*< bipolar + -ity.*] The state of being bipolar; double polarity.

Bipont, Bipontine (bi'pönt, bi-pön'tin), *a.* [*< NL. Bipontinus*, *< Bipontium* (a tr. of German *Zwei-Brücken*, *F. Deux-Ponts*, lit. two bridges), *< L. bi-, two-, + pon(-t)s*, bridge.] Of or pertaining to Bipontium (the Latin name of *Zwei-Brücken* or *Deux-Ponts*) in Rhenish Bavaria: applied to editions of the classics the printing of which was begun there in 1779.

biporose (bi-pô-rôs), *a.* [*< L. bi-, two-, + porus*, a pore.] Having two pores; opening by two pores, as the anthers in the genus *Cassia* and most *Ericaceæ*.

Bipositores (bi-poz-i-tô'rêz), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. bi-, two-, + positor*, layer.] In *ornith.*, another name for the *Columbæ*, an order of birds including all the pigeons and doves: so called because these birds for the most part lay only two eggs. [Not in use.]

biprism (bi'prizm), *n.* [*< bi-2 + prism.*] A prism with two refractive edges each of small angle, its cross-section being an obtuse-angled isosceles triangle.

bipulmonary (bi-pul'mô-nâr-i), *a.* [*< bi-2 + pulmonary.*] In *Anachnida*, having only one pair of pulmonary sacs: opposed to *quadripulmonary*.

bipunctate (bi-pungk'tât), *a.* [*< bi-2 + punctate.*] Having two punctures or spots.

bipunctual (bi-pungk'tû-âl), *a.* [*< bi-2 + punctual*, in the literal sense.] Having two points.—*Bipunctual coordinates.* See *coordinate*.

bipupillate (bi-pû'pi-lât), *a.* [*< bi-2 + pupillate.*] Having a double pupil: in *entom.*, said of an eye-like spot on the wing of a butterfly

when it has within it two dots or pupils of a different color.

bi-pyramidal (bi-pi-ram'i-dâl), *a.* [*< bi-2 + pyramidal.*] In *crystal.*, having the form of two pyramids joined base to base, as quartz crystals.

biquadratic (bi-kwod'rât), *n.* [*< bi-2 + quadratic.*] Same as *biquadratic*.

biquadratic (bi-kwod-rât'ik), *a. and n.* [*< bi-2 + quadratic.*] 1. *a.* Containing or referring to a fourth power, or the square of a square; quartic. The word *quartic* has now completely superseded *biquadratic*, except in the following phrases.—*Biquadratic equation*, an equation with one unknown quantity the highest power of which contained in the equation is the fourth. Biquadratic equations are always susceptible of algebraic solution; equations of higher degrees are generally capable only of numerical solution.—*Biquadratic function, involution.* See the nouns.—*Biquadratic parabola*, in *geom.*, a curve line of the third order, having two infinite legs tending the same way.—*Biquadratic root* of a number, the square root of the square root of that number. Thus, the square root of 81 is 9, and the square root of 9 is 3, which is the *biquadratic root* of 81.

II. *n.* In *math.*, the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself. Thus, $4 \times 4 = 16$, which is the square of 4, and $16 \times 16 = 256$, the *biquadratic* of 4.

biquarterly (bi-kwâr'têr-li), *a.* [*< bi-2 + quarterly.*] Properly, happening or appearing once every two quarters, or semi-annually, but sometimes used in the sense of *semi-quarterly*, twice in each quarter. [Rare.]

biquartz (bi'kwârtz), *n.* [*< bi-2 + quartz.*] A double quartz plate used in a form of saccharimeter (which see). It consists of two semicircular plates of quartz joined in a vertical line; the two halves are so taken that they respectively deviate the plane of polarization of incident plane-polarized light through 90° in opposite directions.

biquaternion (bi'kwâ-têr-ni-on), *n.* [*< bi* (see *def.*) + *quaternion*.] 1. In *math.*, an imaginary quaternion; a quantity expressible in the form $a + bi + cj + dk$, where i, j, k are three mutually perpendicular vectors, and a, b, c, d are real or imaginary numbers. This is the sense in which Sir W. K. Hamilton used the word. He distinguished such a quantity from a real quaternion, because the whole algebraic procedure with imaginary quaternions is different from and more difficult than that with real quaternions, instead of being essentially the same but more easy, as is the case with ordinary imaginary algebra as compared with real algebra.

2. The ratio of two rotors. This meaning was given to the word by W. K. Clifford, who conceived that Hamilton's biquaternions did not deserve a separate name. In this sense a biquaternion is the sum of two quaternions belonging to different systems, so that their product vanishes.

biquintile (bi-kwin'til), *n.* [*< bi-2 + quintile.*] In *astrol.*, an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other by twice the fifth part of a great circle, that is, 144° or twice 72°.

biradial, biradiated (bi-râ'di-ât, -â-ted), *a.* [*< bi-2 + radiate.*] Having two rays: as, a *bi-radiate* fin.

birambi (bi-ram'bi), *n.* [Native name.] The fruit of the *Averrhoa Bilimbi*, a plant of British Guiana, from which an excellent preserve is made.

biramous (bi-râ'môs), *a.* Same as *biramous*. Six pairs of powerful *biramous* natatory feet. Encyc. Brit., VI. 652.

biramous (bi-râ'môs), *a.* [*< L. bi-, two-, + ramus*, a branch.] Possessing or consisting of two branches; dividing into two branches, as the limbs of cirripeds. H. A. Nicholson.

birch (bêrch), *n.* [= Sc. and North. E. *birch*, *< ME. birch, birche, birke*, *< AS. birce, birce, byrce* (= OHG. *bircha, piricha*, MHG. *G. birke*), weak fem., parallel with *berc, beorc* (= MD. *berck*, D. *berk* (*berken-boom*) = Icel. *björk* (in comp. *birki*) = Sw. *björk* = Dan. *birke*), strong fem., = Oulg. *breza* = Russ. *bereza* = Lith. *berzas*, birch, = Skt. *bhūrja*, a kind of birch. Root unknown; connected by some with AS. *beorht*, OHG. *beraht*, etc., bright, white, shining, in allusion to the color of the bark. Not connected with *L. betula*, birch: see *Betula*.]

1. A tree or shrub belonging to the genus *Betula* (which see). The birches have smooth, laminated outer bark and close-grained wood, which in some species is hard and tough, taking a fine polish, and is used in the manufacture of furniture and for many other purposes. The white, gray, or poplar birch, *Betula alba*, the principal European species, is a small tree, but is put to many uses, especially in the old world. The bark is used for tanning and thatching, and yields an oil which is said to be used to give Russia leather its peculiar odor; spruce-oil is also used for this purpose. The leaves, as well as the sap and oil, are used in the treatment of various chronic diseases, and the wood is used for fuel and many other purposes. Several varieties of this species, as the weeping, cut-leaved, and purple birches, are much cultivated for ornament. The canoe- or paper-birch of

North America, *B. papyrifera*, is a large tree with a very tough, durable bark, which is largely used by the Indians in the manufacture of canoes and tents. The timber is valuable. The yellow or gray birch, *B. lutea*, is one of the most important deciduous trees of the northern Atlantic forests, growing to a very large size; its wood is heavy, very strong, and hard. The black, sweet, cherry-, or mahogany-birch, *B. lenta*, has a very spicy, aromatic bark, yielding a volatile oil identical with oil of wintergreen, and its heavy, dark-colored wood is largely used for making furniture and in ship-building. Other prominent species are the red or river-birch, *B. nigra*, of the Southern States, and the black birch, *B. occidentalis*, of the Rocky Mountains and westward. Several shrubby species are widely distributed in mountainous and arctic regions, reaching a higher latitude than any other deciduous tree, as the alpine birch (*B. nana*), the low or dwarf birch (*B. pumila*), and the scrub birch (*B. glandulosa*).

2. A birch rod, or a number of birch-twigs bound together, sometimes used for punishing children.—3. A birch-bark canoe. Lowell.—Jamaica or West Indian birch, or gumbo-limbo, a species of *Bursera*, *B. gummiifera*, a small tree with exceedingly soft, light, and spongy wood, yielding a kind of gum elemi, which is used as a remedy for gout and as the chief ingredient of a valuable varnish.

birch (bêrch), *v. t.* [*< birch, n.*] To beat or punish with a birch rod; flog.

From the child sentenced to be birched, to the assassin doomed to lose his life. Higginson, Eng. Statesmen, p. 270.

There I was birched, there I was bred,
There like a little Adam fed
From Learning's woeeful tree!

Hood, Clapham Academy.

birch-broom (bêrch'brôm'), *n.* A coarse broom made of the twigs and small branches of the birch-tree, used for sweeping stables, streets, etc.

birch-camphor (bêrch'kam'fôr), *n.* A resinous substance obtained from the bark of the black birch.

birchen (bêr'chen), *a.* [= Sc. *birken*, *birkin*, *< ME. birchen, birkin*, *< AS. *bircen* (Somner) (= D. LG. *berken* = OHG. *birchin*, MHG. *G. birken*), *< birce*, birch: see *birch*.] Of or pertaining to birch; consisting or made of birch: as, "*birchen* brooms," Beau. and Fl., Loyal Subject.

We say of a wanton child, . . . he must be annoynted with *byrchin* salve.

Tyndale, Works (1573), p. 166. (N. E. D.)

His beaver'd brow a *birchen* garland wears.

Pope, Dunciad, lv. 141.

birch-oil (bêrch'oil), *n.* An oil extracted from birch-bark, said to be used in preparing Russia leather.

birch-water (bêrch'wâ'têr), *n.* The sap of the birch. See *birch-wine*.

birch-wine (bêrch'win), *n.* A fermented liquor made from the sap of the birch-tree, which is collected in the spring throughout the mountainous and wooded districts of Germany and Scandinavia. It is called by names which signify birch-water or birch-wine in the different languages. It is said to be possessed of diuretic and antiscorbutic properties.

bird¹ (bêrd), *n.* [*< ME. bird, berd, byrde*, a metathesis of the usual form *brid, bred, bryd*, pl. *briddes*, a bird, also, as orig., the young of any bird, *< AS. brid*, pl. *briddas* (ONorth. *bird, briddas*), the young of any bird. Origin unknown; it can hardly be connected with *brood*, as usually stated. Possibly the form *bird* is the more orig. form, standing for **byrd*, *< boren*, born, pp. of *beran*, bear; cf. *byrde*, (well-) born, *ge-byrd*, birth, of same origin: see *birth*.] For the metathesis, cf. that of *bird*². For the development of sense, cf. the history of *pullet* and *pigeon*. The common Teut. word for 'bird' (def. 2) is *fowl*, now restricted in English: see *fowl*.] 1. The young of any fowl.

Being fed by us, you used us so

As that ungentele gull the cuckoo's bird

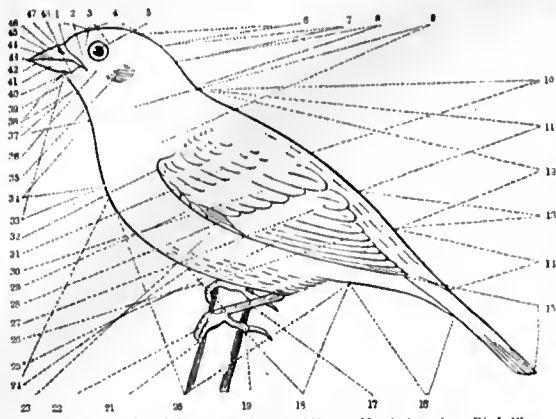
Useth the sparrow. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

2. A feathered vertebrate animal of the class *Aves*, frequently included with reptiles in a superclass *Sauropsida*, but distinguished by having warm blood, by being covered with feathers, and by having the fore limbs so modified as to form wings. See *Aves*.—3. Any small feathered game, as a partridge, quail, snipe, or woodcock, as distinguished from water-fowl, etc.—*Aërial birds.* See *aërial*.—A little bird told me, I heard in a way I will not reveal.

Imagine any one explaining the trivial saying, "*A little bird told me*," without knowing of the old belief in the language of birds and beasts.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 1.

Aquatic birds. See *aquatic*.—*Arabian bird*, the fabulous phoenix. See *Arabian*.—*Baltimore bird*. See *oriole*.—*Bird-conjurer.* See *conjurer*.—*Bird of freedom*, the American bald eagle. [An Americanism.]—*Bird of Jove*, the eagle.—*Bird of Juno*, the peacock.—*Bird of Minerva*, the owl.—*Bird of night*, the owl.—*Bird of Paradise*. (a) One of the *Paradisæa*, oscine passerine birds, related to the corvine and sturnoid passerines, confined to the Papuan region, and long famous for magnificence of plumage and for the extraordinary devel-



Topography of a Bird. (From Coues's "Key to North American Birds.")

1, forehead (frons); 2, lore; 3, circumocular region; 4, crown (vertex); 5, eye; 6, hind head (occiput); 7, nape (nucha); 8, hind neck (cervix); 9, side of neck; 10, interscapular region; 11, dorsum, or back proper, including 10; 12, notum, or upper part of body proper, including 10, 11, and 13; 13, rump (uropygium); 14, upper tail-coverts; 15, tail; 16, under tail-coverts (crissum); 17, tarsus; 18, abdomen; 19, hind toe (hallux); 20, gastrum, including 18 and 24; 21, outer or fourth toe; 22, middle or third toe; 23, side of body; 24, breast (pectus); 25, primaries; 26, secondaries; 27, tertiaries (Nos. 25, 26, and 27 are all remiges); 28, primary coverts; 29, alula, or bastard wing; 30, greater coverts; 31, median coverts; 32, lesser coverts; 33, the throat, including 34, 37, and 38; 34, jugulum, or lower throat; 35, auriculars; 36, malar region; 37, gular, or middle throat; 38, mentum, or chin; 39, angle of commissure, or corner of mouth; 40, ramus of under mandible; 41, side of under mandible; 42, gonys; 43, apex, or tip of bill; 44, tomia, or cutting edges of the bill; 45, culmen, or ridge of upper mandible, corresponding to gonys; 46, side of upper mandible; 47, nostril; 48 passes across the bill a little in front of its base.

opment of some of the feathers in most species. There are about forty species of birds of Paradise, one of the most beautiful of which, *Paradisaea apoda*, is also the best known; it was called *apoda* from the fable that it was always on the wing and had no feet, a notion which was

Bird of Paradise (*Paradisaea apoda*).

strengthened by the fact that the specimens which used to reach naturalists were without feet, these having been removed in preparing the skins. The packets of beautiful orange and yellow plumes were as ornaments as from this species and a near relative, *P. minor*. *P. sanguinea* is a still more gorgeous bird. The king bird of Paradise, *Cincinurus regius*, is one of the most magnificent. *Schlegelia wilsoni*, *Diphyllodes speciosa*, *Parotia sepiensis*, and *Lophorhina atra* are other leading species. The name is also given to a few species which are excluded from the technical definition of *Paradisaeidae* (which see). (b) In *astron*, a southern constellation. See *Apus*. 1.—**Bird of passage**, a migratory bird; a migrant; a bird which regularly passes in the spring from a warmer to a colder climate, and back in the fall. See *migration* and *sepipteses*. —**Bird of peace**, the dove, with reference to the story of Noah. —**Bird of prey**, any member of the order *Raptores* or *Accipitres*, as the hawk, eagle, owl, etc. —**Bird of the year**, a bird less than a year old. —**Bird of wonder**, the phoenix. —**Birds of a feather**, persons of similar tastes and habits: chiefly in the saying, "Birds of a feather flock together," indicating the usual association with one another of persons of like proclivities. —**Early bird**, an early riser; one who gets up betimes in the morning: in allusion to the proverb, "The early bird catches the worm." —**Man-of-war bird**. Same as *frigate-bird*. —**Sea-cow bird**, the treble-collared plover of Africa, *Egialites tricolor*; so called by Chapman, a traveler in southern Africa. —**To hear a bird sing**, to receive private communication; be informed privately or secretly.

I heard a bird so sing. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

I heard a bird sing, they mean him no good office. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iv. 2.

bird¹ (bêrd), *v. i.* [*< bird*¹, *n.*] 1. To catch birds; go bird-shooting or fowling.

I do invite you to-morrow morning to my house to breakfast: after, we'll a-birding together. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.

Hence — 2^d. To look for plunder; thieve.

Manu. These day owls —

Sur. That are birding in men's purses.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 3.

bird² (bêrd), *n.* [*Se. bird*, *burd*, etc.; *< ME. bird*, *berd*, *byrd*, etc., a transposition of the somewhat less common *bride*, *bride*, etc., prop. a bride, but much used in poetry in the general sense of 'maiden,' 'girl,' with the epi-

thets bright, comely, etc.: see *bride*¹.] A maiden; a girl; a young woman.

Ther nis no byrde so brilt in boure . . . That heo [she] ne schal fade as a flour. *Early Eng. Poema* (ed. Furnivall), p. 134.

Hire cheere was simple, as *birde* in boure. *Roma*, of the Rose, l. 1014.

And by my word the bonnie bird In danger shall not tarry. *Campbell*, Lord Ullin's Daughter.

[In this, as in other modern instances, the word is archaic, and is probably associated with *bird*¹ as a term of endearment.]

bird-baiting (bêrd'bā'ting), *n.* The catching of birds with elap-nets. *Fielding*.

bird-bolt¹ (bêrd'bôlt), *n.* [*< bird*¹ + *bolt*¹.] A blunt-headed arrow for the longbow or crossbow, formerly used for shooting birds. It was intended to stun without piercing.

bird-bolt² (bêrd'bôlt), *n.* [A corruption of *burbot*.] A local English name of the burbot, *Molea lota*.

bird-cage (bêrd'kāj), *n.* A portable inclosure for birds.

bird-call (bêrd'kāl), *n.* An instrument for imitating the cry of birds in order to attract or decoy them. It is generally a short metal pipe, having a circular plate at each end pierced with a small hole.

bird-catcher (bêrd'kach'er), *n.* One who or that which catches birds, as a person, a bird, or an insect.

bird-catching (bêrd'kach'ing), *n.* The act of catching birds or wild fowls, either for food or pleasure, or for their destruction when pernicious to the husbandman.

bird-dog (bêrd'dog), *n.* A dog used by sportsmen in the field in hunting game-birds.

bird-duffer (bêrd'duf'er), *n.* A dishonest dealer in birds, who "makes up" his wares, either by painting the plumage of live birds, or by fabricating bird-skins, affixing false labels, etc.

birdet, *n.* A Middle English form of *bird*. **birder** (bêr'dêr), *n.* [*< late ME. byrder*; *< bird*¹, *v. i.*, + *-er*.] 1^t. A bird-catcher; a fowler.

As the *byrder* beguyleth the byrdes. *Vives*.

2. One who breeds birds.—3. A local English name of the wild cat. *N. E. D.*

bird-eye (bêrd'ī), *a.* See *bird's-eye*.

bird-eyed (bêrd'id), *a.* Having eyes like those of a bird; quick-sighted; catching a glimpse as one goes.

Where was your dear sight, When it did so, forsooth: what now! *bird-eyed?* *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 2.

bird-fancier (bêrd'fān'si-ēr), *n.* 1. One who takes pleasure in rearing or collecting birds, especially such as are rare or curious.—2. A dealer in the various kinds of birds which are kept in cages.

bird-fauna (bêrd'fā'nā), *n.* Same as *arifauna*.

bird-foot (bêrd'fūt), *a.* Divided like a bird's foot; pedate, as the leaves of the bird-foot violet, *Viola pedata*.

birdgazer (bêrd'gā'zêr), *n.* [*< bird*¹ + *gazer*; a tr. of *L. auspex*: see *auspex*.] An augur or haruspex.

Aelius Navius, the great *birdgazer* of Rome. *Trevelyan*, of the Christian Religion, p. 401.

bird-house (bêrd'hous), *n.* A box, pen, or small house for birds; a place in which birds are housed.

birdie¹ (bêr'di), *n.* [*< bird*¹ + *dim. -ie*.] 1. A childish diminutive of *bird*¹.—2. A term of endearment for a child or a young woman.

birdie² (bêr'di), *n.* A name about Aberdeen, Scotland, of the young halibut.

birding-piece (bêr'ding-pēs), *n.* A fowling-piece. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

My Lord Hinchelbroke, I am told, hath had a mischance to kill his boy by his *birding-piece* going off as he was a-fowling. *Pepys*, Diary, i. 420.

bird-lime (bêrd'lim), *n.* A viscous substance prepared from the inner bark of the holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*, used for entangling small birds in order to capture them, twigs being smeared with it at places where birds resort or are likely to alight.

Holly is of so viscous a juice, as they make *birdlime* of the bark of it. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 592.

Not *bird-lime* or Ilean pitch produce

A more tenacious mass of clammy juice.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 57.

birdlime (bêrd'lim), *v. t.* To smear with birdlime.

When the heart is thus *bird-limed*, then it cleaves to everything it meets with.

Goodwin, A Christian's Growth, ii. 3.

bird-louse (bêrd'lous), *n.* One of a kind of lice which infest the plumage of birds. The genera and species are numerous. They are mostly degraded parasitic insects of the order *Mallophaga*, and constitute most of that order.

birdman (bêrd'man), *n.*; pl. *birdmen* (-men). [*< bird*¹ + *man*.] 1. A bird-catcher; a fowler.—2. An ornithologist.—3. One who stuffs birds.

birdnest (bêrd'nêst), *v. t.* To hunt or search for the nests of birds.

bird-net (bêrd'nêst), *n.* A net used for catching birds.

bird-organ (bêrd'êr'gan), *n.* A small barrel-organ used in teaching birds to whistle tunes.

bird-plant (bêrd'plant), *n.* A lobeliaceous plant, *Heterotoma lobelioides*, from Mexico, with yellow irregular flowers somewhat resembling a bird. Also called *canary-bird flower*.

bird's-bread (bêrdz'bred), *n.* A name of the common stonecrop, *Sedum aere*.

bird-seed (bêrd'sêd), *n.* Small seeds used for feeding birds, as those of hemp or millet; more specifically, the seed of *Phalaris Canariensis*, or *canary-grass*.

bird's-eye (bêrdz'ī), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. In bot.: (a) The pheasant's-eye, *Adonis autumnalis*. (b) The speedwell, *Veronica Chamadrys*: so named from its bright-blue flower. (c) A species of primrose, *Primula farinosa*.—2. A fine kind of tobacco, partly manufactured from the leaf-stalks of the plant, and forming, when ready for use, a loose fibrous mass with thin slices of stalk interspersed, the latter marked somewhat like a bird's eye.—**Red bird's-eye**, the herb-robot, *Geranium Robertianum*.

II. *a.* 1. Seen from above, as if by a flying bird; embraced at a glance; hence, general; not minute or entering into details: as, a *bird's-eye* landscape; a *bird's-eye* view of a subject. Thereupon she took A *bird's-eye* view of all the ungracious past. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

2. Resembling a bird's eye; having spots or markings somewhat resembling birds' eyes. He wore a blue *bird's-eye* handkerchief round his neck. *Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, xviii.

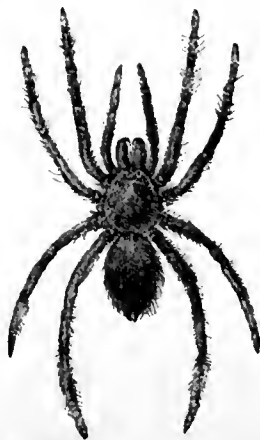
Bird's-eye crape, diaper, limestone, maple, etc. See the nouns.—**Bird's-eye view**, a mode of perspective representation in which portions of country, towns, etc., appear as they would if viewed from a considerable elevation.

bird's-foot (bêrdz'füt), *n.* 1. A common name for several plants, especially papilionaceous plants of the genus *Ornithopus*, their legumes being articulated, cylindrical, and bent in like claws.—2. The name of a spurge, *Euphorbia Ornithopus*, of the Cape of Good Hope.—**Bird's-foot trefoil**, the popular name of *Lotus corniculatus*: so called because its legumes spread like a crow's foot. See *Lotus*.

bird's-mouth (bêrdz'mouth), *n.* In carp., an interior angle or notch cut across the grain at the extremity of a piece of timber, for its reception on the edge of another piece.

bird's-nest (bêrdz'nêst), *n.* 1. A name popularly given to several plants, from some suggestion of a bird's nest in their form or manner of growth. (a) *Neottia Nidusaria*, a British orchid found in beech woods: so called because of the mass of stout interlaced fibers which form its roots. (b) *Monotropa Hypopitys*, a parasitic ericaceous plant growing on the roots of trees in fir woods, the leafless stalks of which resemble a nest of sticks. (c) *Asplenium Nidus*, from the manner in which the fronds grow, leaving a nest-like hollow in the center. (d) The wild carrot, *Daucus Carota*, from the form of the umbel in fruit.

2. Same as *crow's-nest*.—3. *pl.* An article of commerce between Java and China, consisting of the gelatinous brackets which the swifts of the family *Cypselidae* and genus *Collocalia* attach to cliffs, and on which they build their nests. These so-called bird's-nests consist principally of the inspissated

Bird-spider (*Arcturiana avicularia*).

saliva of the birds, and are much esteemed by the Chinese, who use them in making the well-known bird's-nest soup. — **Bird's-nest fungus**, any species of fungus belonging to the group *Nidulariaceae*, which resemble small nests containing eggs. Also called *bird's-nest peziza*.

bird-spider (bêrd'spî'dêr), *n.* A large hairy spider of the family *Theraphosidae* and genus *Araculalia* (often called *Mygalae*). *A. ariculalia*, a native of tropical America, is able to capture and kill small birds. See *ent* on preceding page.

bird's-tares, bird's-tongue (bêrdz'târz, -tung), *n.* Names of the species of *Ornithoglossum*, a genus of bulbous plants from the Cape of Good Hope. The name *bird's-tongue* is also applied to the door-weed, *Polygonum aviculare*, from the shape of its leaves, and sometimes to the keys of the European ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*.

bird-tick (bêrd'tik), *n.* A name of some pupiparous dipterous insects which infest the plumage of birds, creeping quickly about among the feathers. A good example is *Olfersia americana*, which is found on many species of birds.

bird-witted (bêrd'wit'ed), *a.* Having only the wit of a bird; passing rapidly from one subject to another; flighty.

If a child be *bird-witted*, that is, hath not the faculty of attention, the mathematicks giveth a remedy thereunto. Bacon, Works, I. 161.

birectangular (bi-rek-tang'gū-lār), *a.* [*bi-2* + *rectangular*.] Having two right angles: as, a *birectangular* spherical triangle.

birefractive (bi-rê-frak'tiv), *a.* [*bi-2* + *refractive*.] Same as *birefringent*.

birefringent (bi-rê-frin'jênt), *a.* [*bi-2* + *refringent*.] Doubly refractive; possessing the property of separating a ray of light into two rays by double refraction. See *refraction*.

bireme (bi'rêm), *n.* [*L. biremis*, < *bi-*, two-, + *remus*, an oar.] An ancient galley having two banks or tiers of oars.

A few were *biremes*, the rest stont *triremes*.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 149.

biretta (bi-ret'tā), *n.* [*It. berretta* = *Sp. birreta* = *Pr. berreta*, *barreta* = *F. barette* (> *E. barret*), *fem.*; in masc. form, *Pr. birret* = *Cat. baret* = *F. baret* (see *beret*), < *ML. birretum*, *birretum*, also *bereta*, etc., dim. of *birrus*, a hood or cape, *LL. a* cloak: see *birrus*.] 1. Originally, any small cap worn as distinctive of a trade or profession; afterward, a scholastic cap, or such as was worn indoors by members of the learned professions; now, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the ecclesiastical cap. This last is square, and has three and sometimes four horns or projections on top, crossing it at equal angles, and frequently having a tuft or tassel where the horns meet in the middle. For priests and the lower orders its color is black, and for bishops also, at least in Rome, though elsewhere they commonly wear one of violet, corresponding with the color of the cassock; for cardinals it is red. It seems to have been introduced in offices of the church when the amice ceased to be worn over the head in proceeding to and from the altar at mass.

2. By extension, a Tunis cap; a smoking-cap.

birgander, *n.* See *bergander*.

birhomboidal (bi-rom-bô'idāl), *a.* [*bi-2* + *rhomboidal*.] Having a surface composed of twelve rhombic faces, which, being taken six and six, and prolonged in idea till they intercept each other, would form two rhombohedrons.

birimose (bi-rî-môs), *a.* [*L. bi-*, two-, + *rima*, a chink.] Opening by two slits, as the anthers of most plants.

birk (bêrk), *n.* Northern English and Scotch form of *birch*.

Shadows of the silver birk Sweep the green that folds thy grave. Tennyson, A Dirge, l.

birk (bêrk), *v. i.* [*Sc.*; origin obscure; cf. *Ice. berkja*, bark, bluster.] To give a tart answer; converse in a sharp and cutting way. Jamieson.

birken (bêr'ken), *a.* Northern English and Scotch form of *birehen*.

birken (bêr'ken), *v. t.* [*birken*, *a.*, or *birk* + *-en*.] To beat with a birch or rod.

They ran up and down like furies, and *birkened* those they met with. Christian Religion's Appeal, p. 91.

birkie (bêr'ki), *a.* and *n.* [*Sc.*; also spelled *birk*; cf. *birk*.] 1. *a.* Nivily; spirited; tart in speech.

II. *n.* 1. A lively young fellow; a self-assertive fellow.

Ye see yon *birkie* ca'd a lord, Wha struts, an' stares, an' a' that. Burns, For A' That.

2. Beggar-my-neighbor: a game at cards.—*Auld birkie*, old boy. (Colloq.)

birle (bêrl), *v.* [*Sc.* and *E. dial.*, also *burl*, < *ME. birlen*, *byrlen*, < *AS. byretian*, *byrtian*, *byrtian* (> *Ice. byrtla*), pour out drink, < *byrtle* (> *Ice. byrtli*), a euphraser, butler (perhaps connected with *OS. biril* = *OHG. biril*, a basket), prop. a carrier, bearer, < *beran*, bear: see *bear*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To pour out (wine, etc.) for.

Dame Elynour entrete To byrle them of the best. Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, l. 269.

2. To supply or ply with drink.

II. *intrans.* To drink in company; carouse. [A modern forced use.]

birle (bêrl), *v.* [Appar. imitative; cf. *birr*, *bur*, *whirl*, *whirl*, *irl*, etc.] 1. *intrans.* To move or rotate rapidly; make a noise like that made by wheels moving rapidly over stones or gravel.

II. *trans.* To cause to rotate; twirl or spin (as a coin) in the air or on a table, as in pitch-and-toss; hence, to toss out (a coin or coins) on the table as one's contribution; contribute as one's share in paying for drinks: as, "I'll *birle* my hawbee." Scotch song.

birlaw, birley, birlie, *n.* See *byrlaw*.

birlawman, birlie, birlie, birlie, *n.* See *byrlawman*.

birlin (bêr'lin), *n.* [Also *birliinn*, *birling*, *berlin*, *berling*; < *Gael. birliinn*, *biortliinn*, a barge or pleasure-boat.] A kind of boat used in the Hebrides, rowed with from four to eight long oars, but seldom furnished with sails.

There's a place where their *berliins* and galleys, as they ca'd them, used to lie in lang syne. Scott, Ouy Manneering, xl.

Sailing from Ireland in a *birliinn* or galley. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 79.

birling (bêr'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *birle*, *v.*] A drinking-match.

The Tod's-hole, an house of entertainment where there has been many a blithe *birling*. Scott.

birling (bêr'ling), *n.* Same as *birlin*.

birn (bêrn), *n.* [*Sc.*; see *burn*.] A stem of dry heather; specifically, one of the stems of burnt heath which remain after the smaller twigs have been consumed, as in moor-burning.

birn (bêrn), *n.* [*G. birne*, a pear, *dial. bir*, < *MHG. bir*, pl. *birn*, < *OHG. bira* = *L. pīrum*, pl. *pīra*, whence also ult. *E. pear*, *q. v.*] That part of an instrument of the clarinet class into which the mouthpiece fits: so called from its shape.

birny (bêr'ni), *a.* [*birn* + *-y*.] Abounding in birns. [Scotch.]

birostrate, birostrated (bi-rôs'trät, -trät-ed), *a.* [*bi-2* + *rostrate*.] Having a double beak, or process resembling a beak.

birotation (bi-rô-tä'shôn), *n.* [*bi-2* + *rotation*.] Double rotation or rotatory power. The name was given by Dufrenoy to a phenomenon exhibited by some sugar, which possesses a rotatory power that at first nearly equal to twice the normal amount, but gradually diminishes and remains constant when the normal power is reached. The sugar having this property is called *birotatory dextrose*.

birotatory (bi-rô-tä-tô-ri), *a.* [*bi-2* + *rotatory*.] Possessing double rotatory power. See *birotation*.

birotine (bi-rô-tin), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A kind of silk from the Levant.

birotulate (bi-rô-tü-lät), *a.* [*L. bi-*, two-, + *rotula*, a little wheel: see *roll*.] Having two wheels or disks connected by a common axis.

birr (bêr; *Sc. pron. ber*), *n.* [*Sc.*, also *bir*, *ber*, *beir*, *bere*, *bur*, *bur*, etc., < *ME. bir*, *byr*, *byrre*, *burre*, *bur*, < *Ice. byrr* (= *Sw. Dan. bôr*), a favoring wind, < *bera* (= *AS. beran*), bear: see *bear*.] 1. A strong wind.—2. The force of the wind; impetus; momentum.—3. A thrust or push.—4. Force; vigor; energy. [Scotch and North-Eng.]

birr (bêr), *v. i.* [*Sc.*, also *bir*, *ber*, etc., appar. imitative, like *bur*, *bur*, and *bir*, *q. v.*] To make a whirling noise; make a noise like that of revolving wheels, or of millstones at work. [Scotch.]

birr (bêr), *n.* [*Sc.*, also *birr*, *v.*] 1. A whirling noise.—2. Strong trilling pronunciation. See *bur*. [Scotch.]

birretta, *n.* See *biretta*.

birrus (bir'us), *n.*; pl. *birri* (-i). [*LL.*, a cloak of wool or silk, orig. of a reddish color, worn to keep off rain, < *OL. burrus*, red (?), < *Gr. πυρρός*,

older *πυρρός*, red, flame-colored; cf. *πυρρός*, a fire-brand, usually referred to *πῦρ* = *E. fire*. Hence ult. *biretta*, *berretta*, etc. (see *biretta*), *burrel*, *bureau*, etc.] 1. Under the Roman empire, and later, a cloak with a hood worn as an outer garment for protection from the weather. It was strictly a heavy and rough garment, woven of coarse wool in its natural color; but after a time cloaks of the same form and name came to be made of fine quality also.

2. A species of coarse thick woolen cloth used by the poorer classes in the middle ages for cloaks and external clothing.

birse (bêrs), *n.* [*Sc.*, also *birs*, < *ME. brust*, < *AS. byrst* = *OHG. burst*, *bursta*, *MHG. borst*, *birst*, *borste*, *G. borste* = *Ice. burst* = *Sw. borst* = *Dan. bôrste*, bristle; the primitive of *bristle*, *q. v.*] A bristle; collectively, bristles. [Scotch.]—To set up one's birse, to put one on his mettle; put one in a towering passion.

birse (bêr'sl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *birsted*, ppr. *birsting*. [*Sc.*, also *bristle*, *bristle* = *E. bristle*, make a crackling noise: see *bristle*.] 1. To scorch or toast, as before a fire: as, to *birse* one's self or one's shanks before the fire.—2. To parch or broil: as, to *birse* peas or potatoes. [Scotch.]

bir (bêrt), *n.* [Also written *burt*, and formerly *bert*, *byrt*; also *brit*, *bret*, *q. v.*] A local English name of the turbot, *Psetta maxima*.

bir-fish (bêrt'fish), *n.* Same as *bir*.

birth (bêrth), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *berth*, < *ME. birth*, *berth*, *byrth*, *birthe*, *burthe*, *byrthe* (appar. assimilated to *Ice. byrdhr*, later *burdhr* = *OSw. byrth*, *Sw. bôrd* = *Dan. byrd*), reg. *ME. byrde*, *burde*, < *AS. gebyrd* (= *OFries. berd*, *berth* = *OS. giburd* = *D. geboorte* = *OHG. giburt*, *MHG. G. geburt* = *Goth. gabaúrths*, birth, nativity; cf. *Ir. brith* = *Gael. bréith*, birth; *Skt. bhriti*), with formative -d (and prefix *ge-*), < *beran*, bear: see *bear*.] 1. The fact of being born; nativity.

Had our prince (Jewel of children) seen this hour, he had paid'r Well with this lord; there was not full a month Between their births. Shak., W. T., v. 1.

2. By extension, any act or fact of coming into existence; beginning; origination: as, the birth of Protestantism.

After an hour's strict search we discover the cause of the reports. They announce the birth of a crevasse. Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 98.

3. The act of bearing or bringing forth; parturition: as, "at her next birth," Milton, Ep. M. of Win., l. 67.—4. The condition into which a person is born; lineage; extraction; descent: as, Grecian birth; noble birth: sometimes, absolutely, descent from noble or honorable parents and ancestors: as, a man of birth.

He [James] had an obvious interest in inculcating the superstitious notion that birth confers rights anterior to law and unalterable by law. Macaulay.

5. That which is born; that which is produced.

Poets are far rarer births than kings. B. Jonson, Epigrams.

Others hatch their eggs and tend the birth till it is able to shift for itself. Addison, Spectator, No. 120.

Linea, the birth of some chance morning or evening at an Ionian festival, or among the Sabine hills, have lasted generation after generation. J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 75.

6. Nature; kind; sex; natural character. N. E. D.—7. In *astrol.*, nativity; fortune.

A cunning man did calculate my birth, And told me that by water I should die. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

New birth, regeneration (which see).

birth, *n.* See *berth*.

birth-child (bêrth'child), *n.* A child ascribed to the domain of its birth, or to the ruler of it: as, "Thetis' birth-child" (Shak., Pericles, iv. 4), that is, one born on the sea, the domain of Thetis.

birthday (bêrth'dā), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. birthdai*, *birtheday* (cf. *AS. gebird-dag*); < *birth* + *day*.]

1. *n.* The day on which a person is born, or the anniversary of the day; hence, day or time of origin or commencement.

This is my birth-day, as this very day Was Cassius born. Shak., J. C., v. 1.

Those barbarous ages past, succeeded next The birth-day of invention. Cowper, Task, i.

II. *a.* Relating or pertaining to the day of a person's birth, or to its anniversary: as, a birthday ode or gift; birthday festivities.

birthdom (bêrth'dum), *n.* [*Sc.* < *birth* + *-dom*.] Privilege of birth; that which belongs to one by birth; birthright. Shak.

birth-hour (bêrth'our), *n.* The hour at which one is born.

Worse than a slavish wipe or a birth-hour's blot. Shak., Lucrece, l. 537.

birthing, *n.* See *berthing*.

birthland (bérth'land), *n.* The land of one's birth, or where one was born.

In the direction of their birthland.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 104.

So may the dead return to their birthland.

The Century, XXVI. 47.

birthless (bérth'les), *a.* [*< birth¹ + -less.*] Not of good or honorable birth; of low or common lineage. *Scott.*

birth-mark (bérth'märk), *n.* Some congenital mark or blemish on a person's body; a strawberry-mark; a mole; a naevus.

Most part of this noble lineage carried upon their body even for a natural birth-mark, from their mother's womb, a snake. North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 917.

birthnight (bérth'nít), *n.* The night of the day on which a person is born; the anniversary of that night.

birthplace (bérth'pläs), *n.* The place of one's birth; the town, city, or country where a person is born; more generally, place of origin.

birth-rate (bérth'rät), *n.* The proportion of births to the number of inhabitants of a town, district, country, etc., generally stated as so many per thousand of the population.

An increase in prosperity, as measured by the birth-rate, is accompanied by a decrease in the ratio of boy-births, and vice versa. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 327.

birthright (bérth'rít), *n.* Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth, such as an estate descendible by law to an heir, or civil liberty under a free constitution; specifically, the right of primogeniture.

And they sat before him, the first-born according to his birthright, and the youngest according to his youth. Gen. xliii. 33.

For Titan (as ye all acknowledge must)

Was Saturn's elder brother by birthright.

Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 27.

We were very nearly dead, . . . and my idea of happiness was an English beefsteak and a bottle of pale ale; for such a luxury I would most willingly have sold my birthright at that hungry moment.

Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 264.

birthroot (bérth'röt), *n.* In *bot.*, a name given to various species of *Trillium*, especially *T. pendulum*, the roots of which are reputed to be astringent, tonic, and alterative, and to have a special effect upon the uterus and connected organs. Also called *birthwort*, and corruptly *bethroot* and *bathwort*.

birth-sin (bérth'sin), *n.* Sin from birth; original sin. [Rare.]

Original or birth sin.

Book of Common Prayer.

birth-song (bérth'sóng), *n.* A song sung at a birth, or in celebration of a birth or birthday.

A joyful birth-song. Fitz-Geoffry, Blessed Birthday, p. 45.

birth-strangled (bérth'strang'gld), *a.* Strangled or suffocated at birth.

Finger of birth-strangled babe. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

birthwort (bérth'wört), *n.* [*< birth¹ + wort¹.*]

In *bot.*: (a) The common name of the European species of *Aristolochia*, *A. Clematitis*, from its supposed remedial powers in parturition, and from it transferred to some American species, which are more usually known as *snake-root*. (b) Same as *birthroot*.

bis (bis), *adv.* [*L.*, twice, for **duis*, *< duo* = *E. two*; in compounds, *bi-*: see *bi-2*.] Twice. (a) In accounts, tabular statements, books, etc., used to denote a duplicate or repetition of an item or number or page: as, p. 10 *bis*. (b) In *music*, a term indicating that a passage or section is to be repeated. (c) An exclamation, used like *encore*, as a request for the repetition of a musical performance, etc. (d) As a prefix, twofold, twice, two: in this sense it generally becomes *bi-*. See *bi-2*.

bisa, biza (bō'zā), *n.* [Native name.] A coin used in Pegu in British Burma, worth about 27½ cents.

bisaccate (bī-sak'ät), *a.* [*< bi-2 + saccate*; cf. *L. bisaccium*, a saddle-bag: see *bisaccia*.] Having two little bags or pouches attached: used especially in botany.

bisaccia (bē-zäch'ä), *n.* [*It. bisaccia*, a saddle-bag, *< L. bisaccium*, pl. *bisaccia*, saddle-bag, *< bi-*, two-, + *saccus*, a bag: see *sack¹*.] A Sicilian measure of capacity, equal to 1.94 bushels.

bisannuall (bis-an'ü-äl), *a.* [= *F. bisannuel*; *< L. bis*, twice, + *F. annuall*, *F. annuel*.] Same as *biennial*.

biscacha (bis-kach'ä), *n.* Same as *viscacha*.

biscalloped (bi-skol'upt), *a.* [*< bi-2 + scalloped*.] Finished in or ornamented with two scallops; bilobate.

Biscayan (bis-kä-an), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Biscan*, *Biskaine*; *< Biscay*, Sp. *Vizcaya*. See *Basque¹*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to Biscay, one

of the three Basque provinces of Spain, or to its people.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Biscay. —2. [*I. c.*] *Milit.*: (a) A long and heavy musket, usually carried on a permanent pivot, for use on fortifications or the like. [Obsolete.] (b) A heavy bullet, usually of the size of an egg; one of the separate balls of grape- or case-shot.

biscociform (bis-kok'ti-fôrm), *a.* [*< L.* as if **biscocetus*, biscuit (*< bis*, twice, + *coccus*, cooked: see *biscuit*), + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, biscuit-shaped: as, *biscociform* spores. Tuckerman.

biscornet, *n.* Same as *bickern*.

biscotin (bis-kō-tin), *n.* [*F.*, *< It. biscottino*, dim. of *biscotto* = *F. biscuit*: see *biscuit*.] A confection made of flour, sugar, marmalade, and eggs; sweet biscuit.

biscroma (bis'krō-mä), *n.* [*It.*, *< bis-*, twice-, + *eroma*, a quaver: see *eroma*.] In *music*, a semiquaver; a sixteenth-note.

biscuit (bis'kit), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *bisket*; *< ME. bysket*, *biscuite*, *bysquite*, *besquite* (= *D. beschuit*, *> Dan. beskøjst*, *< OF. bescoit*, *bescuit*, later *biscuit*, *F. biscuit* = *Pr. bescuit* = *Sp. bizcocho* = *Pg. biscuito* = *It. biscotto*, lit. twice cooked, *< L. bis*, twice, + *coccus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook.] 1. A kind of hard, dry bread, consisting of flour, water or milk, and salt, and baked in thin flat cakes. The name is also extended to similar articles very variously made and flavored. See *cracker*.

As dry as the remainder biscuit

After a voyage. Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

2. A small, round, soft cake made from dough raised with yeast or soda, sometimes shortened with lard, etc. [*U. S.*]. —3. In *ceram.*, porcelain, stoneware, or pottery after the first baking, and before the application of the glaze. Formerly *bisque*. —Meat biscuit, a preparation consisting of the matter extracted from meat by boiling, combined with flour, and baked in the form of biscuits.

biscuit-oven (bis'kit-iv'n), *n.* In *ceram.*, the oven used for the first baking of porcelain, bringing it to the state known as biscuit.

biscuit-root (bis'kit-röt), *n.* A name given to several kinds of wild esculent roots which are extensively used for food by the Indians of the Columbia river region, especially to species of *Tamassia* and *Peucedanum*.

biscutate (bī-skū'tāt), *a.* [*< bi-2 + scutate*.] In *bot.*, resembling two shields or bucklers placed side by side; having parts of such a character.

bisdiapason (bis'di-a-pä'zōn), *n.* [*< bis + diapason*.] In *music*, an interval of two octaves, or a fifteenth.

bise (bēz), *n.* [*F.*: see *bice*.] A dry cold north and northeast wind, prevailing especially in Provence and the Rhône valley, and very destructive to vegetation, so that "to be struck by the bise" has become a proverb in Provence, meaning to be overtaken by misfortune: nearly the same as *mistrail*.

bisect (bi-sekt'), *v. t.* [*< L. bi-*, two-, + *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut: see *section*.] To cut or divide into two parts; specifically, in *geom.*, to cut or divide into two equal parts. One line bisects another when it crosses it, leaving an equal part of the line on each side of the point of intersection.

It exactly bisects the effect of our proposal. Gladstone.

An inevitable dualism bisects nature, so that each thing is a half, and suggests another thing to make it whole: as, spirit, matter; man, woman. Emerson, Compensation.

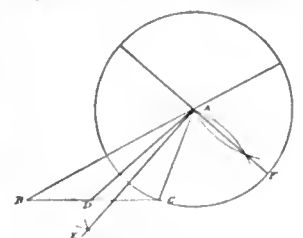
Bisecting dividers. See *divider*. — **Bisecting gage.** See *gage*.

bisection (bi-sek'shōn), *n.* [*< bisect*, after *section*.] 1. The act of bisecting, or cutting or dividing into two parts; specifically, the act of cutting into two equal parts; the division of any line, angle, figure, or quantity into two equal parts. —2. One of two sections composing anything, or into which it may be divided: as, "one whole bisection of literature," *De Quincey*, *Herodotus*. — **Bisection of the eccentricity**, in *astron.*, a contrivance of the Ptolemaic system of astronomy by which the center of the orbit of every superior planet and of Venus is placed midway between the earth and the center of the equant.

bisectional (bi-sek'shōn-äl), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of bisection.

bisectionally (bi-sek'shōn-äl-i), *adv.* By bisection; so as to bisect, or divide into two parts, especially equal parts.

bisector (bi-sek'tor), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. bi-*, two-, + *sector* (see *sector*); *E.* as if *< bisect + -or*.] A line drawn through the vertex of a triangle



Bisector.

so as to bisect either the opposite side (bisector of the side) or the angle (bisector of the angle, or internal bisector), or to bisect the external angle formed by the adjacent sides (external bisector). Thus, in the figure, ABC being the triangle, AD is the bisector of the side BC; AE is the internal bisector, and AF the external bisector, of the angle A.

bisectrix (bi-sek'triks), *n.*; pl. *bisectrices* (bi-sek'trī-sōz). [*NL.*, fem. of *bisector*: see *bisector*.] 1. In *crystal*, the line which bisects the angle of the optic axes. That bisecting the acute angle is called the *acute bisectrix*, the other is the *obtuse bisectrix*. These are also called the *first mean line* (or *median line*) and the *second mean line* respectively. The bisectrix, or mean line, is said to be *positive* or *negative*, according to the character of the double refraction. See *refraction*.

2. In *geom.*, same as *bisector*. — **Dispersion of the bisectrices.** See *dispersion*.

bisegment (bi-seg'mēt), *n.* [*< bi-2 + segment*.] One of the parts of a line which has been bisected, or divided into two equal parts.

bisegmental (bi-seg-men'täl), *a.* [*< bi-2 + segment + -al*.] Consisting of two segments.

The bisegmental constitution of the region in question.

B. G. Wilder.

bisepate (bi-sep'ät), *a.* [*< bi-2 + septum + -ate¹*.] Having two septa or partitions.

biserial (bi-sē'ri-äl), *a.* [*< bi-2 + serial*.] Consisting of or arranged in two series or rows; bifarious; distichous. Also *biserially*.

Thus we are led to the biserial arrangement of the chambers, which is characteristic of the Textularian group. W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 457.

Biserial perianth, in *bot.*, a perianth consisting of both calyx and corolla.

biserially (bi-sē'ri-äl-i), *adv.* In a biserial manner or order; in a double row. Also *biserially*.

The chambers are arranged biserially along a straight axis. W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 452.

biseriate (bi-sē'ri-ät), *a.* [*< bi-2 + seriate*.] Same as *biserial*.

biseriately (bi-sē'ri-ät-li), *adv.* Same as *biserially*.

The anterior tarsi of the males are dilated and biserially squamulose. Horn.

biserrate (bi-ser'ät), *a.* [*< bi-2 + serrate*.] 1. In *bot.*, doubly serrate: said of leaves the serratures of which are themselves serrate. —2. In *entom.*, having two small triangular teeth placed close together, like the teeth of a saw. [Rare.] — **Biserrate antenna**, antennæ in which the joints are compressed and triangular, each attached to the center of the base of the preceding one by one of its points, so that both sides of the organ present a serrate outline.

bisetigerous (bi-sē'tij'e-rus), *a.* [*< bi-2 + setigerous*.] In *entom.*, having two terminal setæ or bristles; bisetose.

bisetose (bi-sē'tōs), *a.* [*< bi-2 + setose*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, furnished with two setæ or bristle-like appendages.

bisetous (bi-sē'tus), *a.* Same as *bisetose*.

bisette (bi-zet'), *n.* [*F.* (cf. *mase, biset*, a rock-dove), coarse brown stuff, dim. of *OF. bise*, dark-brown or gray.] A narrow French lace.

bisexual (bi'sekst), *a.* [*< bi-2 + sex + -u²*.] Same as *bisexual*.

bisexualist (bi-sek'sus), *a.* [*< L. bi-*, two-, + *sexus*, sex. Cf. *bisexual*.] Same as *bisexual*.

Thus may we also concede that hares have been of both sexes, and some have ocularily confirmed it, but that the whole species or kind should be *bisexual* we cannot affirm. Sir T. Broene, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 17.

bisexual (bi-sek'sü-äl), *a.* [*< bi-2 + sexual*.] Having the organs of both sexes in one individual; of two sexes; hermaphrodite. In *bot.*, said of flowers which contain both stamens and pistils within the same perianth, and of mosses having antheridia and archegonia in the same involucre; syncetous. Also *bisexual*.

bish, bishma (bish, bish'mä), *n.* Same as *bikh*.

bishop (bish'up), *n.* [*< ME. bishop, bishopp, bishop, bishop, byshop*, etc., *< AS. biscop, biscop* = *OFries. biskop*, *OE. biskap* = *D. biskop* = *OHG. biscof*, *MIHG. G. bishof* = *Icel. biskup* = *Sw. biskop* = *Dan. biskop, bisp* = *It. vescovo* = *Sp. obispo* = *Pg. bispo* = *Pr. vesques* = *OF. evesque, vesque*, *F. évêque* = *Gael. casbuig*

= Ir. *casbog* = W. *esbog* = Bret. *eskop* = (prob. < Teut.) O Bulg. *biskupū* = Serv. Bohem. Pol. *biskup* = Sloven. *skof* = Lith. *viskupas* = Lett. *biskaps* = Alb. *upeshk* = Finn. *piispa*, < LL. *episcopus*, corruptly **biscopus*, = Goth. *aiþiskauþus* = Russ. *episkopū*, < Gr. *ἐπίσκοπος*, a bishop, an overseer, < *ἐπί*, upon (see *epi-*), + *σκοπεῖν*, look at, view (> *σκοπός*, a watcher), < √ **σκεπ* = L. *specere*, look at: see *scope*, *species*, *spectacle*, *spy*, etc.] 1. An overseer: once applied to Christ in the New Testament.

For ye were as sheep going astray; but are now returned unto the Shepherd and Bishop of your souls.

1 Pet. ii. 25.

2. In the earliest usage of the Christian church, a spiritual overseer, whether of a local church or of a number of churches; a ruler or director in the church. See *elder* and *presbyter*.

Paul and Timotheus . . . to all the saints in Christ Jesus which are at Philippi, with the bishops and deacons.

Philipp. i. 1.

The English version has hardly dealt fairly in this case with the sacred text, in rendering *ἐπίσκοπος*, verse 28 (Acts xx.), "overseers"; whereas it ought there, as in all other places, to have been "bishops"; that the fact of elders and bishops having been originally and apostolically synonymous might be apparent to the ordinary English reader, which now it is not.

Dean Alford, Greek Test., Acts xx. 17.

Bishops and Presbyters, literally overseers and elders, are universally admitted to be terms equivalent to a considerable extent, and often, at least, applied to the same officers.

Smith, Student's Eccles. Hist., p. 176.

3. From an early time, an overseer over a number of local churches; particularly, in the Greek, Oriental, Roman Catholic, and Anglican churches, the title of the highest order in the ministry. See *episcopacy*. The origin of the office of bishop in the Christian church is a matter of dispute. The terms *bishop* and *presbyter* appear to be used interchangeably in the New Testament; but those who support the episcopal form of government maintain that while these terms were not yet limited to their later meanings a difference of rank was indicated by them, that the office of the apostles, as overseers over the local churches and their pastors, was episcopal in its nature, and that the term *bishop* is appropriately used to designate those whom they ordained as their successors in an office which was intended to be permanent; while those who reject the episcopal form of government hold that the apostolic office was purely personal, and that the apostles had not and could not have successors. The Roman Catholic Church, the Greek and other Oriental churches, and the Anglican Church claim an unbroken succession of bishops from apostolic times. Moravian bishops also claim an unbroken episcopal succession, but exercise jurisdiction not as diocesan, but jointly. The first Methodist superintendent, the title afterward superseded by *bishop*, was ordained by Wesley in 1784. (See *itinerant bishop*.)

In the Greek, Oriental, and Roman Catholic churches, the different grades of the office, besides *simple* or *ordinary* *bishop*, are *archbishop*, *metropolitan*, *primate*, *exarch*, and *patriarch*; these were ecclesiastically instituted for convenience of government. (See *pope*.) The Anglican Church also has archbishops and metropolitans. By virtue of concordats, the nomination of Roman Catholic bishops is sometimes made by the temporal power; the former election by the clergy remains in some cathedral chapters, but more commonly names are proposed by the fellow-suffragans and metropolitan, and by the clergy of the diocese to be provided for, to the Pope, who directly appoints and in any case confirms the new bishop. In England bishops are nominated by the sovereign, who, upon request of the dean and chapter for leave to elect a bishop, sends a *congé d'élire*, or license to elect, with a letter missive, nominating the person whom he would have chosen. The election, by the chapter, must be made within twelve days, or the sovereign has a right to appoint whom he pleases. In the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States the bishops are elected by the clergy and laity. Bishops are said to be *consecrated* rather than *ordained*. *Enthronization* is the solemn installation following the consecration. A bishop changed from one see to another is said to be *translated*; the church containing his cathedral or episcopal throne is called *cathedral*, and the local jurisdiction indicated by this throne, and the city or locality in which this stands, together with the diocese or territory attached to it, his *see*, to which he is said to be *wedded*, and which is *widowed* when deprived of him. This relation is symbolized by the bishop's ring, which in the Western Church is a part of the insignia of his office, together with the mitre, staff, and cross. To this office also are applied the terms *pontiff* and its derivatives. Twenty-four of the English bishops and the two archbishops are peers of the realm, with seats in the House of Lords, and certain political and judicial or quasi-judicial functions. In the Mormon Church the bishop is an officer of the Aaronic or lesser priesthood, presides over it, ministers in outward ordinances, conducts the temporal business of the church, and acts as judge on transgressors. Often abbreviated *Bp*. See *chorepiscopus* and *vicar apostolic*.

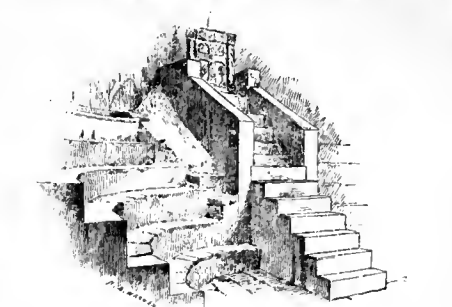
4†. A name formerly given to a chief priest of any religion.—5. A name given in the United States about 1850 to a woman's bustle.—6. A hot drink made with bitter oranges, cloves, and port wine.

He and the landlord were drinking a bowl of bishop together.

Dickens.

7. In *entom.*: (a) A name of various heteropterous hemipterous insects, also called *bishop's-miters*. They injure fruit by piercing it, and emit an intolerable odor. (b) A name of the

lady-birds, the small beetles of the family *Coccinellidae*.—8. One of the pieces or men in chess, having its upper part carved into the shape of a mitre. Formerly called *archer*. See *chess*.—**Assistant bishop**, a bishop who assists a diocesan bishop.—**Bench of bishops**. See *bench*.—**Bishop's court**, a name sometimes given in England to an ecclesiastical court held in the cathedral of each diocese, the judge whereof is the bishop's chancellor, who judges by the civil canon law. The proper name is the *consistory court*.—**Bishop's cross**. Same as *pastoral staff* (which see, under *staff*).—**Bishop's cross-staff**, a staff bearing a simple cross. See *episcopal staff*, under *staff*.—**Bishop's lawn**, a variety of fine lawn, used for the sleeves of the vestments of Anglican bishops (whence the name), and also by women for many purposes.—**Bishop's ring**, a part of the pontificals or insignia of office of a bishop of the Roman Catholic Church. It is a massive ring of gold, set with a sapphire, emerald, or ruby, worn on the third finger of the right hand.—**Bishop's staff**. See *crozier*.—**Bishop's throne**, the official or ceremonial seat of the bishop in the chancel or choir



Bishop's Throne and Synthronus.—Basilica of Torcello, near Venice.

of the principal or cathedral church of his diocese. In the early church, as still in the Greek Church and in some Roman Catholic churches, it stood behind the altar in the apse, and formed the central and highest seat of the synthronus (which see). According to a later arrangement, which continues to be the general rule in Roman Catholic and Anglican cathedrals, it is placed at the extreme east end of the stalls on either (preferably the northern or gospel) side, and is generally separate, but sometimes forms part of the stalls. It is usually of wood, but often of marble or bronze. Also called *cathedra*.—**Boy-bishop**. See *boy*.—**Cardinal bishop**. See *cardinal*.—**Case of the seven bishops**, a famous English trial, in 1688, of the primate and six bishops on a charge of libel in protesting, in a petition to James II., against his order that his "declarations for liberty of conscience" be read in the churches.

—**Chancellor of a bishop**. See *chancellor*.—**Coadjutor bishop**, a bishop who assists the bishop of the diocese in discharging the duties of his bishopric.—**Diocesan bishop**, a bishop having jurisdiction over the churches and clergy in a regularly organized diocese, and having his canonical place of residence and his cathedral church in a city (called his *see-city* or *cathedral city*), from which he usually takes his title, and from which he governs and visits his diocese: opposed to an *assistant*, *coadjutor*, *missionary*, or *itinerant bishop*.—**Ecumenical bishop**. See *ecumenical*.—**Itinerant bishop**, a bishop not having a separate territorial jurisdiction, but possessing joint authority with others over all the churches of the same organization. The bishops of the Methodist and Moravian churches are itinerant bishops.—**Suffragan bishop**. (a) A bishop consecrated to assist another bishop who is disabled by age, illness, or other cause; an auxiliary bishop. He differs from a coadjutor bishop in having no power to exercise jurisdiction. (b) A bishop in relation to his provincial bishops and their archbishop or metropolitan. This title is used of the other bishops of the Church of England in relation to the archbishops.

bishop (bish'up), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bishoped* or *bishopped*, ppr. *bishoping* or *bishopping*. [*< ME. bishopen*, < AS. *biscopian*, < *biscop*; from the noun. In the last two senses, from the proper name *Bishop*.] 1. To administer the rite of confirmation to; admit solemnly into the church; confirm. [Archaic.]

They are prophane, imperfect, oh! too bad . . . Except confirm'd and bishopped by thee.

Donne, Poems, p. 172.

2. To confirm (anything) formally. [Jocular.]

And chose to hear

The name of fool confirmed and bishopped by the fair.

Dryden, Cym. and Iphig., l. 243.

3†. To appoint to the office of bishop.

This tradition of *Bishoping* Timothy over Ephesus was but taken for granted out of that place in St. Paul, which was only an intruding him to tarry at Ephesus, to do something left him in charge.

Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

4. To let (milk, etc.) burn while cooking: in allusion to the proverb, "The bishop has put his foot in it." *Brockett*. [North. Eng. dial.]—5. [Supposed to be from *Bishop*, the name of a horse-dealer.] In *farriery*, to make (an old horse) look like a young one, or to give a good appearance to (a bad horse) in order to deceive purchasers.—6. [From a man named *Bishop*, who in 1831 drowned a boy in order to sell his body for dissection. Cf. *burke*.] To murder by drowning.

bishop-bird (bish'up-bêrd), *n.* A name of sundry African weaver-birds of the family *Plocei-*

de, especially of the restricted genus *Euplectes* (Swainson) or *Pyromelana* (Bonaparte).

bishopdom (bish'up-dum), *n.* [*< bishop + -dom*; not found in ME.; cf. AS. *biscopdōm* = OHG. *bischoftum*, *biscluom*, MHG. *biscluom*, G. *bistum* = D. *bispedom* = Icel. *biskups-dómur* = Dan. *bispedømme* = Sw. *biskopdöme*.] 1. The jurisdiction of a bishop; episcopate; episcopacy. Also *bishopship*.

He would persuade us that the succession and divine right of bishopdom hath been unquestionable through all ages.

Milton, Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. Bishops collectively.

bishopess (bish'up-es), *n.* [*< bishop + -ess*.]

The wife of a bishop. *Thackeray*. [Rare.]

bishophood (bish'up-hūd), *n.* [*< ME. bishophood*, < AS. *biscopshād*, < *biscop*, bishop, + *hād*, condition: see *bishop* and *-hood*.] The office, dignity, or rank of bishop.

bishoply (bish'up-li), *a.* [*< ME. bisshoply*, etc., < AS. *biscoplic*: see *bishop* and *-ly*.] Bishop-like; episcopal.

If he preach . . . before a bishop, then let him treat of bishoply duties and orders.

Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI. (1549).

Episcopal, which has supplanted *bishoply*, is only a Latin word in an English dress. *Trench*, Study of Words, p. 164.

bishoply (bish'up-li), *adv.* [*< bishop + -ly*.] In the manner of a bishop.

bishop-ray (bish'up-rā), *n.* 1. A raoid selachian of the family *Myllobatidae*, *Ætobatis* (or *Stoasodon*) *narinari*, of tropical and subtropical seas, sometimes wandering in summer northward along the coast of the United States to Virginia. Its disk is twice as wide as long, and is brownish diversified with small round pale spots.

2. Any fish of the genus *Ætobatis*.

bishopric (bish'up-rik), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bishopriche*, *bishoprick*; < ME. *bishopprike*, *bisshopriche*, also contracted *bispriche*, < AS. *biscoprice* (= Icel. *biskupsríki*), < *biscop*, bishop, + *rice*, jurisdiction, kingdom, = Icel. *ríki* = G. *reich*, kingdom; connected with AS. *rice*, powerful, rich: see *-ric*, *rich*.] 1. The office or dignity of a bishop.

A virtuous woman should reject marriage as a good man does a *bishopric*; but I would advise neither to persist in refusing.

Addison, Spectator, No. 89.

2. The district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends; a diocese.

On the 17th of April, 1429, a question was raised in council which involved his right to retain the *bishopric* of Winchester.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 657.

3†. The charge of instructing and governing in spiritual concerns; overseership.

His *bishopric* let another take.

Acts i. 20.

bishop's-cap (bish'ups-kap), *n.* A name of two species of *Mitella* (*M. dibbylla* and *M. repens*), natural order *Saxifragaceae*, which are natives of the United States: so called from the form of the pod. Also called *mitereort*.

And *bishop's-caps* have golden rings.

Longfellow, Trel. to Voices of the Night.

bishop's-elder (bish'ups-el'dêr), *n.* Same as *bishop's-weed*, 1.

bishop's-hat (bish'ups-hat), *n.* Another name of the barrenwort, *Epimedium alpinum*.

bishopship (bish'up-ship), *n.* [*< bishop + -ship*.] Same as *bishopdom*, 1. Milton.

bishop's-leaves (bish'ups-lêvz), *n.* A species of figwort, *Scrophularia aquatica*.

bishop-sleeve (bish'up-slêv), *n.* A peculiar wide form of sleeve formerly worn by women: so named from its resemblance to the full sleeve, drawn in at the wrist, worn by Anglican bishops.

bishop's-length (bish'ups-length), *n.* In *painting*, canvas measuring 58 inches by 94. The half-bishop measures 45 inches by 56.

bishop's-miter (bish'ups-mî'têr), *n.* 1. Same as *bishop*, 7 (a).—2. A name of the miter-shell, *Mitra episcopalis*, of the family *Mitridae*.

bishop-stool (bish'up-stôl), *n.* [*< ME. biscepstol*, < AS. *biscopstöl* (= Icel. *biskupsstöll* = Sw. *biskpstöl* = Dan. *bispestol*), < *bisceop*, bishop, + *stöl*, seat, stool.] A bishop's see or seat.

According to a custom in which we differed from continental churches and strangely agreed with our Celtic neighbours . . . the temporal capital was not in times the seat of the *bishop-stool*.

E. A. Freeman.

bishop's-weed, **bishop-weed** (bish'ups-, bish'up-wêd), *n.* 1. *Egopodium podagraria*. See *goutwort*. In Scotland it is popularly believed to have received this name from the great difficulty of extirpating it. Also called *bishop's-elder*.

2. A name given to the plants of the genus *Ammi*, and in the United States to a somewhat similar umbelliferous plant, *Discoptera capitata*.—True *bishop's-weed*, the ajowau, *Carum Copiticum*.

bishop's-wort (bish' ups-wért), *n.* A name given to the devil-in-a-bush, *Nigella Damascena*, and to betony, *Stachys Betonica*.

bishop-weed, *n.* See *bishop's-weed*.

bisilicate (bi-sil'i-kát), *n.* [*bi*-² + *silicate*.]

1. A salt formed by the union of a base and a silicic acid containing two atoms of silicon. It may be a bibasic or a polybasic acid.—2. A salt of metasilicic acid, H_2SiO_3 , in which the ratio of oxygen atoms combined with the base and silicon respectively is as 1:2: for example, calcium metasilicate (the mineral wollastonite), $CaSiO_3$ or $CaO.SiO_2$.

bisiliquous (bi-sil'i-kwus), *a.* [*bi*-² + *siliquous*.] In *bot.*, having two pods.

bisinuate (bi-sin'ü-át), *a.* [*bi*-² + *sinuate*.] In *zool.*, having two concave curves meeting in a convex curve: as, a *bisinuate* margin.

bisinnuation (bi-sin'ü-á'shon), *n.* [*bi*-² + *sinuate*, after *sinuation*.] In *entom.*, the state of being bisinnuate: a double curve on a margin.

bisk¹, *n.* See *bisque*².

bisk², bisque³ (bisk), *n.* [*F. bisque*, odds at play, a fault at tennis; cf. *It. bisca*, a gaming-house; origin unknown.] Odds at tennis-play; specifically, a stroke allowed to the weaker player to equalize the parties.

bisk³ (bisk), *n.* Same as *bikh*.

biskett (bis'ket), *n.* A former spelling of *biscuit*.

Biskra bouton, Biskra button. Same as *Alep-po ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).

bismar, *n.* See *bismar*².

Bismarck brown. See *brown*.

bismer, *n.* An apheretic form of *abisme*.

bismer¹it, *n.* [ME., also *bismar, bisemer*, etc.; < AS. *bismar, bismor* (= OS. *bismar* = OHG. *bismar*, reproach, opprobrium, derision, abuse), < *bi*- (accented), by, + *smar*, perhaps connected with MHG. *smieren*, smile, AS. *smerean*, E. *smirk*, and ult. with E. *smile*, hence orig. a laughing at, ridicule. Hence the verb *bismarian, bismrian*, reproach, deride, abuse.] 1. Abusive speech: as, "bakhitynge and *bismer*," *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 89.

Full of hoker, and of *bismare*.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 45.

2. A person worthy of scorn.

bismer², bismar (bis'mér, -már), *n.* [Also written *bysmer, bismore*, sometimes *bismar*; < Icel. *bismari* = OSw. *bismare*, Sw. *bisman* = Dan. *bismar* = MD. *besemer* = MLG. *besemer, bisemer*, a steelyard, balance; < Lett. *besmens, besmers*, Lith. *bezmens, Russ. bezmenú, Pol. bezmian*, a balance.] A balance or steelyard used in the northeast of Scotland, and in the Orkney and Shetland islands.

bismer³ (bis'mér), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] The name in the Orkney islands of the sea-stickleback, *Spinachia vulgaris*.

bismerpund (bis'mér-pönd), *n.* [Dan., < *bismer*, a steelyard, + *pund* = E. *pound*.] A weight used in Denmark, equal to 6 kilograms precisely, or 13 pounds 3½ ounces avoirdupois. It was formerly one three-hundredth part less.

bismillah (bis-mil'ä), *interj.* [Turk. Ar. *bism-illah*, in the name of Allah: see *Allah*.] In God's name: an adjuration or exclamation common among Moslems. Sometimes written *bismellah*.

bismite (biz'mit), *n.* [*bism(uth)* + *-ite*².] Native oxid of bismuth, or bismuth ocher.

bismore (bis'mör), *n.* Same as *bismer*².

bismuth (biz'muth), *n.* [= *F. bismuth*, < *G. bismuth*, now commonly *vismut, vismuth*, orig. *weismuth*: of mod. (17th century) but unknown origin.] Chemical symbol, Bi; atomic weight, 208; specific gravity, 9.6 to 9.8. A metal of a peculiar light-reddish color, highly crystalline, and so brittle that it can be pulverized. Its crystalline form is rhombohedral, closely approximating that of the cube. It occurs native in imperfect crystallizations, fliform shapes, and disseminated particles, in the crystalline rocks; also as a sulphuret, and in combination with tellurium and some other metals, and in various oxidized combinations. The native metal and the carbonate (*bismutite*) are the chief important sources of the bismuth of commerce. Until recently, almost the entire supply of the metal came from Schneeberg in Saxony, where it occurs in combination with ores of cobalt, arsenic, and silver. Nearly all the bismuth of commerce contains at least a trace of silver. Bismuth is a remarkable metal in that its specific gravity is diminished, instead of being increased, by pressure. It is the most diamagnetic of the metals. It fuses at a comparatively low temperature (507°), and is volatilized at a white heat. Alloys of bismuth with tin and lead fuse at a temperature considerably less than that of boiling water. (See *Newton's* and *Rose's metals*, under *metal*.) Alloys of the same metals with the addition of cadmium fuse at still lower temperatures;

one prepared by Lipowitz remains perfectly fluid at 140°. These alloys have been used to some extent for clichés and for stereotyping, but are now of little practical importance. The chief uses of bismuth are as a medicine and as a cosmetic. For these purposes it is prepared in the form of the subnitrate called in the old pharmaceutical language *magisterium bismuthi*. The cosmetic, in preparing which the basic chlorid has also been employed, is known as pearl-powder or blanc d'Espagne. Bismuth has of late years been much experimented with as a possible component of useful alloys, for several of which patents have been issued; but no one of these alloys is known to have come into general use. Bismuth has also been used to a limited extent in the manufacture of highly refractive glass, and of strass (which see). It is used with antimony in the thermo-electric pile or battery. (See *thermo-electricity*.) It has also begun to be used to some extent in the manufacture of porcelain, for the purpose of giving to its surface a peculiar colorless, iridescent luster, which can also be had of various colors when other metals are used in combination with the bismuth. This metal is one for which the demand is extremely fluctuating, but on the whole increasing; and, as its ores have nowhere been discovered in large quantity, its price has been more variable than that of any other metal, with the possible exception of nickel, running between 55 cents and 85 a pound. The total consumption of the metal is probably between 25 and 50 tons a year, and it comes chiefly from the Erzgebirge (between Saxony and Bohemia), France, South America, and New South Wales. It was called by the alchemists, while in their uncertain condition of knowledge as to its nature, by various names, as *marcasita argentea, plumbum cinereum, stannum cinereum*, etc.; also called formerly in French *étain de glace*, corrupted in English into *tin-glass*.—**Bismuth-blende**, the mineral culytite (which see).—**Bismuth-glance**, an ore of bismuth. *Prismatic bismuth-glance* is a sulphid of bismuth or bismuthinite, and *acicular bismuth-glance* is the same as *needle-ore* or *akinite*.—**Bismuth ocher**, the mineral bismite.—**Bismuth silver**. See *argentobismutite*.—**Butter of bismuth**, an old name for the chlorid of bismuth.—**Flowers of bismuth**, a yellow-colored oxid formed by the sublimation of bismuth.—**Magistry of bismuth**, the subnitrate or basic nitrate of bismuth.—**Telluric bismuth**, the mineral tetradymite.

bismuthal (biz'muth-al), *a.* [*bismuth* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or composed of bismuth.

bismuthic (biz'muth-ik), *a.* [*bismuth* + *-ic*.] Of bismuth: as, *bismuthic oxid* and *bismuthic acid*.

bismuthid (biz'muth-id), *n.* [*bismuth* + *-id*².] An alloy of bismuth with another metal.

bismuthiferous (biz'muth-if'e-rus), *a.* [*bismuth* + *-i-ferous*.] Containing bismuth.

Bismuthiferous calcium carbonate yields only a violet fluorescence, differing little from that produced without the bismuth. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII, 9121.

bismuthin, bismuthine (biz'muth-in), *n.* [*bismuth* + *-in*², *-ine*².] See *bismuthinite*.

bismuthinite (biz'muth'i-nit), *n.* [*bismuth* + *-ite*².] Native bismuth sulphid, a mineral of a lead-gray color and metallic luster occurring in acicular crystals, also massive, with a foliated or fibrous structure. It resembles stibnite, with which it is isomorphous.

bismuthite, *n.* See *bismuthite*.

bismuthous (biz'muth-us), *a.* [*bismuth* + *-ous*.] In *chem.*, combined with bismuth as a triad: as, *bismuthous oxid*, Bi_2O_3 .

bismutite, bismuthite (biz'mut-it, -muth-it), *n.* [*bismuth* + *-ite*².] A hydrous carbonate of bismuth.

bismutosphærite (biz'mut-ö-sfë'rit), *n.* [*bismuth* + *G. sphæra*, sphere, + *-ite*².] Anhydrous bismuth carbonate (Bi_2CO_3), sometimes occurring in spherical forms with radiated structure.

bisogniot, bisognot (bi-sö'nyö), *n.* [Also written *bessognio, bessogne, bessogno, bezonian*, etc.; < *It. bisogno*, need, a needy fellow, beggar.] A person of low rank; a beggar.

Spurn'd out by grooms like a base *bisognio*.

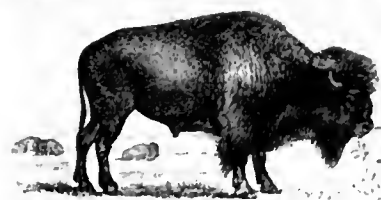
Chapman, Widow's Tears, i. 4.

Beat the *bessognes* that lie hid in the carriages. *Brome*.
He that would refuse to swallow a dozen healths on such an evening, is a base *bessognio*, and a punkfoist, and shall swallow six inches of my dagger.

Scott, Kenilworth, l. xviii.

bison (bi'son), *n.* [= *D. bison* = *G. bison* = Sw. *bison* = Dan. *bison* (-ore), < *F. bison* = Pr. *bizon* = Sp. *bisonte* = Pg. *bisão* = *It. bisonte*, < *L. bison* (-t-) (first in Pliny and Seneca), > *Gr. βίσων* (in Pausanias); prob. from OTeut.: cf. OIG. *visunt, visant, visint*, MHG. *G. visent* = Icel. (perhaps borrowed) *visundur*, bison; = AS. *weasend*, a wild ox; origin uncertain.] 1. The aurochs, or bonasus, a European wild ox: hence applied to several similar animals, recent and extinct.—2. *Bison* or *Bos americanus*, improperly called the buffalo, an animal which formerly ranged over most of the United States and much of British America in countless numbers, now reduced to probably a few thousands, and apparently soon to become extinct as a wild animal. It formerly extended into some of the Atlantic States, as Virginia; the contraction of the area of its habitat and the reduction of its numbers have gone on steadily with the advance of European occupation; the construction of the Union Pacific railroad cut the great herd in

two, leaving a southern or Texan herd, chiefly in the region of the Staked Plains, and a northern or Yellowstone or Saskatchewan herd, in the region of the upper Missouri and northward. The animal resembles the aurochs (which see), but is considerably smaller; the hump is very high and large; the hind quarters are light; the tail is about



American Bison (*Bison americanus*).

20 inches long, ending in a wisp of hairs of about 6 inches additional; the horns, especially in the male, are short, thick, and much curved; the head is carried very low; the long shaggy hair of the fore parts sometimes sweeps the ground; the color is blackish in fresh pelages, more brown or gray in worn ones and in aged individuals; the calves are reddish. Formerly the hair-covered skins were much used as robes, but only the cows were killed for them, the hides of the bulls being not easily manageable. In summer, after shedding its hair, the animal is nearly naked.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus or subgenus of the family *Bovidae*, including the aurochs, *B. bonasus* (see *cut* under *aurochs*), the American bison, *B. americanus*, and several related fossil species, as *B. latifrons*.

bisonant (bi'sō-nant), *a.* [*bi*-² + *sonant*. Cf. *L.L. bisonus*, sounding twice.] Having two sounds, as an alphabetical letter.

bisontine (bi'son-tin), *a.* [*NL. bisontinus*, < *L. bison* (-t-), bison.] Bison-like; related to or resembling a bison; belonging to the genus *Bison*.

bispherical (bi-sfë'r'i-kal), *a.* [*bi*-² + *spherical*.] Composed of two spheres.

The second form [of *Schizophranta*] is bispherical: the spherical cell has grown and become contracted, or indented in the middle, forming two united granules. *Science*, III, 157.

bispinose (bi-spi'nös), *a.* [*bi*-² + *spinose*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, having two spines. **Bispinose elytra**, *in entom.*, those having each two apical, spine-like processes.

bispinous (bi-spi'nus), *a.* [*bi*-² + *spinous*.] Same as *bispinose*.

bispiral (bi-spi'ral), *a.* [*bi*-² + *spiral*.] Containing two spiral fibers; doubly spiral: applied to the elaters of some *Hepaticæ*.

bispore (bi'spör), *n.* [*bi*-² + *spore*.] One of a pair of spores formed by the division of a vegetative cell in red algae, *Florideæ*. It is the same as a tetraspore, except as regards number. See *tetraspore*.

bisporous (bi-spö'rus), *a.* [*bi*-² + *sporous*.] Containing or bearing two spores.

bisque¹ (bisk), *n.* [See *biscuit*.] In *ceram.*: (a) Formerly, same as *biscuit*, 3. (b) A variety of unglazed white porcelain used for statuettes and other small figures.

bisque² (bisk), *n.* [*F.*, crawfish soup; origin unknown.] In *cooking*, a soup made of meat or fish slowly stewed until all the strength is extracted, and thickened with finely minced or shredded forcemeat; specifically, such a soup made from crabs, crawfish, shrimps, and the like. Also spelled *bisk*.

bisque³, *n.* See *bisk²*.

bissabol (bis'a-bol), *n.* Same as *besabol*.

bisse¹ (bis), *n.* [*OF. bisse*, an adder.] In *her.*, a snake borne as a charge.

bisse² (bis), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A weight used in Pondicherry, a French possession in India. It is exactly 2½ French pounds, or about 3 pounds 2 ounces avoirdupois.

bisselt, *r.* A variant of *bezzle*.

bissemare, *n.* An unusual Middle English form of *bismer*¹.

bisseti, *n.* Same as *bisette*. [*Scotch.*]

bissex (bis'seks), *n.* [*L. bis*, twice, + *sex* = *E. six*.] A musical instrument of the guitar kind having twelve strings, the pitch of the upper six of which could be altered by stopping on frets. It was invented in 1770, but never extensively used.

bissextil, *n.* [*ME. bisext*, < *L. bisextus, bissex-tus* (se. *dies*, day), an intercalary day, < *bi*-, bis, twice, + *sextus* = *E. sixth*: so called because the sixth day before the calends of March was reckoned twice in every fourth year. See *bissextilis*.] The intercalary day in leap-year.

bissextile (bi-seks'til), *a.* and *n.* [*ML. bissextilis, bisextilis* (se. *annus*, year), leap-year, < *L. bisextus, bissex-tus*: see *bissextil*.] 1. *a.* Containing the bissextus or intercalary day: ap-

plied to those years which have 366 days, the extra day being inserted in the month of February. See *bissexstus*. This occurs every fourth year, taken as each year of which the number is divisible by 4 without remainder. Inasmuch, however, as a year of 365½ days exceeds the true length of a solar astronomical year by 11 minutes and 14 seconds, amounting to an error of a day in 128 years, it was provided in the Gregorian calendar that the intercalary day should be omitted in all centenary years except those which are multiples of 400.

II. n. A leap-year (which see).

bissexstus (bi-seks'tus), n. [L.: see *bissexst*, and cf. *bissexstus*.] The extra or intercalary day inserted by the Julian calendar in the month of February every fourth year, in order to make up the six hours by which (it was reckoned) the natural or solar year exceeds the common year of 365 days. This extra day was provided for by reckoning twice the sixth day before the calends (or first) of March (or the sixth day from the calends of March, both days included, reckoning backward from the succeeding month, as was the custom of the Romans), the "sixth" (or first sixth) day proper thus corresponding to February 25th, according to our reckoning, and the extra sixth, or "second sixth," to our February 24th. Since 1682, when the Anglican liturgy was revised, the 29th day of February has been, more conveniently, regarded as the intercalated day in all English-speaking countries. In the ecclesiastical calendars of the countries of continental Europe, however, the 24th day of February is still reckoned as the bissexstus or intercalary day.

bisson (bis'on), a. [Also E. dial. *beesen*, *beezen*; < ME. *bisen*, *bisne*, ONorth. *bisene*, blind, of uncertain origin; perhaps < AS. *bī*, *be*, *by*, + **sēne*, **syne*, as in *gesyne*, adj., seen, visible, < *seōn*, see. Cf. D. *bijzand*, short-sighted, < *bij*, = E. *by*, + *ziend*, ppr. of *zien*, = E. *see*; G. *bei-sichtig*, short-sighted, < *bei*, = E. *by*, + *sicht* = E. *sight*.] Blind or purblind; blinding: as, "bisson rheum," Hamlet, ii. 2.

What harm can your *bisson* conspectivities glean out of this character? *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

bistephanic (bi-ste-fan'ik), a. [< *bi*-2 + *stephanion* + *-ic*.] In *craniom.*, pertaining to both stephanions: as, *bistephanic* diameter.

bister, **bistre** (bis'tēr), n. and a. [= G. *bister* = Sw. *bister*, *bister*, < F. *bistre*, a dark-brown color. Origin uncertain; prob. not connected with G. dial. *biester*, dark, gloomy, = D. *bijster*, confused, troubled, = Icel. *bistr* = Sw. *bister* = Dan. *bister*, angry, fierce.] **I. n.** In *painting*, a brown pigment extracted from the soot of wood. To prepare it, soot (that of beech is the best) is put into water in the proportion of two pounds to a gallon, and boiled half an hour; after standing to settle, and while hot, the clearer part of the fluid must be poured off to remove the salts, and the sediment (which is bister) evaporated to dryness. It has been much used as a water-color, particularly by the old masters, for tinting drawings and shading sketches, before India ink came into general use for such work. In oil it dries very slowly.

II. a. Of the color of bister; blackish-brown. **bistered**, **bistred** (bis'tērd), a. [< *bister*, *bistre*, + *-ed*.] Of the color of bister; swarthy; browned.

The beak that crowned the *bistred* face
Betrayed the mould of Abraham's race.
O. W. Holmes, At the Pantomime.

bistipulate (bi-stip'ū-lāt), a. [< *bi*-2 + *stipulate*.] Same as *bistipuled*.

bistipuled (bi-stip'ūld), a. [< *bi*-2 + *stipuled*.] In *bot.*, having two stipules.

bistorte (bis'tōrt), n. [= F. *bistorte* = It. *bistorta*, < NL. *bistorta*, < L. *bis*, twice, + *torta*, fem. of *tortus*, pp. of *torquere*, twist: see *tort*.] A plant, *Polygonum bistorta*, so called because of its twisted roots: popularly called *snakeweed* and *adder's-wort*. Alpine *bistorta* is a dwarf allied species, alpine and arctic, *P. viviparum*.

bistournage (bis'tōr-nāj), n. [F., < *bistourner* (= It. *bistornare*), twist, deform by twisting, < *bis*, *bes*, a pejorative prefix (prob. ult. < L. *bis*, twice), + *tournare*, turn.] In *vet. surg.*, an operation which consists in twisting the testicles of bulls and other male animals round the cord, so as to produce atrophy, but leave the scrotum intact: a form of castration or gelding.

bistoury (bis'tō-ri), n.; pl. *bistouries* (-riz). [< F. *bistouri*, a bistoury, < OF. *bistorie*, a dagger, a bistoury. Origin uncertain; commonly conjectured to be so called from *Pistorium*, It. *Pistoja*, a town in Tuscany, whence also the E. words *pistol* and *pistole*.] A small, narrow surgical knife, with a straight, convex, or concave edge, and a sharp or blunt point, used for making incisions and for other purposes.

bistre, **bistred**. See *bister*, *bistred*.

bistriate (bi-stri'āt), a. [< *bi*-2 + *striate*.] In *bot.* and *entom.*, marked with two parallel striæ or grooves.

bisturrus (bis-tur'is), n.; pl. *bisturres* (-ēz). [ML., < L. *bis*, twice, + *turrus*, a tower: see *turret*, *tower*.] One of a series of small towers

upon a medieval fortification-wall; a bartizan: sometimes equivalent to *barbican*. See *cut* under *bartizan*.

bisulc (bi'sulk), a. [< L. *bisulcus*, two-furrowed: see *bisulcus*.] Same as *bisulcate*.

bisulcate (bi-sul'kāt), a. [< *bi*-2 + *sulcate*.] **1.** Having two furrows or grooves.—**2.** In *zool.*, cloven-footed, as oxen, or having two hoofed digits, as swine.—**Bisulcate antennæ**, antennæ in which the joints are longitudinally grooved on each side.

bisulcous (bi-sul'kus), a. [< L. *bisulcus*, two-furrowed, < *bi*-, two-, + *sulcus*, furrow.] Same as *bisulcate*.

Swine, . . . being *bisulcous*, . . . are farrowed with open eyes, as other *bisulcous* animals.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 6.

bisulphate (bi-sul'fāt), n. [< *bi*-2 + *sulphate*.] In *chem.*, a salt of sulphuric acid, in which one half of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal.

bisulphid (bi-sul'fid), n. [< *bi*-2 + *sulphid*.] A compound of sulphur with another element or radical, forming a sulphid which contains two atoms of sulphur to one atom of the other member of the compound: as, carbon *bisulphid*, CS₂.—**Bisulphid of carbon** (CS₂), a compound of carbon and sulphur which forms a colorless mobile liquid, having usually a fetid odor, due to impurities, and a sharp aromatic taste. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It is used in the arts as a solvent for vegetable oils and for caoutchouc. Taken internally, it is a violent poison. Externally it is used as a counter-irritant and local anesthetic.—**Bisulphid prism**, a prism filled with carbon bisulphid.

bisulphite (bi-sul'fit), n. [< *bi*-2 + *sulphite*.] In *chem.*, a salt of sulphurous acid, in which one half of the hydrogen of the acid is replaced by a metal.

bisulphuret (bi-sul'fū-ret), n. [< *bi*-2 + *sulphuret*.] In *chem.*, a compound of sulphur and another element, containing two atoms of sulphur.

bisunique (bis-ū-nēk'), n. [< *bis* + *unique*.] A name given about 1850 to a reversible jacket, coat, or the like, made with two faces.

bisyllabic (bi-si-lab'ik), a. [< *bi*-2 + *syllabic*.] Composed of two syllables; dissyllabic.

The verbal stems exhibit bisyllabism with such remarkable uniformity that it would lead to the impression that the roots also must have been bisyllabic.

Smith's Bible Dict., art. Confusion of Tongues.

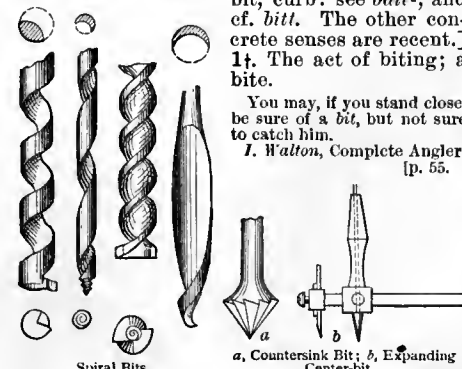
bisyllabism (bi-sil'ā-bizm), n. [< *bisyllab*-ie + *-ism*.] The state or quality of being bisyllabic, or of having two syllables.

bisymmetrical (bi-si-met'ri-kal), a. [< *bi*-2 + *symmetrical*.] Bilaterally symmetrical; having bisymmetry.

bisymmetry (bi-sim'e-tri), n. [< *bi*-2 + *symmetry*.] The state of being bilaterally symmetrical; correspondence of right and left parts, or of the two equal sections of anything.

bit¹ (bit), n. [Also in some senses occasionally *bitt*; early mod. E. *bit*, *bitt*, *bitte*, *bytte*, < ME. *byt*, *byte*, *bite*, < AS. *bite* (= OFries. *biti*, *bite*, *bit* = OS. *bitt* = MD. *bete*, D. *beet* = LG. *bet* = OHG. MHG. *biz*, G. *biss*, strong masc., = Icel. *bit* = Sw. *bett* = Dan. *bid*, neut.), a bite, act of biting, < *bītan* (pp. *bīten*), bite: see *bite*. In ME. and mod. E. (as well as in some other languages) confused in spelling and sense with *bit*², which is from the same verb, but with an orig. different formative. In the general sense, now represented by *bite*, n., directly from the mod. verb: see *bite*, n. The concrete senses are later, and are expressed in part by forms with other suffixes: cf. ME. *bitte*, *bytte*, *bytt* = MLG. *bete*, *bet*, *bitte*, *bit*, LG. *bit*, neut., = Sw. *bett*, neut., *bitte*, *bit*, G. *gebiss*, neut., *bitte*-bit (= AS. *gebit*, biting); cf. Icel. *bitill*, *bitill*-bit; AS. *gebētel*, *bitte*-bit, < AS. *bētan*, *gebētan*, bite, curb: see *bait*¹, and cf. *bitt*. The other concrete senses are recent.] **1†.** The act of biting; a bite.

You may, if you stand close,
be sure of a *bit*, but not sure
to catch him.
J. Walton, Complete Angler,
[p. 55.]



2†. The action of biting food; eating; grazing.—**3†.** The biting, cutting, or penetrating action of an edged weapon or tool.—**4.** The biting, catching, holding, cutting, or boring part of a tool. Specifically—(a) The cutting blade of an ax, hatchet, plane, drill, etc. (b) *pl.* The blades of the cutter-head of a molding-machine. (c) *pl.* The jaws of a pair of tongs. (d) The part of a key which enters the lock and acts on the bolts and tumblers.

5. A boring-tool used in a carpenter's brace. Bits are of various kinds, and are applied in a variety of ways. The similar tool used for metal, and applied by the drill-bow, ratchet, brace, lathe, or drilling-machine, is termed a *drill*, or *drill-bit*. See *auger*, *borer*, *drill*, *center-bit*, *gouge-bit*, *quill-bit*, *rose-bit*, *shell-bit*, *spoon-bit*, and phrases below.

6. The metal part of a bridle which is inserted in the mouth of a horse, with the appendages (rings, etc.) to which the reins are fastened.

Those that tame wild horses . . .
Stop their mouths with stubborn *bite*, and spur them
Till they obey the manège. *Shak.*, Ham. VIII., v. 2.

7. The joint of an umbrella.—**8.** A hammer used by masons for dressing granite and for rough picking.—**9.** In *music*, a short piece of tube used to alter slightly the pitch of such wind-instruments as the trumpet, cornet-à-pistons, etc.—**Annular bit**. See *annular*.—**Baldwin bit**, a bit having two mouthpieces, used for controlling vicious horses.—**Brace-bit**, a bit intended to be used with a brace.—**Chifney bit**, a curb-bit having a short movable arm connected with the cheek-piece, just above the mouthpiece, for receiving the cheek-traps of the bridle, while the strap or gag-rein is attached to the short arm of the cheek-piece. E. H. Knight.—**Coal-boring bit**, a boring-bit having an entering point and a succession of cutting edges of increasing radius.—**Copper bit or bolt**, a name given to a soldering-iron.—**Cornish bit**, a lathe-drill in which the cutter is inserted diametrically in a mortise at the end of the drill-stock.—**Ducknose bit**, a boring-bit the end of which is bent horizontally into a semicircular form.—**Duck's-bill bit**, a wood-boring tool which has no lip, the screw cylinder forming the barrel of the tool ending in a sharp-edged rounding part which forms the cutter: used in a brace.—**Expanding bit**, a boring-tool of which the cutting diameter is adjustable.—**German bit**, a wood-boring tool with a long elliptical pod and a screw-point. It is used in a brace, and makes a taper toward the end of the hole when not driven entirely through the wood.—**Half-round bit**, or *cylinder-bit*, a drill used for hard woods and metals. Its section is a semicircle, the cutting edges at end and side making an angle of 85° or 86°.—**Hanoverian bit**, a check-bit for horses having on the long or lower arm two or more loops for reins, and at the extremity of the short cheek a loop which receives the leather check; there is a rein-ring at the cheek-piece.—**Hessian bit**, a peculiar kind of jointed bit for bridles.—**Plug-center bit**, a boring-tool having a cylinder of metal in the center instead of a point. The cylinder fits a hole ready made, and the bit countersinks or removes the metal above it.—**Slit-nose bit**. Same as *nose-bit*.—**To take the bit in the teeth**, to hold the bit between the teeth, so that it cannot hurt the mouth when pulled upon, and run; become unmanageable: said of a horse, and, figuratively, of persons.—**Twisted bit**, a boring-tool formed of a bar bent into a spiral, as in the anger.

bit¹ (bit), v. t.; pret. and ppr. *bitted*, ppr. *bitting*. [< *bit*¹, n.] To put a bridle upon; put the bit in the mouth of (a horse); accustom to the bit; hence, to curb; restrain.

bit² (bit), n. [< ME. *bite*, a bite, morsel, < AS. *bita*, a bite, piece bitten off (= OFries. *bita* = D. *beet*, a morsel, *beetje*, a small portion, = MLG. *bete*, *bet*, LG. *beten* = OHG. *bizzo*, MHG. *bizze*, G. *bisse*, *bissen* = Icel. *biti* = Sw. *bit* = Dan. *bid*, a morsel), weak masc., < *bītan* (pp. *bīten*), bite: see *bite*, v., *bite*, n., and *bit*¹, with which *bit*² has been in part confused.] **1†.** A portion of food bitten off; a mouthful; a bite.—**2.** A morsel or a little piece of food.

Follow your function, go! and batten on cold *bites*.

Shak., Cor., iv. 5.

Dainty *bites*
Make rich the ribs, but bankrupt the wits.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

Hence—**3.** A small quantity of food; a modicum or moderate supply of provisions: as, to take a *bit* and a sup. [Dialectal.]

He desires no more in this world but a *bit* and a brat; that is, only as much food and raiment as nature craves.

Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence, p. 36.

4. A small piece or fragment of anything; a small portion or quantity; a little: as, a *bit* of glass; a *bit* of land; a *bit* of one's mind. The word is often used in certain phrases expressive of extent or degree; thus, "a *bit* older" means somewhat older, older to some extent; "not a *bit*", not a whit, not in any degree; "a good *bit* older", a good deal older; "a *bit* of a humorist", somewhat of a humorist, etc. It is used depreciatingly or compassionately: as, a little *bit* of a man; *bite* of children, that is, poor little children.

His majesty has power to grant a patent for stamping round *bite* of copper.

Swift.

There are several *bites* at Valmontone to delight an artist, especially at the entrance of the town, where a magnificent fragment of the ancient wall forms the foreground to some picturesque houses.

A. G. C. Hare.

Your case is not a *bit* clearer than it was seven years ago.

My young companion was a *bit* of a poet, a *bit* of an artist, a *bit* of a musician, and . . . a *bit* of an actor.

T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, I. I.

5. Crisis; nick of time. [Scotch.]—6. A small piece of ground; a spot. [Scotch.]

It's a biddly enough *bit*. Scott, Waverley, II. xxiii.

7. Any small coin: as, a fourpenny-*bit*; a sixpenny-*bit*. Specifically, the name of a small West Indian coin worth about 10 cents; also, in parts of the United States, of a silver coin formerly current (in some States called a *Mexican shilling*), of the value of 12½ cents; now, chiefly in the West, the sum of 12½ cents.

With six *bits* in his pocket and an axe upon his shoulder.

The Century, XXVII. 29.

A *bit* of blood. See *blood*.—A long *bit*, fifteen cents. [Western U. S.]—A short *bit*, ten cents. [Western U. S.]

—*Bit by bit*, little by little; imperceptibly.

And, *bit by bit*,

The cunning years steal all from us *bit* woe.

Lowell, Comm. Ode.

To give a *bit* of one's mind, to speak out frankly what one thinks of a person or a transaction; express one's candid conviction unrestrained by reserve or delicacy: generally to the person himself, and in unflattering terms.

He had given the house what was called a *bit* of his mind on the subject, and he wished very much that he would give them the whole.

Lord Campbell, London Times, April 12, 1864.

= *Syn.* 4. Scrap, fragment, morsel, particle, atom.

bit³ (bit). Preterit and occasional past participle of *bite*.

bit⁴. A Middle English and Anglo-Saxon contraction of *biddeth*, third person singular indicative present of *bid*.

bit⁵, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *bitt*.

bit⁶, *n.* A Middle English form of *bitt*³.

bitangent (bi-tan-jent), *n.* [*bi*-2 + *tangent*.]

In *math.*, a double tangent; a straight line

which touches a given curve at

two points. If *m* denotes the degree

and *n* the class of a curve, then (*n* - *m*)

(*n* + *m* - 9) is the excess of the number

of its bitangents over the number of its

double points.—**Isolated bitangent**, a

real line tangent to a curve at two ima-

ginary points.

bitangential (bi-tan-jen-shal), *a.* [*bitangent*

+ *-ial*.] In *math.*, pertaining to a bitangent.

—**Bitangential curve**, a curve which passes through the

points of contact of the bitangents of a given curve.

bitartrate (bi-tär-trät), *n.* [*bi*-2 + *tartrate*.]

A tartrate which contains one hydrogen atom

replaceable by a base.—**Potassium bitartrate**.

Same as *cream of tartar*, or *argol* (which see).

bit-brace (bit-bräs), *n.* A tool for holding

and turning a boring-bit; a brace; a bit-stock.

—**Bit-brace die**, a small screw-cutting die used with a

brace.

bitch (bieh), *n.* [*bi*-2 + *ME. biche*, *biche*, < *AS. bice*,

also *biege*, = *Icel. bikkja* = *Norw. bikkje*,

a bitch. Cf. *G. betze*, *petze*, a bitch, and *F. biche*,

a bitch, also a fawn. The relations of these

forms are undetermined.] 1. The female of

the dog; also, by extension, the female of other

canine animals, as of the wolf and fox.—2. A

coarse name of reproach for a woman.

John had not run a-madding so long had it not been

for an extravagant *bitch* of a wife.

Arbuthnot, John Bull, p. 9.

bitchery (bieh-g-ri), *n.* [*bitch* + *-ery*.] Vile-

ness or coarseness in a woman; unchastity or

lewdness in general.

bitch-wood (bieh-wüd), *n.* The wood of a le-

guminous tree, *Lonchocarpus latifolius*, of the

West Indies and tropical South America.

bite (bit), *v.*: pret. *bit*, pp. *bitten*, sometimes *bit*,

ppr. *biting*. [*bi*-2 + *ME. biten* (pret. *bot*, *boot*, pl. *biten*,

pp. *biten*), < *AS. bitan* (pret. *bät*, pl. *biton*, pp. *biten*)

= *OS. bitan* = *OFries. bita* = *D. bijten* =

MLG. biten, *LG. biten* = *OHG. bizan*, *MHG. bi-*

zen, *G. beissen* = *Icel. bita* = *Sw. bita* = *Dan.*

bide = *Goth. beitan*, *bite*, = *L. findere* (√ **fid*),

cleave, = *Skt. √ bhid*, divide. From the *AS.*

come *bite*, *n.*, *bit*¹, *bit*², *bitter*¹, *beetle*², *beetle*³;

to the *Icel.* are due *bit*¹, and prob. *bit*; from

L. findere come *fissile*, *fissure*, *bifid*, etc.] *I.*

trans. 1. To cut, pierce, or divide with the

teeth: as, to *bite* an apple.

The fish that once was caught new bait will hardly *bite*.

Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 4.

2. To remove with the teeth; cut away by bit-

ing: with *off*, *out*, etc.: as, to *bite off* a piece of

an apple, or *bite* a piece out of it; to *bite off*

one's nose to spite one's face.

I'll bite my tongue out, ere it prove a traitor.

Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, iv. 1.

3. To grasp or grip with the teeth; press the

teeth strongly upon: as, to *bite* the thumb or

lip. (See phrases below.)

There Faction roar, Rebellion bite her chain.

Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 421.

4. To sting, as an insect: as, to be *bitten* by a

bee.—5. To cause a sharp or smarting pain in;

cause to smart: as, pepper *bites* the mouth.—

6. To nip, as with frost; blast, blight, or injure.

Like an envious sneaping frost,

That bites the first-born infants of the spring.

Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

All three of them are desperate; their great guilt,

Like poison given to work a great time after,

Now gins to bite the spirits. Shak., Tempest, iii. 3.

7. To take fast hold of; grip or catch into or

on, so as to act with effect; get purchase from,

as by friction: as, the anchor *bites* the ground;

the file *bites* the iron; the wheels *bite* the rails.

The last screw of the rack having been turned so often

that its purchase crumbled, and it now turned and turned

with nothing to bite. Dickens.

8. In *etching*, to corrode or eat into with aqua-

fortis or other mordant, as a metal surface

that has been laid bare with an etching-needle:

often with *in*: as, the plate is now *bitten in*.—

9. To cheat; trick; deceive; overreach: now

only in the past participle: as, the biter was *bit*.

The rogue was *bit*. Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 364.

At last she played for her left eye; . . . this too she lost;

however, she had the consolation of *biting* the sharper,

for he never perceived that it was made of glass till it be-

came his own. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cii.

To bite the dust or the ground, to fall; be thrown or

struck down; be vanquished or humbled.

His vanquished rival was to bite the dust before him.

Disraeli.

To bite the glove. See *glove*.—To bite the lip, to press

the lip between the teeth in order to repress signs of an-

ger, mirth, or other emotion. (Compare to bite the tongue.)

—To bite the thumb at, to insult or defy by putting

the thumb-nail into the mouth, and with a jerk making

it knock.

I will bite my thumb at them, which is a disgrace to

them, if they bear it. Shak., R. and J., i. 1.

To bite the tongue, to hold one's tongue; repress (an-

gry) speech; maintain fixed silence. (Compare to bite the

lip, and to hold one's tongue.)

So York must sit, and fret, and bite his tongue,

While his own lands are bargain'd for and sold.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

= *Syn.* See *eat*.

II. intrans. 1. To have a habit of biting or

snapping at persons or things: as, a dog that

bites; a *biting* horse.—2. To pierce, sting, or

inflict injury by biting, literally or figuratively.

It [wine] *bite*th like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.

Prov. xxiii. 32.

Look, when he fawns he *bites*; and when he *bites*,

His venom tooth will rankle to the death.

Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

Smiling and careless, casting words that *bit*

Like poisoned darts.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 327.

3. To take a bait, as a fish: either literally or

figuratively.

Bait the hook well: this fish will *bite*.

Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3.

We'll bait that men may *bite* fair.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase.

4. To take and keep hold; grip or catch into

another object, so as to act on it with effect,

obtain purchase or leverage-power from it, and

the like: as, the anchor *bites*; cog-wheels *bite*

when the teeth of one enter into the notches

of the other and cause it to revolve.

In dry weather the roads require to be watered before

being swept, so that the brushes may *bite*. Mayhew.

To bite at, to snap at with the teeth; hence, figuratively,

to snarl or carp at; inveigh against.

No marvel, though you *bite* so sharp at reasons,

You are so empty of them. Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

To bite in. (a) To corrode, as the acid used in etching.

(b) To repress one's thoughts, or restrain one's feelings.

bite (bit), *n.* [*late ME. bite*, *bite* (*bite*), tak-

ing the place of earlier *bite* (*bite*), in mod. *E.*

bit (see *bit*¹); from the verb.] 1. The act of

cutting, piercing, or wounding with the teeth

or as with the teeth: as, the *bite* of a dog; the

bite of a crab.—2. The seizing of bait by a

fish: as, waiting for a *bite*.

I have known a very good fisher angle diligently four

or six hours for a river carp, and not have a *bite*.

L. Walton, Complete Angler.

3. A wound made by the teeth of an animal or

by any of the biting, piercing, or stinging or-

gans of the lower animals: as, a dog's *bite*; a

mosquito-*bite*; a flea-*bite*.

Their venom'd bite. Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

4. As much as is taken at once by biting; a

mouthful: as, a *bite* of bread.

Better one *bite* at forty, of Truth's bitter rind,

Than the hot wine that gushed from the vintage of twenty!

Lowell, Life of Blondel.

5. Food; victuals: as, three days without

either *bite* or sup.—6. The catch or hold that

one object or one part of a mechanical appa-

ratus has on another; specifically, in a file, the

roughness or power of abrasion: as, the *bite* of

an anchor on the ground; the *bite* of the wheels

of a locomotive on the rails.

The shorter the *bite* of a crowbar, the greater is the

power gained.

W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 119.

7. In *etching*, the corrosion effected by the acid.

—8. In *printing*, an imperfection in a printed

sheet caused by part of the impression being

received on the frisket or paper mask.—9t. A

cheat; a trick; a fraud.

I'll teach you a way to outwit Mrs. Johnson; it is a

new-fangled way of being witty, and they call it a *bite*.

Swift, To a Friend of Mrs. Johnson, 1703.

10t. A sharper; one who cheats. Johnson.—

His bark is worse than his *bite*. See *bark*¹.

biteless (bit'les), *a.* [*bi*-2 + *less*.] With-

out bite; wanting in ability or desire to bite;

harmless.

Chilled them [midges] speechless and *biteless*.

The Century, XXVII. 780.

bitentaculate (bi-ten-tak'ü-lät), *a.* [*bi*-2 +

tentaculate.] Having two tentacles, or a pair

of organs likened to tentacles.

The gonophore contained in a gonangium, somewhat

like that of Laomedea, is set free as a ciliated *bitentacu-*

late body. Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 120.

biter (bi'ter), *n.* [*ME. biter*, *biter*; < *bite* +

*-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which bites; an

animal given to biting; a fish apt to take bait.

Great barkers are no *biter*s. Camden.

A bold *biter*. L. Walton, Complete Angler.

2. One who cheats or defrauds; also, formerly,

one who deceives by way of joke.

A *biter* is one who tells you a thing you have no reason

</

white saline substance obtained from India, a chlorid of sodium or common salt fused with myrobalan and a portion of iron. Bitnoben has been used in India from times of high antiquity, and is applied to an infinite variety of purposes. It is regarded there as a specific for almost every disorder.

bito-tree (bē'tō-trē), *n.* Same as *hajilij*.

bitouret, *n.* A Middle English form of *bit-tern*.

bit-pincers (bit'pin'sérz), *n. pl.* Pincers with curved jaws, used by locksmiths.

bit-stock (bit'stok), *n.* The handle or stock by which a boring-bit is held and rotated; a carpenter's brace.

bit-strap (bit'strap), *n.* A short strap connecting the bit to a short cheek-bridle or to a halter. *E. H. Knight.*

bitt (bit), *n.* [Formerly, and still occasionally, written *bit*, but usually in *pl. bitts*, *bitts*, early mod. *E. beetes*; hence *F. bittes*, formerly *bites*, *pl.*, = *Sp. bitas*, *pl.*, = *Pg. abitas*, *pl.*, = *It. bittie*, *pl.*, *bitts*. Origin uncertain; connected in sense, and, in the early mod. *E.* spelling *beetes*, in form, with *Sw. be-ting* = *Dan. beding*, a *bitt*, *bitts*, > *D. beting* = *G. bäting*, a *bitt*; with compounds, *Sw. beting-bult* = *Dan. bedingsbolt*, a *bitt-belt*; *D. beting-houten*, *pl.*, = *G. bätinghölzer*, *pl.*, *bitts* (*D. hout* = *G. holz*, wood). *Sw. beting*, = *Dan. beding*, means lit. 'baiting, pasturing,' as a horse, by tethering it (= *AS. bæting*, *bæting*, a rope, a cable), < *Sw. beta* = *Dan. bede* = *Icel. beita*, bait, pasture, = *AS. bætan*, bridle, rein in, curb, orig. causal of *Sw. bita* = *Dan. bide* = *Icel. bita* = *AS. bitan*, bite; see *bait*¹, *bite*, *bit*¹. The *ML. bitus*, a whipping-post, and *Icel. biti*, a cross-beam in a house, a thwart in a boat, are, for different reasons, prob. neither of them the source of the *E. word*.] *Naut.*, a strong post of wood or iron to which cables are made fast. Bitts are fastened to the deck, generally in pairs, and are named according to their uses: as, riding-bitts, towing-bitts, windlass-bitts, etc.

bitt (bit), *v. t.* [*< bitt, n.*] *Naut.*, to put round the bitts: as, to *bitt* the cable, in order to fasten it or to let it out gradually. The latter process is called *veering away*.
The chain is then passed through the hawse-hole and round the windlass, and *bitted*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 73.

bittacle (bit'ā-kl), *n.* The earlier form of *bin-nacle*.

bitter¹ (bit'ér), *a. and n.* [*< ME. bitter, biter*, < *AS. biter*, *bitor* (= *OS. bittar* = *D. MLG. LG. bitter* = *OHG. bittar*, *MHG. G. bitter* = *Icel. bitr* = *Sw. Dan. bitter* = *Goth.* (with irreg. *ai* for *i*) *baitr*), *bitter*, < *bitan*, bite; see *bite*.] *I. a.* 1. Having a harsh taste, like that of worm-wood or quinine. Formerly the word was applied to pungent and to salt things, as well as to those to which it is now nearly always restricted.

All men are agreed to call vinegar sour, honey sweet, and aloe bitter. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful.
Hence—2. Unpalatable; hard to swallow, literally or figuratively: as, a *bitter pill*; a *bitter lesson*.

But thou art man, and canst abide a truth, Tho' bitter. *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.
3. Hard to be borne; grievous; distressful; calamitous: as, a *bitter moment*; *bitter fate*.

Nailed
For our advantage on the bitter cross.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

4. Causing pain or smart to the sense of feeling; piercing; painful; biting: as, *bitter cold*; "the *bitter blast*," *Dryden*.—5. Harsh, as words; reproachful; sarcastic; cutting; sharp: as, "*bitter taunts*," *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

Hastings complained in *bitter* terms of the way in which he was treated. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

6. Cherishing or exhibiting animosity, hate, anger, or severity; cruel; severe; harsh; stern: as, "*bitterest enmity*," *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 4; "*bitter enemies*," *Watts*, Logic.—7. Evincing or betokening intense pain or suffering: as, a *bitter cry*.

Our bitter tears
Stream, as the eyes of those that love us close.
Bryant, The Ages, i.

Bitter ale, bitter beer. See *ale*.—**Bitter-almond oil.** See *almond-oil*.—**Bitter ash, bark, cucumber, etc.** See the nouns.—**Bitter principles**, a term applied to certain products arising from the action of nitric acid upon animal and vegetable matters, and having an intensely bitter taste. Very many plants contain peculiar, often crystallizable, compounds, having a bitter taste, which are often doubtless the active medicinal principle of the vegetable

in which they occur. The term is now restricted to the brown amorphous bitter extract, generally not of definite composition, obtained from many plants by boiling in water, evaporating to dryness, and treating with alcohol to remove resin, etc.—To the *bitter end*, to the last and direst extremity; to death itself.—*Syn.* 3. Grievous, distressing, afflictive, poignant.

II. n. 1. That which is bitter; bitterness.

Il no conne deme [judge] hetuene zucte [sweet] and byter. *Ayenbite of Iwrit*, p. 82.

The sick man hath been offended at the wholesome bitter of the medicine. *Scott*, Abbot, I. 55.

Some bitter o'er the flowers its bubbling venom flings. *Byron*, Child Harold, i. 82.

Specifically—2. A bitter medicine, as a bitter bark or root, or an infusion made from it. See *bitters*.

bitter¹ (bit'ér), *v. t.* [*< ME. biteren*, < *AS. biterian* (= *OHG. bittarēn*, *MIIG. G. bittarn*), < *biter*, *bitter*: see *bitter*¹, *a.*] To make bitter; give a bitter taste to; embitter. [Rare.]

Would not horse-aloës bitter it [beer] as well? *Wolcot* (P. Pindar).

bitter² (bit'ér), *n.* [*< bitt* + *-er*.] *Naut.*, a turn of a cable round the bitts.

bitter³ (bit'ér), *n.* An old form of *bittern*¹.

bitter-blain (bit'ér-blān), *n.* A name given in Guiana to a scrophulariaceous herb, *Fandellia diffusa*, which is used as a remedy in fever and liver-complaints.

bitter-bloom (bit'ér-blōm), *n.* The American centaury, *Sabbatia angularis*, a gentianaceous herb, used as a simple bitter in the treatment of fevers, etc.

bitter-bush (bit'ér-būsh), *n.* The name in Jamaica for *Eupatorium nervosum*, which is employed as a remedy in cholera, smallpox, and other diseases.

bitter-earth (bit'ér-ērth), *n.* [*< bitter* + *earth*; = *G. bitter-erde*.] Calcined magnesia.

bitter-end (bit'ér-end), *n.* [*< bitter*² + *end*.] *Naut.*, that part of a cable which is abaft the bitts, and therefore within board, when the ship rides at anchor.

bitter-grass (bit'ér-grās), *n.* The colic-root of the United States, *Aletris farinosa*.

bitter-head (bit'ér-hed), *n.* A local name in parts of Ohio for the calico-bass, *Pomoxys sparoides*.

bitter-herb (bit'ér-ərb), *n.* 1. The European centaury, *Erythraea centaurium*.—2. The balsam of the United States, *Chelone glabra*.

bittering (bit'ér-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bitter*¹, *v.*] 1. Same as *bittern*², 2.—2. The acquiring by wine of a bitter flavor, due to the formation of brown aldehyde resin or other bitter substance, from age or high temperature.

bitterish (bit'ér-ish), *a.* [*< bitter*¹ + *-ish*.] Somewhat bitter; moderately bitter.

bitter-king (bit'ér-king), *n.* [*< bitter*¹ + *king*.] A shrub or small tree of the Moluccas, *Souamea amara*, natural order *Polygalaceæ*, all parts of which are intensely bitter and are reputed to possess antiperiodic properties.

bitterling (bit'ér-ling), *n.* [*< bitter* + *-ling*.] A cyprinoid fish, *Rhodeus amarus*, of the fresh waters of central Europe. It resembles a bream in form, but the anal fin is comparatively short (with 12 rays), the lateral line is imperfect, and the female has a long external urogenital tube.

bitterly (bit'ér-li), *adv.* [*< ME. bitterly, bitterliche*, < *AS. biterlice*, *adv.* (< **biterlic*, *adj.*, = *D. bitterlijk* = *Icel. bitrigr* = *Dan. bitterlig* = *G. bitterlich*, *adj.*), < *biter* + *-lice*: see *bitter*¹, *a.*, and *-ly*.] In a bitter manner. (*a*) Mournfully; sorrowfully; in a manner expressing poignant grief or remorse.

And he went out and wept bitterly. *Mat.* xxvi. 75.

Everybody knows how bitterly Louis the Fourteenth, towards the close of his life, lamented his former extravagance. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

(*b*) In a severe or harsh manner; sharply; severely; angrily: as, to censure *bitterly*.

The Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with me. *Ruth* i. 20.

bittern¹ (bit'érn), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* also *bit-torn*, *biturn*, with irreg. suffixes *-n*; earlier *bitter*, *bittor*, *bittour*, *bytter*, *bitoure*, *boutour*, *bewter*, *boter*, *buture*, etc. (*E. dial. bitter-bump*, *butter-bump*, *Sc. buter*, *butter*); < *ME. bitter*, *bitoure*, *byttoure*, *buthurre*, *butor*, *botor*, *botore*, etc., = *D. Flem. butoor*, formerly also *putoor*, < *OF. butor*, mod. *F. butor*, = *It. bittore* (Florio), a *bittern*, = *Sp. bitor*, a *bittern*, also a rail (bird), < *ML. butorius*, a *bittern*: (1) erroneously supposed by some to be a corruption of a *L. *botaurus* (whence the *NL. Botaurus*, assumed as the name of the genus), as if < *bos*, ox, + *taurus*, a bull, applied by Pliny to a bird that

bellows like a bull; (2) also erroneously identified by some with *ML. bitorius*, *bituricus*, which, with a var. *pintorus*, is explained in *AS.* glosses by

wrenna, *wrenna* (> *E. wren*), and once by *erdling* (> *E. arling*); but (3) prob. a var. of *L. butio* (> *Pg. butio*), a *bittern*—a word supposed to be of imitative origin, related to *bubere*, cry like a *bittern*, *bubo*, an owl, etc. Cf. the equiv. *E. dial. butter-bump*, *Sc. mire-drum*, *E. dial. bog-bull*, *F. tau-reau d'étang*, 'bull of the swamp,' *bovif de marais*, *G. moosochse*, 'ox of the marsh,' etc.; and see *boom*¹, *bump*², *bull*¹, *baul*¹, *bellow*, etc.] 1. A European wading bird, of the family *Ardeide* and subfamily *Botaurinae*; the *Botaurus stellaris*, a kind of heron. It is about 2 feet long, is speckled, mottled, and freckled with several shades of blackish-brown, buff, etc., lives solitary in bogs and morasses, has a hollow guttural cry, and nests usually on the ground.

As a *bitore* bumbleth in the mire. *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 116.
Where hawks, sea-owls, and long-tongued *bitours* bred. *Chapman*.

2. Any heron of the subfamily *Botaurinae*. The American *bittern* is *Botaurus mugilans* or *B. lentiginosus*. The very small rail-like herons of the genera *Ardeola*, *Ardeola*, etc., are called *little* or *least bitterns*; the European species is *Ardeola minuta*; the North American, *A. exilis*; and there are others. The *tiger bitterns* are beautifully striped species of the genus *Tigrisoma*, as *T. brasiliensis*.

bittern² (bit'érn), *n.* [Appar. a *dial. form* (through **bitterin*) of *bittering*, < *bitter*¹ + *-ing*.] 1. In salt-works, the brine remaining after the salt is concreted. This, after being ladled off and the salt taken out of the pan, is returned, and, being again boiled, yields more salt. It is used in the preparation of Epsom salt (the sulphate of magnesia) and Glauber salt (the sulphate of soda), and contains also chlorid of magnesium, and iodine and bromine.

2. A very bitter compound of quassia, cocculus indicus, licorice, tobacco, etc., used for adulterating beer. Also called *bittering*.

bitterness (bit'ér-nes), *n.* [*< ME. bitternesse*, *biternesse*, < *AS. bitermys*, < *biter* + *-mys*: see *bitter*¹, *a.*, and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being bitter, in any of the senses of that word.

She was in *bitterness* of soul. *1 Sam.* i. 10.

Shall we be thus afflicted in his wrecks, His fits, his frenzy, and his *bitterness*? *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 4.

The *bitterness* and animosity between the commanders was such that a great part of the army was marched. *Clarendon*.

The *bitterness* of anger. *Longfellow*.

In the gall of *bitterness*, in a state of extreme impiety or enmity to God. Acts viii. 23.—**Root of bitterness**, a dangerous error or schism tending to draw persons to apostasy. Heb. xii. 15.—*Syn.* *Acrimony*, *Asperity*, *Harshness*, etc. (see *acrimony*), spite, ill will, malignity, heart-burning; grief, distress, heaviness.

bitternut (bit'ér-nut), *n.* The swamp-hickory of the United States, *Carya amara*. Its nuts are very thin-shelled, with an intensely bitter kernel.

bitter-root (bit'ér-rōt), *n.* 1. The big-root, *Megarrhiza Californica*.—2. The *Lewisia rediviva*, a plant which gives its name to the Bitter Root mountains lying between Idaho and Montana.—3. Dogbane, *Apocynum androsaemifolium*.

bitters (bit'érz), *n. pl.* [*Pl. of bitter*¹, *n.*] 1. Bitter medicines generally, as cinchona, quinine, etc.—2. Specifically, a liquor (generally a spirituous liquor) in which bitter herbs or roots are steeped. Bitters are employed as stomachics, anthelmintics, and in various other ways.—**Angostura bitters**, a bitter tonic, much used in the West Indies as a preventive against malarial fevers and the like. Originally made at Angostura or Ciudad Bolívar, a city in Venezuela, it is now made also at Port of Spain, Trinidad.—**Prairie bitters**, a beverage common among the hunters and mountaineers of western America, made with a pint of water and a quarter of a gill of buffalo-gall. It is considered by them an excellent medicine.



Common Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*).

bitter-salt (bit'ér-sált), *n.* [*< bitter¹ + salt, n.; = G. bittersalz = D. bitterzout.*] Epsom salt; magnesium sulphate.

bittersgall (bit'érz-gál), *n.* An old English name for the fruit of the wild crab, *Pyrus malus*.

bitter-spar (bit'ér-spär), *n.* Rhomb-spar, a mineral crystallizing in rhombohedrons. It is the same as dolomite, or carbonate of calcium and magnesium.

bitter-stem, bitter-stick (bit'ér-stem, -stiek), *n.* The chiretta of India, *Ophelia Chirata*, a gentianaceous plant furnishing a valuable bitter tonic.

bitter-sweet (bit'ér-swét), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Uniting bitterness and sweetness; pleasant and painful at the same time.

One by one the fresh-stirred memories,
So bitter-sweet, flickered and died away.

William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 139.

II. *n.* That which is both bitter and sweet: as, the bitter-sweet of life.

I have known some few,

And read of more, who have had their dose, and deep,
Of those sharp bitter-sweets.

B. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*, l. 2.

bittersweet (bit'ér-swét), *n.* 1. The woody nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*, a trailing plant, native of Europe and Asia, and naturalized in the United States. Its root and branches



Flowering branch of the Climbing Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*), with fruit and flower on larger scale. (From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

when chewed produce first a bitter, then a sweet taste; they have long been used as a remedy in various skin-diseases. Its small scarlet berries, resembling red currants, though not absolutely poisonous, are not wholesome. The shrubby, false, or climbing bittersweet of the United States is the *Celastrus scandens*, also known as the staff-tree.

2. Same as *bitter-sweeting*.

bitter-sweeting (bit'ér-swé'ting), *n.* A variety of apple.

Thy wit is a very bitter-sweeting. Shak., *R. and J.*, li. 4.

bitter-vetch (bit'ér-vech), *n.* A name popularly applied to two kinds of leguminous plants: (a) to *Ervum Ervilia*, a lentil cultivated for fodder; and (b) to all the species of the genus *Orabius*, now included in the genus *Lathyrus*. Common bitter-vetch is *L. macrorrhizus*.

bitter-weed (bit'ér-wéd), *n.* A name given to American species of ragweed, *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* and *A. trifida*.

bitter-wood (bit'ér-wúd), *n.* 1. The timber of *Xylopi glabra*, and other species of the same genus. All of them are noted for the extreme bitterness of their wood.—2. A name applied to the quassia woods of commerce, the West Indian *Pierana excelsa* and the Surinam *Quassia amara*. See *quassia*.—White bitter-wood, of Jamaica, a meliaceous tree, *Trichilia spondioides*.

bitterwort (bit'ér-wért), *n.* Yellow gentian, *Gentiana lutea*, and some other species: so called from their remarkably bitter taste.

bitt-head (bit'héd), *n.* Naut., the upper part of a bitt.

bittin-harness (bit'ing-här'nes), *n.* A harness used in training colts.

bittin-rigging (bit'ing-rig'ing), *n.* A bridle, sureingle, back-strap, and crupper placed on young horses to give them a good carriage.

bittle (bit'l), *n.* A Scotch and English dialectal form of *beetle*.

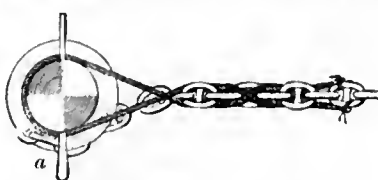
bittlin (bit'lin), *n.* [E. dial.; perhaps for **bittling*, *< bitt*, *bit³ = butt³ + dim. -ling.*] A milk-bowl. Grose.

bittock (bit'ók), *n.* [*< bit² + dim. -ock.*] A little bit; a short distance. Scott; Mrs. Gore. [Scotch.]

bittor, bittourt, n. Obsolete forms of *bittern*.
bitt-pin (bit'pin), *n.* Naut., a large iron pin placed in the head of the cable-bitts to pre-

vent the chain from jumping off while veering. See *cut* under *bitt-stopper*.

bitt-stopper (bit'stop'ér), *v.* Naut., a rope or



Bitt and Bitt-stopper on Chain-cable. a, bitt-pin.

chain stopper made fast to the bitts, and used to hold a cable while bittin or unbittin it.

bituberculate, bituberculated (bi-tū-bér'kū-lāt, -lāt-ed), *a.* [*< bi-² + tuberculate.*] In *entom.*, having two tubercles or small blunt elevations.

bitumet (bi-tūm'), *n.* [*< F. bitume, < L. bitumen; see bitumen.*] Bitumen: as, "hellebore and black bitume." May.

bitume (bi-tūm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bitumed*, ppr. *bituming*. [*< bitume, n.*] To cover or besmear with bitumen; bituminate.

We have a chest beneath the hatches, canked and bitumed. Shak., *Pericles*, iii. 1.

The basket of bulrushes for the infant Moses, when thoroughly bitumed, was well adapted to the purpose for which it was made. W. M. Thomson, *Land and Book*.

bitumen (bi-tū'men), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bitumen*, *betumen* (also *bitume*, *betume*, *betune*: see *bitume*) = F. *bitume* = Pr. *betun* = Sp. *betun* = Pg. *betume* = It. *bitume*, *< L. bitumen*.] The name given by Latin writers, especially by Pliny, to various forms of hydrocarbons now included under the names of *asphaltum*, *maltha*, and *petroleum* (see these words). Bitumen, as used by artists, is a mixture of asphaltum with a drying-oil. It produces a rich brown transparent surface, but is liable to crack and blacken.—**Bitumen process**, in *photog.*, an early method of producing pictures resting upon the property of sensitiveness to light possessed by asphaltum or bitumen of Judea. The process has received a modern application in some systems of photo-engraving. See *photography*, and *Gillet process*, under *photo-engraving*.—**Elastic bitumen**. See *elaterite*.

bituminat (bi-tū'mi-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bituminated*, ppr. *bituminating*. [*< L. bituminatus*, pp. of *bituminare*, impregnate with bitumen, *< bitumen* (*bitumin-*), bitumen.] 1. To cement with bitumen.

Bituminated walls of Babylon. Feltham, *Resolves*, i. 46.

2. To impregnate with bitumen.

bituminiferous (bi-tū'mi-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< L. bitumen*, bitumen, + *ferre* = 'E. bear¹.] Producing bitumen.

The bituminiferous substance known as boghead [canal]. H. A. Miller, *Elem. of Chem.*, § 1537.

bituminization (bi-tū'mi-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [*< bituminate + -ation.*] The transformation of organic matters into bitumen, as the conversion of wood by natural processes into several varieties of coal. Also spelled *bituminisation*.

bituminize (bi-tū'mi-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bituminized*, ppr. *bituminizing*. [*< bitumen* (*bitumin-*) + *-ize*.] To form into or impregnate with bitumen. Also spelled *bituminise*.

bituminous (bi-tū'mi-nus), *a.* [= F. *bitumineux*, *< L. bituminosus*, *< bitumen* (*bitumin-*), bitumen.] 1. Of the nature of or resembling bitumen.—2. Containing bitumen, or made up in part of the hydrocarbons which form asphaltum, maltha, and petroleum. See *petroleum*.

Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flamed.

Milton, *P. L.*, x. 562.

Bituminous cement, or bituminous mastic, a cement or mastic in which bitumen, especially in the form of asphalt, is the most important ingredient; it is used for roofs, pavements, cisterns, etc.—**Bituminous coal**, soft coal, or coal which burns with a bright-yellow flame. Soft coal, semibituminous coal, and hard coal, or anthracite, are the three most important varieties of coal. See *coal*.—**Bituminous limestone**, limestone containing bituminous matter. It is of a brown or black color, and when rubbed emits an unpleasant odor. That of Dalmatia is so charged with bitumen that it may be cut like soap.—**Bituminous shale, or bituminous schist**, an argillaceous shale much impregnated with bitumen, and very common in various geological formations, especially in the Devonian and Lower Silurian. Before the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania it was worked to some extent for the production of paraffin and other useful products.—**Bituminous springs**, springs impregnated with petroleum, naphtha, etc.

biunguiculate (bi-ung-gwik'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< bi-² + unguiculate.*] Having two claws, or two parts likened to claws; doubly hooked.

biunity (bi-ū'ni-ti), *n.* [*< bi-² + unity.*] The state or mode of being two in one, as trinity is the state of being three in one.

biuret (bi'ū-ret), *n.* [*< bi-² + urea: see -uret.*] A compound ($C_2H_5N_3O_2 + H_2O$) formed by exposing urea to a high temperature for a long time. It forms crystals readily soluble in water and alcohol.

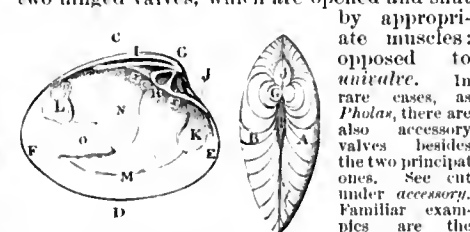
bivalence (bi'vā- or biv'ā-lens), *n.* In *chem.*, a valence or saturating power which is double that of the hydrogen atom.

bivalency (bi'vā- or biv'ā-len-si), *n.* Same as *bivalence*.

bivalent (bi'vā- or biv'ā-lent), *a.* [*< L. bi-, two-, + valen(t)-s, having power. Cf. equivalent.*] In *chem.*, applied to an element an atom of which can replace two atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element, or to a radical which has the same valence as a bivalent atom. Thus, calcium in its chloride, $CaCl_2$, replaces two atoms of hydrogen in hydrochloric acid, HCl ; the bivalent radical methylene, CH_2 , in its chloride, CH_2Cl_2 , shows the same valence.

bivalve (bi'valv), *a. and n.* [= F. *bivalve*, *< L. bi-, two-, + valva*, door, in mod. sense 'valve.'] I. *a.* 1. Having two leaves or folding parts: as, a *bivalve* speculum.—2. In *zool.*, having two shells united by a hinge.—3. In *bot.*, having two valves, as a seed-case.

II. *n.* 1. *pl.* Folding doors.—2. In *zool.*, a headless lamellibranch mollusk whose shell has two hinged valves, which are opened and shut



Bivalve Shell of *Cytherea chione*.

A, right valve; B, left valve; C, dorsal margin; D, ventral margin; E, anterior side or front margin; F, posterior side or hinder margin; G, umbo; H, hinge and hinge-teeth; I, cardinal tooth; J, X, lateral teeth; L, ligament, ligament pit or groove; F, lunule; K, anterior muscular impression; L, posterior muscular impression; M, pallial impression; N, abdominal impression; O, pallial sinus.

by appropriate muscles: opposed to *univalve*. In rare cases, as *Pholas*, there are also accessory valves besides the two principal ones. See *cut* under *accessory*. Familiar examples are the oyster, scallop, mussel, etc.

These belong to the genus *Pholas*. The ship-worm, *Teredo*, is also technically a bivalve. See *lamellibranch*.

3. In *bot.*, a pericarp in which the seed-case opens or splits into two parts. **Equilateral bivalve**. See *equilateral*.

bivalved (bi'valvd), *a.* [*< bi-² + valved. Cf. bivalve.*] Having two valves. Also *bivalrous*.

Bivalvia (bi-val'vi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *bivalvis*, *< L. bi-, two-, + valva*, door, in mod. sense 'valve.' Cf. *bivalve*.] A term formerly used for all the bivalve shells or lamellibranchiate mollusks, but now superseded by the class names *Accephata*, *Conehifera*, and *Lamelli-branchiata*.

bivalvous (bi-val'vus), *a.* [*< bivalve + -ous.*] Same as *bivalved*.

bivalvular (bi-val'vū-lär), *a.* [*< bivalve*, after *valcular*.] Having two valves: said especially of the shells of certain mollusks and of the seed-vessels of certain plants. See *bivalve*.

bivascular (bi-vas'kū-lär), *a.* [*< L. bi-, two-, + vasculum*, a small vessel; after *vascular*.] Having two cells, compartments, or vessels.

bivaunted (bi'vāl-ted), *a.* [*< bi-² + vaunted.*] Having two vaults or arches.

biventer (bi-ven'tér), *n.* [NL., *< L. bi-, two-, + venter*, belly.] A muscle of the back of the neck, so called from having two fleshy bellies, with an intervening tendinous portion. It is commonly distinguished from other bivalent or digastric muscles as the *biventer cervicis*. It occurs in man, various mammals, birds, etc. Also called *bigaster*.

biventral (bi-ven'tral), *a.* [*< bi-² + ventral.*] Digastric; having two bellies, as a muscle. See *biventer*.

biverb (bi'verb), *n.* [*< L. bi-, two-, + verbum*, word.] A name composed of two words.

biverbal (bi-ve'r-bäl), *a.* [*< bi-² + verbal. Cf. biverb.*] Relating to two words; punning.

As some stories are said to be too good to be true, it may with equal truth be asserted of this *biverbal* allusion, that it is too good to be natural. Lamb, *Popular Fallacies*.

bivial (bi-vi'äl), *a.* [*< L. bivirus* (see *bivious*) + *-al. Cf. trivial.*] 1. Going in two directions.—2. In echinoderms, of or pertaining to the bivium: as, the *bivial* (posterior) ambulacra. Huxley.

bivious (bi-vi'us), *a.* [*< L. bivirus*, having two ways, *< bi-, two-, + via* = E. *way*.] Having two ways, or leading two ways.

Bivious theorems, and Janus-faced doctrines.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, ii. 2.

bivittate (bi-vit'āt), *a.* [**<** bi-2 + *vitta* + -ate¹.]

1. In *bot.*, having two vittae or oil-tubes: applied to the fruit of some *Umbelliferae*.—2. In *zool.*, marked with two longitudinal stripes.

bivium (biv'ium), *n.* [NL., neut. of *L. bivius*: see *bivious*.] In echinoderms, the ambulacra of the two posterior arms or rays taken together and distinguished from the three anterior rays collectively. See *trivium*, and *cut* under *Spatangoida*.

In the fossil genus *Dysaster* this separation of the ambulacra into *trivium* and *bivium* exists naturally.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 488.

bivocalized (bi-vō'kal-izd), *a.* Placed between two vowels.

bivouac (biv'ō-ak), *n.* [Also *bivouack*, in 18th century occasionally *bivouac*, *biorac*, *bihovac*, **<** F. *bivouac*, formerly *bivouac*, orig. *bivac*, prob. **<** G. dial. (Swiss) *beiwacht*, a patrol of citizens added in time of alarm or commotion to the regular town watch (cf. G. *beiwache*, a keeping watch), **<** *bet*, = E. *by*, + **wacht*, G. *wache* = E. *watch*, *n.*] An encampment of soldiers in the open air without tents, each soldier remaining dressed and with his weapons by him; hence, figuratively, a position or situation of readiness for emergencies, or a situation demanding extreme watchfulness.

We followed up our victory until night overtook us about two miles from Port Gibson; then the troops went into *bivouac* for the night.

U. S. Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, I. 484.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the *bivouac* of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Longfellow, *Psalm of Life*.

bivouac (biv'ō-ak), *r. i.*; pret. and pp. *bivouacked*, pp. *bivouacking*. [**<** *bivouac*, *n.*] To encamp in the open air without tents or covering, as soldiers on a march or in expectation of an engagement.

We passed on for about half a mile in advance, and *bivouacked* on some rising ground.

Sir S. W. Baker, *Heart of Africa*, p. 180.

The Chasseurs Normande arrive dusty, thirsty, after a hard day's ride, but can find no billet-master. . . . Normandle must even *bivouac* there in its dust and thirst.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*

biwa¹ (bē'wā), *n.* [Jap., = Chinese *pi-pa*, the Chinese medlar.] The loquat; the fruit of the *Photinia Japonica*.

biwa² (bē'wā), *n.* [Jap., = Chinese *pi-pa*, a guitar.] A Japanese musical instrument with four strings, resembling a flat mandolin.

biweekly (bi-wēk'li), *a.* and *adv.* [**<** bi-2 + *weekly*.] 1. *a.* Occurring or appearing every two weeks: as, a *biweekly* magazine. Sometimes erroneously used in place of *semiweekly*, for or occurring twice in a week.

II. *adv.* Fortnightly.

biewepet, *v.* An obsolete form of *bewcep*.

Bixaceæ (bik-sā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., **<** *Bixa*, the typical genus, + -aceæ.] A natural order of polypetalous exogenous plants, nearly related to the *Violaceæ*. They are mostly shrubs or trees, natives of the warmer regions of the globe, and of little economic importance. There are about 30 genera, mostly small. The most prominent species is *Bixa Orellana*, yielding annatto. See *cut* under *arnotto*.

bixin (bik'sin), *n.* [**<** *Bixa* + -in².] 1. The orange-coloring principle (C₁₆H₂₆O₅) of annatto, a vermilion-red powder, insoluble in water or ether, but soluble in alcohol and benzol.—2. A variety of annatto, having from six to ten times the coloring power of common annatto, from quicker extraction.

biza, *n.* See *bisa*.

bizard (biz'ard), *n.* Same as *bizarre*.

bizarre (bi-zär'), *a.* and *n.* [F. (formerly also *bigearre*, *bijarre*), strange, capricious, formerly headlong, angry, orig. valiant, = It. *bizarro*, irascible, choleric, **<** Sp. Pg. *bizarro*, gallant, brave, valiant, perhaps **<** Basque *bizarra*, a beard; cf. Sp. *hombre de bigote*, a man of spirit (*bigote*, mustache).] 1. *a.* Odd; fanciful; fantastical; whimsical; grotesque.

Although he was very grave in his own person, he loved the most *bizar* and irregular wits.

Roger North, *Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 117.

Matter and Motions are *bizar* things, humorous and capricious to excess.

Gentleman Instructed, p. 559.

These paintings . . . depended from the walls not only in their main surfaces, but in very many nooks which the *bizarre* architecture of the chateau rendered necessary.

Poe, *Tales*, I. 366.

II. *n.* A variety of carnation in which the white ground-color is striped with two colors, one darker than the other.

bizarrie (bi-zä're-ri), *n.* [**<** F. *bizarrie*, **<** *bizarre*.] Bizarre quality.

bizcacha (bith-kä'chä), *n.* Same as *viscacha*.

bizelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *bezel*.

Bizen ware. See *pottery*.

bizet, *v.* Same as *bezzle*.

bizemellah (biz-mel'ä), *interj.* Same as *bismillah*.

bizygomatic (bi-zī-gō-mat'ik), *a.* [**<** bi-2 + *zygomatic*.] Pertaining to the two zygomatic arches: as, the *bizygomatic* breadth.

bjelkite (biel'kit), *n.* [**<** *Bjelke* (see *def.*) + -ite².] A variety of the mineral cosalite from the Bjelke mine, Nordmark, Sweden.

bk. bks. Abbreviations of *book, books*.

B. L. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Bachelor of Law*; (*b*) in *com.*, of *bill of lading*.

blab¹ (blab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *blabbed*, pp. *blabbing*. [In ME. only in the freq. form (which is preferred for such words; cf. *babble*, *gabble*, *gabby*, *jabber*, etc.), but the derived noun *blabbe*, a blab, telltale, occurs: see *blab*¹, *n.*, and *blabber*¹, *v.*] 1. *trans.* To utter or tell in a thoughtless or unnecessary manner (what ought to be kept secret); let out (secrets).

Oh, that delightful engine of her thoughts,
That *blabbed* them with such pleasing eloquence.
Shak., *Tit. And.*, iii. 1.

Yonder a vile physician, *blabbing*

The case of his patient.

Tenayson, *Maud*, xxvii. 3.

II. *intrans.* To talk indiscreetly; tattle; tell tales.

You're sure the little milliner won't *blab*?

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, iv. 3.

But letters, however carefully drilled to be circumspect, are sure to *blab*, and those of Pope leave in the reader's mind an unpleasant feeling of circumspection.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 427.

blab¹ (blab), *n.* [**<** ME. *blabbe*: see *blab*¹, *v.*] A babbling; a telltale; one who betrays secrets, or tells things which ought to be kept secret.

Good merchant, lay your fingers on your mouth;
Be not a *blab*.
Greene, *James IV.*, v.

Excluded

All friendship, and avoided as a *blab*,

The mark of fool set on his front!

Milton, *S. A.*, i. 495.

Show me a very inquisitive body, I'll show you a *blab*.

Sir R. L'Ettrange.

blab² (blab), *n.* [Another form of *bleb*, *blob*.] A bubble; a blister; a swelling.

blab² (blab), *r. i.* or *t.* [**<** *blab*², *n.*] To swell out or up; make swollen, as the cheeks.

blabber¹ (blab'er), *r. i.* [**<** ME. *blaberen*, stammer, talk without reason, *blabber*, *blab*, = LG. *blabbern* = G. *plappern*, *blab*, *babble*, = Dan. *blabbe*, *blabber*, *gabbe*: imitative words, prob. in part of independent origin. Similar forms of imitative origin are Sw. dial. *bladdra*, *blaffra*, prattle, D. LG. *G. blaffen* (**>** E. *blaff*), yelp; OHG. *blabbizōn*, MHG. *blepzen*, *babble*; ML. *blaberare*, for *L. blaterare*, *babble*; Gael. *blabaran*, a stammerer, *blabbhach*, babbling, *plabair*, a babbler; E. *blather*, *blether*¹, *babble*, etc.] 1. To speak inarticulately; babble; mumble.

Now you may see how easie it is to speak right, and not to *blabber* like bores in any speech.

Wodroephe, *Fr. and Eng. Gram.* (1623), p. 126.

2. To tell tales; blab; talk idly.—3. To fib; falter. *Skinner*.—4. To whistle to a horse. *Skinner*.

blabber¹ (blab'er), *n.* [**<** *blabber*¹, *v.*] A tatter; a telltale.

'Tis fairies' treasure,

Which but reveal'd, brings on the *blabber's* ruin.

Massinger and Field, *Fatal Dowry*, iv. 1.

blabber² (blab'er), *a.* [**<** ME. *blaber*, *blabyr*. Cf. *blab*², *bleb*, *blob*, *lobber*, *blubber*, etc.] Swollen; protruding: as, *blabber*-lipped; *blabber* cheeks.

blabbering (blab'er-ing), *a.* Inarticulate; babbling.

blabber-lipped (blab'er-lipt), *a.* [**<** ME. *blabyrtipped*, also *blabbertipped*: see *blabber*² and *blubber-lipped*.] Having swollen or protruding lips; blubber-lipped.

blabbing (blab'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *blab*¹, *v.*] Having the character of a blab; talking indiscreetly; tattling: as, "the *blabbing* eastern scout," Milton, *Comus*, l. 138.

black (blak), *a.* and *n.* [**<** ME. *blak*, *blek*, *bleke*, **<** AS. *blac* (in def. inflection *blaca*, *blace*, sometimes with long vowel *blāca*, *blāce*, and thus confused with *blāc*, *blāc*, ME. *blake*, etc., shining, white (see *bleak*¹), = OHG. (in comp.) *blah*, *blach*, *black*, = (with appar. diff. orig. suffix) Icel. *blakkr*, dark, dusky, = Sw. *black*, grayish, dark, = Dan. *blak*, dark (whence the noun, AS. *blac* = MLG. *black*, LG. *blak* = MHG. *black*

= Icel. *blek* = Sw. *bläck* = Dan. *blæk*, ink: see *bleek*); prob. from a verb repr. secondarily by D. *blaken*, burn, seorch, freq. *blakeren*, seorch, MLG. (**>** G.) *blaken*, burn with much smoke, LG. *verblekken*, seorch as the sun seorchs grain; perhaps akin to L. *flagrare*, Gr. *φλέγω*, burn: see *flagrant*, *flame*, *phlegm*. Hence *blatch*, *bleck*, *blech*, *bleach*²; but not connected, unless remotely, with *bleak*¹, *bleach*¹, *q. v.*] I. *a.* 1. Possessing in the highest degree the property of absorbing light; reflecting and transmitting little or no light; of the color of soot or coal; of the darkest possible hue; sable; optically, wholly destitute of color, or absolutely dark, whether from the absence or from the total absorption of light: opposed to *white*.

I spy a *black*, suspicious, threatening cloud.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3.

On either hand, as far as eye could see,

A great *black* swamp and of an evil smell.

Tennyson, *Holy Grail*.

A *black* body is one which absorbs every ray which falls on it. It can, therefore, neither reflect nor transmit. A mass of coke suggests the conception of such a body.

Tait, *Light*, § 307.

Hence—2. Characterized by the absence of light; involved or enveloped in darkness.

In the twilight, in the evening, in the *black* and dark night.

Prov. vii. 9.

And, beauty dead, *black* chaos comes again.

Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 1020.

3. Dismal; gloomy; sullen and forbidding: as, a *black* prospect.—4. Destitute of moral light or goodness; evil; wicked; atrocious: as, *black* deeds.

"Thou art," quoth she, "a sea, a sovereign king,

And, lo, there falls into thy boundless flood

Black lust, dishonour, shame, misgoverning."

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 654.

During stages in which maintenance of authority is most imperative, direct disloyalty is considered the *blackest* of crimes.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 532.

5. Calamitous; disastrous; bringing ruin or desolation: as, *black* tidings; *black* Friday.

Black tidings these, . . . *black*er never came to New England.

Hawthorne, *Twice-Told Tales*, II.

6. Deadly; malignant; baneful: as, a *black* augury.

Taking thy part, hath rush'd aside the law,

And turned that *black* word death to banishment.

Shak., *R. and J.*, iit. 3.

7. Clouded with anger; frowning; threatening; boding ill: as, *black* looks.

She hath abated me of half my train;

Look'd *black* upon me; struck me with her tongue.

Shak., *Lear*, ii. 4.

8. Wearing black or dark clothing, armor, etc.: as, Edward the *Black* Prince; *black* friars.—9. Stained with dirt; soiled; dirty: as, *black* hands. [Colloq.]—**Black Act**, **Black acts**. See *act*.—**Black amber**. Same as *jet*.—**Black and blue**, having the dark livid color of a bruise in the flesh, which is accompanied with a mixture of blue. See *blue* and *blae*.

Mistress Ford . . . is beaten *black* and *blue*, that you cannot see a white spot about her.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iv. 5.

Black and tan, having black hair upon the back, and tan or yellowish-brown upon the face, flanks, and legs, as some dogs: said specifically of a kind of terrier dog, and sometimes used elliptically as a substantive.

Consider the St. Bernards and the mastiffs, the pugs and the bull-dogs, the *black-and-tans* and the King Charles.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII, 599.

Black antimony, **art**, **assembly**, **bead-tree**, **bea-berry**, etc. See under the nouns.—**Black belt**, that region of the southern United States, comprising portions of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, in which the ratio of the colored population to the white is greatest.—**Black bile**. See *atrabile*.—**Black bindweed**, **book**, **canker**, **chalk**, **death**, etc. See the nouns.—**Black drink**, a decoction of the leaves of *Ilex casine*, used by the Indians of the southern United States as a medicine and as a drink of ceremony.—**Black earth**. See *earth*.—**Black flags**, bands of irregular soldiers infesting the upper valley of the Red River in Tonquin. They were originally survivors of the Taiping rebellion in China; increased by the accession of various adventurers, they fought against the French in their wars with Annam, about 1873-85.—**Black Friday**, **frost**, etc. See the nouns.—**Black glass**, a glass made in Venice of sand, sulphur, and peroxid of manganese. It is of a deep-black color.—**Black hagen**. See *hagden*.—**Black Hand**, an anarchistic society in Spain composed of members of the laboring classes. Many of its members in southern Spain were arrested and imprisoned in 1883.—**Black Harry**, **Black Will**, local names in the United States of the sea-bass, *Centropristes furvus*.—**Black herring**. See *herring*.—**Black in the flesh**, and **waxed and black in the grain**, terms applied to skins curried on the inner and outer sides respectively. The former is applied to the uppers of men's shoes, and the latter of women's.—**Black japan**. See *japan*.—**Black Maria**, a closely covered vehicle, usually painted black, used in conveying prisoners to and from jail.—**Black martin**, **Monday**, **naphtha**, **ocher**, etc. See the nouns.—**Black rent**, exactions formerly levied by native chieftains in Ireland, particularly upon districts where English were settled.

Besides the payment of *black rent*, the commons of Ireland were oppressed by innumerable exactions.

Baywell, Ireland under the Tudors.

Black rot, rust. See the nouns.—**Black silver.** See *stephanite*.—**Black-spot**, a disease of rose-bushes, characterized by diffuse, dark-colored spots on the upper surface of the leaves. It is caused by a parasite fungus, *Asteroma Rose*.—**Black sugar**, Spanish licorice. [*Scotch*.]—**Black tin.** See *tin*.—**Black ware.** Same as *basalt ware* (which see, under *basalt*).—**Black witch.** See *ani*. [For a number of compounds with *black* as their first member, see below; in many of these cases it is generally printed as a separate word.]

II. n. 1. Black color; the darkest color, properly the negation of all color: the opposite of *white*. The darkness of this color arises from the circumstance that the substances composing or producing it, as in a pigment or dye, absorb all the rays of light and reflect none. In heraldry this hue or tincture is termed *sable*.

2. A black dye or pigment: as, *blacks* and *grays*.—**3.** A black part of something, as that of the eye; specifically, the opening in the iris; the pupil: in opposition to the *white*.

The black or sight of the eye.

Sir K. Digby.

4. Black clothing, especially when worn as a sign of mourning: as, to be in *black*: sometimes used in the plural.

He has now put off

The funeral black your rich heir wears with joy,

When he pretends to weep for his dead father.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, l. 1.

Should I not put on blacks when one here

Comes with his cypress and devotes a tear?

Herrick, Death of H. Lawes.

5. pl. Funeral drapery, consisting of hangings of black cloth.—**6t.** A mute; one of the hired mourners at a funeral.

I do pray ye

To give me leave to live a little longer.

You stand about me like my Blacks.

Fletcher, Mobs, Thomas, lii. 1.

7. A member of one of the dark-colored races; a negro or other dark-skinned person.—**8t.** One with the face blacked or disguised; specifically, a deer-stealer; a poacher.

The Waltham blacks at length committed such enormities, that government was forced to interfere, with that severe and sanguinary act, called the "Black Act."

Gilbert White, Hist. of Selborne, vii.

9. A small flake of soot; smut: usually plural.

A fog out of doors that tastes of blacks and smells of decomposed frost.

Sir C. Young.

Can I help it if the blacks will fly, and the things must be rinsed again?

D. Jerrald, Cuddle Lectures, xvii.

10. A dark stain or smear.—**11. pl.** Ink used in copperplate printing, prepared from the elarred husks of the grape and the residue of the wine-press.—**12.** In printing, any mark on the paper between the lines or letters caused by the rising of the leads, etc., to the level of the type: commonly in the plural.—**Aniline black**, a color produced by dyes directly upon the fiber itself, by the oxidation of the hydrochloride of aniline with bichromate of potash. It is a very permanent dye.—**Animal black.** Same as *bone-black*.—**Brunswick black.** Same as *japan lacquer* (which see, under *japan*).—**Chemical black**, a color formerly obtained in dyeing cotton by boiling galnuts in pyroligneous acid, adding "nitrate of iron" and flour.—**Chrome-black**, a color produced in dyeing cotton or wool by mordanting with bichromate of potash and dyeing with logwood.—**Common black**, a color produced by dyeing with logwood, sumac, tustie, and a mixture of green and blue vitriol.—**Copperas-black**, a color produced in dyeing inferior carpets, etc., by mordanting with a mixture of ferrous sulphate and copper sulphate and dyeing with logwood.—**Cork-black**, a black obtained by burning cork in closed vessels.—**Drop-black**, a better grade of bone-black ground in water, and in this pasty state formed into drops and dried.—**Frankfort black**, a pigment formerly made by burning the lees of wine, but now merely a better grade of bone-black. Also called *German black*.—**Gas-black**, a species of lampblack obtained by burning natural gas in small jets against a revolving iron cylinder.—**German black.** Same as *Frankfort black*.—**Hart's black**, a black made from hart's horns.—**Hydrocarbon black.** Same as *gas-black*.—**In black and white.** (a) In writing or print: as, to put a statement in black and white. (b) In the fine arts, with no colors but black and white. The term is often extended to include (as in exhibitions of "works in black and white") monochromes of any sort, as sepia drawings.—**Iron-black**, a powder consisting of finely divided antimony obtained by precipitating it from its solution in an acid by means of metallic zinc.—**Logwood-black**, in dyeing, a black obtained by mordanting the cotton with a salt of iron and then dyeing with a decoction of logwood.—**Mineral black.** See *mineral*.—**Plate-black**, a combination of lampblack and bone-black in various proportions, used in plate-printing.—**Sedan black**, an intense black color produced by first dyeing cloth blue with woad, then washing it in water containing logwood and sumac, and boiling it for several hours in a liquor to which a solution of iron sulphate is added.—**Spanish black**, a black pigment obtained from burnt cork.—**Vine-black.** Same as *blue-black*, n., 2. (See *bone-black*, *ivory-black*, *lampblack*, *peach-black*, and *platinum-black*.)

black (blak), v. [*ME. blacken, blaken*; < *black, a.*] **I. trans. 1.** To make black; blacken or put a black color on; soil; stain: as, to black one's hands.—**2.** To clean and polish (shoes, etc.) by

blackening and brushing them.—**3.** To blacken; stain; sully; defame. [*Rare*.]

Thou blackedst no man's character, devouredst no man's bread.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, lii. 34.

To black down (naut.), to tar and black (a ship's rigging).

II. intrans. 1. To become black; take on a black color.—**2t.** To poach. See *black, n.*, 8.

blackamoor (blak'a-môr), n. [Also formerly *blackmoor*, *blackamöre*, *blackmore*, -moor, etc., *Se. blackmore*; orig. and prop. *blackmoor*, *black Moor*, < *black* + *Moor*. The inserted *a* is meaningless; cf. *blackarised*.] A negro; a black man or woman.

I care not an she were a black-a-moor.

Shak., T. and C., l. 1.

I am sure I hated your poor dear uncle before marriage as if he'd been a black-a-moor.

Sheridan, The Rivals, l. 2.

blackarised (blak'g-vîsd), a. [*Sc.*, also *blackaried*, *blackarized*; < *black* + *F. ris*, face, visage, + -ed. The inserted *a* is meaningless; cf. *blackamoor*.] Dark-complexioned.

I would advise her blackaried suitor to look out; if another comes with a longer or clearer rent-roll, he's dished.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xix.

blackback (blak'bak), n. **1.** The great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*. *Kingsley*. Also called *saddle-back*, *coffin-carrier*, and *cob*.—**2.** A local Irish name (about Belfast) of the common flounder.

blackball (blak'bâl), n. **1.** A blacking composition used by shoemakers, etc. Also called *heel-ball*.—**2.** A name applied to both the smut and the bunt of wheat.—**3.** An adverse vote. See *blackball, v. t.*

blackball (blak'bâl), v. t. To reject (as a candidate for election to membership or office in any club, society, etc.) by placing black balls in the ballot-box; exclude or defeat by adverse vote; also, simply to vote against. See *ballot*, n., 3.

If you do not tell me who she is directly, you shall never get into White's. I will blackball you regularly.

Disraeli, Young Duke, II. ii.

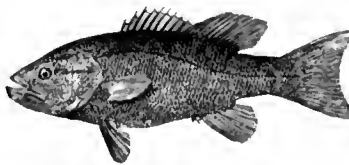
blackballing (blak'bâl-ing), n. [Verbal n. of *blackball, v.*] The act of rejecting or voting against a candidate by the use of black balls.

Your story of the blackballing amused me.

Lamb, Letter to B. Barton.

blackband (blak'band), n. In mining and metal., a kind of iron ore, which consists essentially of carbonate of iron intimately mixed with coal. It is a very important ore of iron, especially in Scotland, where its true nature was discovered about the beginning of the present century. Often called *black-band ironstone*.

black-bass (blak'bas'), n. **1.** A centrarchoid American fish of the genus *Micropterus*. The body is oblong; the dorsal fin is low, especially the spinous portion of it, which is separated from the soft part by an emargination; the anal fin is shorter than the soft part of the dorsal, with three small spines; and the caudal fin is emarginate. The color is dark, and the cheeks and opercles are crossed by three dark oblique stripes. Two species are known, the large-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus salmoides*, extending from Canada and the great lakes southwest into Texas and southeast into Florida, and the small-mouthed black-bass, *Micropterus dolomieu*, ranging from



Small-mouthed Black-bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*).

the great lakes southward to South Carolina and Arkansas. Both are highly esteemed for their game qualities, but the small-mouthed is regarded by most anglers as superior. The sexes during the breeding season consort in pairs, clear a subcircular spot near the shore for a nest, and guard the eggs till hatched. Both species, but especially the small-mouthed, have received the attention of pisciculturists and been introduced into foreign countries. In some parts of the State of New York the small-mouthed is specifically called the black-bass and the large-mouthed the Oswego or green bass. Other names given to one or both species are *trout*, in the south, and locally, *chub*, *juniper*, *mud-bass*, and *Welshman*.

2. A local name, along portions of the Pacific coast of the United States, of a scorpionoid fish, *Sebasticthys melanops*, or black rock-fish.

black-beetle (blak'bê'tl), n. An English name of the common cockroach of Great Britain, *Blatta (Periplaneta) orientalis*, a large black orthopteron insect, of the family *Blattidae*. See *ent* under *Blattidae*.

blackbelly (blak'bel'i), n. A local name in Massachusetts of a variety of the alewife, *Clupea vernalis*.

blackberry (blak'ber'i), n.; pl. *blackberries* (-iz). [*ME. blakberye, blakeberie*, < *AS. blacberie*, prop. written apart, *blac berie*, pl. *blacberian*. see *black* and *berry*.] **1.** The fruit of those species of *Rubus* in which the receptacle becomes juicy and falls off with the drupelets, in distinction from the raspberry. The principal European species is *R. fruticosus*. In the United States there are several kinds, as the high blackberry, *R. villosus*, some varieties of which are extensively cultivated; the low blackberry or dewberry, *R. Canadensis*; the bush-blackberry, *R. trivialis*, of the Southern States; the running swamp-blackberry, *R. hispidus*; and the sand-blackberry, *R. cuneifolius*. In Scotland generally called *bramble*, and in the west of Scotland *black-boght* or *black-bide*.

2. In some parts of England, the black currant, *Ribes nigrum*.

blackberrying (blak'ber'i-ing), n. [*blackberry* + -ing¹, as if from a verb *blackberry*. See the *quot.* from Chaucer, below.] The gathering of blackberries.—**Go a blackberrying**, a doubtful phrase occurring once in Chaucer in the Pardoner's Tale:

I rekke never, whan that ben beryed.

Though that her soules goon a blackberrying.

[Skeat explains *blackberrying*, apparently a past participle, as a verbal substantive, and the whole phrase as meaning "go a blackberrying," that is, go where they please. The grammatical explanation is doubtless correct; but the context seems to show that the phrase is a humorous euphemism for "go to hell."]

blackbird (blak'berd), n. **1.** The English name of a species of thrush, *Merula merula*, *Turdus merula*, or *Mirula vulgaris*, common throughout Europe. It is larger than the common or



European Blackbird (*Merula merula*).

song thrush; the male is wholly black, except the bill and the orbits of the eyes, which are yellow; the female is dark rusty-brown. The male has a fine, rich, mellow note, but its song has little compass or variety. Also called *merle* and *ouzel*.

2. In America, a bird of the family *Icteridae* (which see). These birds have no relation to the European blackbird, but are nearer the old-world starlings. There are very many species of the family, to several of which, as the bobolink, the oriole, and the meadow-lark, the term *blackbird* is not specifically applied. The leading species are the several crow-blackbirds, of the genera *Quiscalus* and *Scolecophagus*, and the marsh-blackbirds, *Agelaius* and *Xanthocephalus*. The common crow-blackbird is *Q. purpureus*; the common red-winged marsh-blackbird, *A. phoeniceus*; the yellow-headed blackbird, *X. icterocephalus*. See *ent* under *Agelaius*.

3. In the West Indies, the ani, *Crotophaga ani*, of the family *Cuculidae*, or cuckoos; the savanna-blackbird. See *ent* under *ani*.—**4.** A cant term on the coast of Africa for a slave.

blackboard (blak'bôrd), n. **1.** A board painted black, used in schools, lecture-rooms, etc., for writing, drawing, or ciphering with chalk. Hence.—**2.** Any prepared surface, as of plaster or slate, used for the same purpose.

blackbonnet (blak'bon'et), n. One of the names of the reed-bunting. [Local, Scotland.]

blackboy (blak'boy), n. The common name of the Australian grass-tree, *Xanthorrhoea arborea*, etc., a juncaceous plant with a thick blackened trunk and a terminal tuft of wiry, grass-like leaves. The different species yield an abundance of fragrant resin, either red, known as *black-boy gum*, or yellow, called *acacioid gum*.

blackbreast (blak'brest), n. **1.** A name of the red-backed sandpiper, *Tringa alpina*, variety *americana*.—**2.** A local name in the United States of the black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.

black-browed (blak'broud), a. Having black eyebrows; gloomy; dismal; threatening: as, "a black-browed gust," *Dryden*.

black-brush (blak'brush), a. A term used only in the phrase *black-brush iron ore*, a brown hematite or limonite, found in the Forest of Dean, England, and used chiefly for making tin-plate.

blackbur (blak'ber), *n.* A local name in the United States of the plant *Geum strictum*.

black-burning (blak'ber'ning), *a.* Scandalous; used only in the phrase *black-burning shame*. [Scotch.]

blackcap (blak'kap), *n.* 1. One who wears a black cap.—2. A name given to various birds having the top of the head black. (a) The European black-capped warbler, *Sylvia atricapilla*. (b) The European titmouse, *Parus major*. (c) The American black-capped fly-catching warbler, *Myiodytes pusillus*, also called *Wilson's blackcap*. (d) The chickadee, *Parus atricapillus*. (e) The black-headed gull, *Larus ridibundus*. 3. The cattail reed, *Typha latifolia*.—4. A popular name of the plant and fruit of the black-fruited raspberry, *Rubus occidentalis*, occurring wild in many portions of the United States, and also cultivated in several varieties. Also called *thimbleberry*.—5. An apple roasted until it is black.

black-capped (blak'kapt), *a.* Having black on the top of the head: applied to sundry birds. See *blackcap*, 2.

black-cat (blak'kat), *n.* A name of the fisher, pekan, or Pennant's marten, *Mustela pennanti*, a large blackish marten peculiar to the northerly parts of North America. Also called *black-fox*. See cut under *fisher*.

black-cattle (blak'kat'1), *n.* Cattle reared for slaughter, in distinction from dairy-cattle: used without reference to color. [Great Britain.]

blackcoat (blak'köt), *n.* 1. One who wears a black coat: a common and familiar name for a clergyman, as *redcoat* is, in England, for a soldier.—2. *pl.* A name given to the German reiters, or mercenary troops, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, from their black armor and dress.

blackcock (blak'kok), *n.* The male black-grouse or black-game; the heath-cock; a grouse, *Tetrao tetrix*, or *Lyrurus tetrix*, of the



Blackcock, (*Lyrurus tetrix*).

family *Tetraonidae*, found in many parts of Europe. It is mostly black, with a lyrate tail. The female is called a *gray hen*, and the young are called *poult*.

black-damp (blak'damp), *n.* Carbon dioxide gas, which is found in greater or less quantity in all collieries, being given off by many coals, either mixed with fire-damp, or separately, or produced in various other ways, as by the exhalations of the men, by fires, and by explosions of fire-damp. Also called *choke-damp*.

black-dog (blak'dog), *n.* 1. A bad shilling or other base silver coin.—2. Hypochondria; the blues. [Slang in both senses.]

black-draught (blak'draft), *n.* A popular purgative medicine, consisting of an infusion of senna with Epsom salts.

black-drop (blak'drop), *n.* A liquid preparation of opium in vinegar or verjuice. Also called *vinegar of opium*.—**Lancaster black-drop**, a solution of opium in verjuice with sugar and nutmeg. Also called *Quaker black-drop*. The black-drop of the United States Pharmacopoeia, *Acetum opi*, is similar, except that dilute acetic acid is used.

black-duck (blak'duk), *n.* 1. The black scoter, *Edemia nigra*, one of the sea-ducks or *Fuliginæ*. See cut under *scoter*.—2. The dusky duck of North America, *Anas obscura*, one of the *Anatina*, or river-ducks, and a near relative of the mallard. The male is mostly blackish, with white lining of the wings and a violet speculum; the female is not so dark.

black-dye (blak'di), *n.* A compound of oxid of iron with gallic acid and tannin.

blacken (blak'n), *v.* [ME. *blaknen*, *blackonen*; < *black*, *a.*, + *-en*.] *I. intrans.* To grow black or dark.

Alr blackened, rolled the thunder. *Dryden.*

II. trans. 1. To make black; darken.

The little cloud . . . grew and spread, and *blackened* the face of the whole heaven. *South.*

2. Figuratively, to sully; make infamous; defame; cause to appear immoral or vile: as, *vice blackens* the character.

To this system of literary monopoly was joined an unremitting industry to *blacken* and discredit in every way . . . all those who did not hold to their faction. *Burke*, *Rev. in France.*

blackener (blak'nér), *n.* One who blackens.

blackening (blak'ning), *n.* Any preparation used to render the surface of iron, leather, etc., black. See *blacking*.

blackening (blak'ning), *a.* Blackish; approaching black: as, in lichens, a biatorine exciple is colored or *blackening*, but not coal-black.

blackier (blak'ér), *n.* One who blacks or blackens.

black-extract (blak'eks'trakt), *n.* A preparation from *cocculus indicus*, used in adulterating beer.

blackey, *n.* See *blacky*.

blackfin (blak'fin), *n.* 1. A local name of the smolt or young salmon of the first year.—2. A local English name of the little weever.—3. A whitefish, *Coregonus nigripinnis*, of the deep waters of Lake Michigan, conspicuous by its blackish fins, but otherwise resembling a cisco.

blackfish (blak'fish), *n.* [*< black* + *fish*. Cf. *MLG. blackvisch*, *LG. blackfish*, > *G. blackfisch*, *inkfish*.] 1. A name of several fishes. (a) A local English name of the female salmon about the time of spawning. (b) A name of the tautog, *Tautoga onitis*. See cut under *tautog*. (c) A local Alaskan name of *Dallia pectoralis*, a fish which alone represents the suborder *Xenomi*. See *Dallia*. (d) A local name in New England of the common sea-bass, *Centropristis furcus*: also applied to other species of the same genus. (e) A name of a European scombroid fish, *Centrolophus pomptilus*. (f) A local name in the Frith of Forth, Scotland, of the tadpole-fish, *Raniceps trifurcatus*. *Parnell*, *Mag. Zool. and Bot.*, 1. 104.

2. A name of several delphinoid cetaceans, especially of the genus *Globicephalus*. Also called *black-whale*.

black-fisher (blak'fish'ér), *n.* [*< blackfish*, 1 (a), + *-er*.] A poacher; one who kills salmon in close time. [Scotch.]

By recruiting one or two latitudinarian poachers and *black-fishers*, Mr. H. completed the quota of men which fell to the share of Lady B. *Scott.*

black-flea (blak'flē), *n.* A coleopterous insect injurious to turnips; the *Haltica nemorum* of naturalists. Also called *turnip-flea*.

black-fly (blak'fli), *n.* 1. A small dipterous insect, *Simulium molestum*, with a black body and transparent wings, abounding in mountainous and wooded parts of New York, New England, and northward, and exceedingly annoying to both man and beast. It is closely related to the buffalo-gnat. See *Simulium*.—2. The bean-plant louse, *Aphis fabae*.

blackfoot (blak'füt), *n.* 1. A kind of matrimonial go-between, who in a friendly way acts as introducer, and generally facilitates the earlier stages of courtship. [Scotch.].—2. [cap.] One of a certain tribe of North American Indians, the most western division of the Algonkin stock. [In this sense the plural is properly *Blackfoots*, but commonly *Blackfeet*.]

black-fox (blak'foks), *n.* Same as *black-cat*.

black-friar (blak'fri'är), *n.* [So called from the distinctive black gown. Cf. *gray-friar*, *white-friar*.] A friar of the Dominican order. Also called a *predicant* or *preaching friar*, and in France *Jacobin*. See *Dominican*. [Properly written as two words.]

black-game (blak'gām), *n.* See *blackcock* and *grouse*.

black-grass (blak'gräs), *n.* 1. A dark-colored rush (*Juncus Gerardi*) of salt-marshes. [U.S.].—2. A species of foxtail grass, *Alopecurus agrestis*. [Eng.]

blackguard (blag'ärd), *n.* and *a.* [*< black* + *guard*. See *def.*] *I. n.* 1. In collective senses (properly as two words): (a) The scullions and lowest menials connected with a great household, who attended to the pots, coals, etc., and looked after them when the household moved from one place to another.

A lousy slave, that within this twenty years rode with the *black guard* in the duke's carriage 'mougt spits and dripping-pans! *Webster*, *White Devil*, 1. 2.

(b) A guard of attendants, black in color of the skin or dress, or in character.

Pelagius, Celestine, and other like heretics of the devils *black guard*. *Fulke*, *Defence* (1583), x. 386. (N. E. D.)

(c) The idle criminal class; vagabonds generally.

How prevent your sons from consorting with the *black-guard*? *A. Tucker*, *Light of Nature* (1768), II. 143. (N. E. D.)

(d) The vagabond children of great towns; "city Arabs," who run errands, black shoes, or do odd jobs.—2. A man of coarse and offensive manners and speech; a fellow of low character; a scamp; a scoundrel.

The troops which he commanded were the greatest *blackguards* on the face of the earth. *C. D. Yonge*, *Life of Wellington*, xxvi.

II. a. 1. Belonging to the menials of a household; serving; waiting.

Let a *blackguard* boy be always about the house to send on your errands, and go to market for you on rainy days. *Swift*, *Directions to Servants*, Cook.

2. Of bad character; vicious; vile; low; worthless: said of persons and things.

Marking certain things as low and *blackguard*, and certifying others as lawful and right. *T. Hughes*.

3. Scurrilous; abusive; befitting a blackguard: as, *blackguard* language.

blackguard (blag'ärd), *v.* [*< blackguard*, *n.*] *I. trans.* To revile in scurrilous language.

I have been called names and *blackguarded* quite sufficiently for one sitting. *Thackeray*, *Newcomes*, xxix.

II. t. intrans. To be, act, or talk like a blackguard; behave riotously.

And there a batch o' wabster lads, *Blackguarding* frae Kilmarnock, For fun this day. *Burns*, *Holy Fair*.

blackguardism (blag'ärd-izm), *n.* [*< blackguard* + *-ism*.] The conduct or language of a blackguard; ruffianism.

This ignominious dissoluteness, or rather, if we may venture to designate it by the only proper word, *blackguardism*, of feeling and manners, could not but spread from public to private life. *Macaulay*, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

blackguardly (blag'ärd-li), *a.* [*< blackguard* + *-ly*.] Characteristic of a blackguard; rascally; villainous: as, a *blackguardly* business.

blackguardry (blag'ärd-ri), *n.* [*< blackguard* + *-ry*.] Blackguards or scoundrels collectively. [Rare.]

black-gum (blak'gum), *n.* A North American tree, *Nyssa multiflora*, 40 to 70 feet high, bearing a dark-blue berry. The wood is strong, tough, and unweeable, and is largely used for the hubs of wheels, for yokes, etc. Also called *pepperidge* and *sour-gum*.

blackhead (blak'hed), *n.* 1. A popular name of the scaups or sea-ducks of the genus *Aithya*: as, the greater and lesser *blackheads*, *A. marila* and *A. affinis*. See *scaup*.—2. A local name in the United States of the black-headed minnow, or fathead, *Pimphales promelas*.

blackheart (blak'härt), *n.* 1. A species of cherry of many varieties: so called from the fruit being somewhat heart-shaped and having a skin nearly black.

The unnetted *black-hearts* ripen dark, All thine, against the garden wall. *Tennyson*, *The Blackbird*.

2. A wood obtained from British Guiana, suitable for use in building and in furniture-making.

black-hearted (blak'här'ted), *a.* Having a black or malignant heart.

black-helmet (blak'hel'met), *n.* A shell obtained from a species of mollusk, and used by cameo-cutters. *McElrath*, *Com. Dict.*

black-hole (blak'höl), *n.* A dungeon or dark cell in a prison; a place of confinement for soldiers; any dismal place for confinement by way of punishment.

There grew up . . . [an academic] discipline of unlimited autocracy upheld by rods, and furies, and the *black-hole*. *H. Spence*, *Education*, p. 98.

The black-hole of Calcutta, the garrison strong-room or black-hole at Calcutta, measuring about 18 feet square, into which 146 British prisoners were thrust at the point of the sword, by the Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula, on June 20, 1756. The next morning all but 23 were dead from suffocation.

black-horse (blak'hörs), *n.* A local name of the Missouri sucker, *Cyprinotus elongatus*, of the family *Catostomidae*.

blacking (blak'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *black*, *v.*]

1. A preparation for blacking boots and shoes, usually made of powdered bone-black, sperm- or linseed-oil, molasses, sour beer or vinegar, oil of vitriol, and coppers. Throughout the middle ages boots were worn of the brown color natural to the leather, or of a dark-red color, not unlike the modern Russia leather. There is mention of blacking as early as the beginning of the seventeenth century.

2. In *leather-working*, any one of a number of preparations used in dyeing or staining leather black.—3. The name given by founders to a black wash, composed of clay, water, and pow-

dered chareonl, with which cores and loam-molds are coated, to give the requisite smoothness to the surfaces which come into contact with the melted metal.—**Brass blackening**, a dead-black ornamental surface formed on brass-work. It is made by plunging the brass into a mixture of a strong solution of nitrate of silver with a solution of nitrate of copper, and heating it, after withdrawal, until the desired depth of color is obtained.

blackish (blak'ish), *a.* [**black** + **-ish**]. Somewhat black; moderately black or dark.

Begin to be blackish.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, vi. 19.

black-jack (blak'jak), *n.* 1. A capacious drinking-cup or can formerly made of waxed leather, but now of thin metal, the outside being japanned black, except the edge, which is left bright, in imitation of the ancient leathern black-jacks with silver rims.



Leathern black-jacks.

There's a Dead-sea of drink in the cellar, in which goodly vessels lie wrecked; and in the middle of this deluge appear the tops of flagons and black-jacks, like churches drowned in the marshes.

Beau, and Fl., Scornful Lady, II. 2.

2. The ensign of a pirate.—3. A Cornish miners' term for the common ferruginous zinc sulphid, of which the mineralogical name is *sphalerite*, and the common name *blende*. Also called *false galena*.—4. Caramel or burnt sugar used for coloring spirits, vinegar, coffee, etc.—5. A trade-name for adulterated butter.—6. A local English name of the coalfish, *Pollachius virens*.—7. A common name in the United States for a species of oak, *Quercus nigra*, and also, in the Gulf States, for *Q. catesbeii*, small trees of little value except for fuel.—8. The larva of a sawfly, *Athalia centifolia* or *A. spinarum*, one of the *Tenthredinidae*, destructive to turnips. Also called *nigger*. J. O. Westwood. [Local British.]—9. A kind of hand-weapon consisting of a short elastic shaft having at one end a heavy metal head eased in netting, leather, etc.

black-knot (blak'not), *n.* 1. A fast knot: opposed to *running-knot*.—2. A species of pyrenomycetous fungus, *Spheria morbosus*, which attacks plum-trees and some varieties of cherry, forming large, black, knot-like masses upon the branches.

black-lead (blak'led'), *n.* 1. Amorphous graphite; plumbago. See *graphite*. [Black-lead is a misnomer, as the mineral contains no lead.] 2. A pencil made of graphite.

Sir, I have been bold to note places with my black-lead, . . . and peradventure some expressions may be advantageously altered at your leisure.

Evelyn, Letter to Mr. E. Thurland.

blacklead (blak'led'), *r. t.* [**black-lead**, *n.*] To cover with plumbago or black-lead; apply black-lead to.

The deposit would not spread over a black-leaded surface in the liquid.

G. Gore, Electro-Metall., p. 112.

Blackleading-machine, an apparatus for applying powdered graphite to the surface of stereo-molds previous to coating them with copper.

blackleg (blak'leg), *n.* [**black** + **leg**. The allusion in def. 3 is not clear; some suppose the term was orig. applied to racing men who wore black top-boots. The term *black* is now understood in an opprobrious sense; cf. *black-guard*.] 1. A disease in cattle and sheep which affects the legs; symptomatic anthrax. See *anthrax*.—2. A severe form of purpura.—3. One who systematically tries to gain money fraudulently in connection with races, or with cards, billiards, or other games; a rook; a swindler. The term implies the habitual frequenting of places where wagers are made and games of chance are played, and the seeking of subsistence by dishonorable betting, but does not always imply direct cheating. Sometimes contracted to *leg*.

4. Same as *black-nob*.

The police were used to watch the strikers or to protect the *black-legs*, as those are called who work outside the Union movement. R. J. Hinton, Eng. Rad. Leaders, p. 333.

blacklegism (blak'leg-izm), *n.* [**blackleg** + **-ism**.] The profession or practices of a blackleg; cheating; swindling. *Bentley's Mag.*

black-letter (blak'let'er), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* A name now given to the Gothic or Old English letter, which was introduced into England about the middle of the fourteenth century, and was the character generally used in manuscripts and in the first printed books. It is still, with various modifications, in common use in Germany.

Ⓒhis is black-letter.

II. *a.* Written or printed in black-letter: as, a *black-letter* manuscript or book.—**Black-letter day**, any day inscribed in the ancient calendars in black letter type, as distinguished from the more important, which were entered in red-letter; hence, a holy day of an inferior character and dignity; an inauspicious day, as opposed to a *red-letter* or auspicious day.

black-liquor (blak'lik'or), *n.* A crude acetate of iron prepared from scrap-iron and crude acetic acid, very generally used in dyeing as a mordant instead of green copperas.

black-list (blak'list), *n.* 1. A list of defaulters: specifically applied to printed lists of insolvents and bankrupts, published officially. Private lists, however, of a more searching character, are furnished by certain societies and private individuals to subscribers, with the view of affording protection against bad debts, frauds, etc.

2. Any list of persons who are for any reason deemed objectionable by the makers or users of the list, as for political or social misconduct, for joining in or assisting a strike, etc.—3. *Naut.*, a list kept on board a man-of-war of delinquents to whom extra duty is assigned as a punishment.

blacklist (blak'list), *r. t.* [**black-list**, *n.*] To place on a black-list.

blackly (blak'li), *adv.* With a black or dark appearance; darkly; atrociously.

Lastly stood Warre, in glittering armsyclad,

With visage grim, stern looks, and blackly hewed.

Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags.

Deeds so blackly grim and horrid.

Felltham, Resolves, II. 31.

black-mack, *n.* [Early mod. E.; < *black* + *muck* (uncertain).] A blackbird.

blackmail (blak'māl), *n.* [Lit. black rent (cf. *black rent*, under *black*); < *black* + *mail*, rent: see *mail*.] 1. A tribute of money, corn, cattle, or the like, anciently paid, in the north of England and in Scotland, to men who were allied with robbers, to secure protection from pillage. Blackmail was levied in the districts bordering the Highlands of Scotland till the middle of the eighteenth century.

Hence—2. Extortion in any mode by means of intimidation, as the extortion of money by threats of accusation or exposure, or of unfavorable criticism in the press. It usually implies that the payment is involuntary, and the ground for demanding it unlawful or pretended and fraudulent.

3. Rent paid in produce, or in baser money, in opposition to rent paid in silver.

blackmail (blak'māl), *r. t.* [**blackmail**, *n.*] To extort money or goods from, by means of intimidation or threats of injury of any kind, as exposure of actual or supposed wrong-doing, etc. See the noun.

black-match (blak'mach), *n.* Same as *amadou*.

blackmoor (blak'mör), *n.* Same as *blackmoor*. Beau, and Fl.

black-moss (blak'mös), *n.* The Spanish moss, *Tillandsia usneoides*, of the southern United States: so called from the black fiber that remains after the outer covering of the stem is removed. It is used as a substitute for horse-hair in mattresses, etc.

blackmouth (blak'mouth), *n.* A foul-mouthed person; a slanderer. [Rare.]

blackmouthed (blak'mouth't), *a.* Slanderous; calumnious; foul-mouthed.

Whatever else the most black-mouth'd atheists charged it with.

Killingbeck, Sermons, p. 115.

black-mullet (blak'mul'et), *n.* A local name about Chesapeake Bay of a sciaenoid fish, *Menticirrhus nebulosus*. See cut under *kingfish*.

black-neb (blak'neb), *n.* 1. A name of the carrion-crow.—2. A person accused of sympathy with the principles of the French Revolution; a democrat. [Scotch.]

Little did I imagine that I was giving cause for many to think me an enemy to the king and government. But so it was. Many of the heritors considered me a *black-neb*, though I knew it not. Galt, Annals of the Parish, p. 263.

blackness (blak'nes), *n.* [**black** + **-ness**.] 1. The quality of being black; black color; darkness.

His faults, in him, seem as the spots of heaven,

More fiery by night's blackness. Shak., A. and C., I. 4.

Blackness as a solid wall. Tennyson, Palace of Art.

2. Moral darkness; atrocity or enormity in wickedness.

O'er a world of light and beauty

Fell the blackness of his crime.

Hittier, Slave Ship.

black-nob (blak'nob), *n.* An opprobrious name given in England by trades-unionists to a workman who is not a member of a trades-union; a knobstick. Also called *blackleg*.

Reports were submitted from the various works, which showed that all the men employed by the iron companies were on strike, with the exception of six *black-nobs*.

Scotsman (newspaper).

black-peopled (blak'pē'pld), *a.* Inhabited by black persons: as, "*black-peopled empire*," Sandys, Christ's Passion.

black-pigment (blak'pig'ment), *n.* A fine, light, carbonaceous substance, or lampblack, prepared chiefly for the manufacture of printers' ink. It is obtained by burning common coal-tar.

black-plate (blak'plät), *n.* Sheet-iron plate before it is tinned.

black-pot (blak'pot), *n.* 1. A beer-mug; hence, a toper.—2. The name given in English to a variety of crockery made in Denmark. It is exposed while burning to a very strong and dense smoke, which penetrates its substance and answers the purpose of glazing. Such pots are cheap and wholesome cooking-vessels, having none of the inconveniences of lead-glazed ware.

black-pudding (blak'püd'ing), *n.* A kind of sausage made of blood and suet, seasoned with salt, pepper, onions, etc., sometimes with the addition of a little oatmeal. Also called *blood-pudding*.

black-quarter (blak'kwär'tër), *n.* [**black** + *quarter*, the shoulder.] A disease in animals; symptomatic anthrax. See *anthrax*.

black-rod (blak'rod), *n.* In England, the usher belonging to the order of the Garter, more fully styled *gentleman usher of the black rod*: so called from the black rod which he carries. He is of the king's chamber and usher of Parliament. His deputy is styled the yeoman usher. They are the official messengers of the House of Lords; and either the gentleman or the yeoman usher summons the Commons to the House of Lords when the royal assent is given to bills, and also executes orders for the commitment of persons guilty of breach of privilege and contempt. The name is also given to similar functionaries in the legislatures of the Dominion of Canada and other British colonies.

black-root (blak'röt), *n.* 1. Culver's root or Culver's physie, *Veronica Virginica*.—2. *Pterocaulon pycnostachyum*, a perennial herbaceous composite plant of the pine-barrens of the southern United States.

black-salter (blak'säl'tër), *n.* One who makes black-salts.

black-salts (blak'säls), *n. pl.* Wood-ashes after they have been lixiviated and the solution has been evaporated until the mass has become black. [U. S.]

black-sampson (blak'samp'son), *n.* A popular name in the United States for the species of *Echinacea*, the thick black roots of which were formerly supposed to have powerful medicinal virtues.

blackseed (blak'séd), *n.* The nonesuch, *Medicago lupulina*: so called from its black, seed-like pods.

black-shell (blak'shel), *n.* A univalve shell of the family *Hydrobia*, inhabiting the Pacific ocean. See *extract*.

The black-shell . . . is so called because, when polished, it throws out a very dark shade, full, however, of beautiful rainbow tints exquisitely blended.

M. S. Lovell, British Edible Mollusca, p. 182.

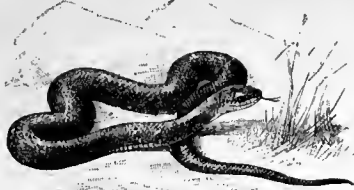
blacksize (blak'siz), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *black-sized*, pp. *black-sizing*. In leather-working, to cover with a coat of stiff size and tallow. The size is laid on with a soft brush or sponge, and the leather is then well rubbed with a glass slicker, after which it receives a final gloss from a little thin size applied with a sponge.

blacksmith (blak'smith), *n.* [**black** + *smith*, < *black* (in ref. to iron or black metal) + *smith*. Cf. *whitesmith*.] 1. A smith who works in iron and makes iron utensils; an ironsmith; especially, in the United States, one who makes horseshoes and shoes horses.—2. [A translation of a native name.] In *ornith.*, a name of the bare-necked bell-bird of Brazil, *Chasmorhynchus nudicollis*.—3. In *ichth.*, a pomacentroid fish, *Chromis punctipinnis*, having conical teeth in two or more rows in each jaw, a blackish color with violet luster above relieved by greenish edgings of some of the scales, and bluish-black fins with small brown spots. It is not uncommon along the southern coast of California.

blacksmithing (blak'smith'ing), *n.* [**blacksmith** + **-ing**.] The trade or process of working in iron.

black-snake (blak'snäk'), *n.* 1. A name of various serpents of a more or less black color. The most noteworthy are: (a) A serpent, *Bascanion constrictor*, of the family *Colubridæ*, of black color, not venomous, but attaining a large size, and possessing great strength and agility, so that it is capable of exerting much constrictive force. It climbs trees easily, is often 6 feet in length, and is common in the United States east of the Mississippi. Some other related species receive the same name. (b) A colubroid snake, *Coluber obsoletus*, differing

from the former by having keeled instead of smooth scales, and preferring highlands: also known as the *mountain black-snake* and *racer*. (c) A colubroid snake, *Ocyropsis ater*, of active habits, peculiar to the island of Jamaica.



Black-snake (*Bascanion constrictor*).

ca. It reaches a length of about 5 feet. (d) A poisonous snake of the family *Najidae*, *Pseudechis porphyriacus*, inhabiting low marshy places in nearly every part of Australia. It is black above, with each scale of the outer lateral series mostly red, and with ventral shields margined with black. (e) A venomous snake of the family *Najidae*, *Hoplocephalus curtus* or *H. fuscus*, inhabiting Australia and Tasmania. It is the common black-snake of Tasmania.

2. A kind of cowhide or horsehide made without distinction of stock and lash, braided and tapering from the butt to the long slender end, and pliant and flexible throughout. It is a terribly effective instrument of torture, used by drivers in parts of the United States, especially by the class who are known as "mule-skinner" from their use of the instrument.

black-spaul (blak'spål), *n.* Symptomatic anthrax. See *anthrax*.

Blackstone's Hard-labor Bill. See *bill* 3.

black-strap (blak'strap), *n.* A name of various beverages. (a) In the United States, a mixture of spirituous liquor, generally rum or whisky, with molasses and vinegar.

A mug of the right *black-strap* goes round from lip to lip. Hawthorne, *Twice-Told Tales*, II.

(b) A sailors' term for any strong, dark-colored liquor: hence applied to the dark-red wines of the Mediterranean coast.

black-stripe (blak'strip), *n.* Same as *black-strap*.

blacktail (blak'tål), *n.* 1. A pereoid fish, the *Acerina cernua*. More generally called *ruff* or *pope*. See *ruff*.—2. A common name among hunters (a) of the black-tailed deer or mule-deer, *Cariacus macrotis* (see *mule-deer*); (b) of the Columbian deer, *C. columbianus*: in both cases in distinction from the common or white-tailed deer, *C. virginianus*.—3. In India, a name of the chikara or ravine-deer, *Tragops bennetti*.

blackthorn (blak'thorn), *n.* 1. The sloe, *Prunus spinosa*. See *sloe*.—2. A walking-stick made of the stem of this shrub.

black-tongue (blak'tung), *n.* A form of anthrax exhibiting dark bloody vesicles and ulcerating spots on the tongue, affecting horses and cattle. See *anthrax*.

black-turpeth (blak'ter'peth), *n.* Mercury dioxide or suboxide, Hg₂O: commonly called the *gray*, *ash*, or *black oxid*.

black-varnish tree. See *Rhus* and *Melanorrhæa*.

black-wad (blak'wod), *n.* An ore of manganese used as a drying ingredient in paints.

Blackwall hitch. See *hitch*.

black-ward (blak'wård), *n.* Under the feudal system, a subvassal who held ward of the king's vassal.

black-wash (blak'wosh), *n.* 1. A lotion composed of calomel and lime-water.—2. Any wash that blackens.

Remove . . . the modern layers of *black-wash*, and let the man himself . . . be seen. Kingsley.

3. In *molding*, a clay wash to which powdered charcoal has been added. See *blacking*, 3.

black-water (blak'wå'ter), *n.* A disease of sheep.

black-whale (blak'hwål), *n.* A delphinoid cetacean, *Globicephalus srineval*, more generally called *blackfish*.

blackwood (blak'wüd), *n.* 1. The wood of a large leguminous tree of the East Indies, *Dalbergia latifolia*. It is extremely hard, mostly of a dark-purple color, and is very valuable for furniture and carving, as well as for cart-wheels, gun-carriages, etc. Also called *East Indian rosewood*.

2. The wood of the *Acacia melanoxylon*, the most valuable timber of Australia, noted for its hardness and durability.—3. In the West Indies, the name given to the black mangrove, *Avicennia nitida*, a small tree of sea-coast marshes, with very heavy, hard, and dark-brown or nearly black wood. The tree is also found in southern Florida.

black-work (blak'wèrk), *n.* Iron wrought by blacksmiths: so called in distinction from that wrought by whitesmiths.

blackwort (blak'wèrt), *n.* 1. The comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*.—2. An English name of the whortleberry, the fruit of *Vaccinium Myrtillus*.

blacky (blak'i), *n.*; pl. *blackies* (-iz). [Also less prop. *blackey*; dim. of *black*. Cf. *darky*.] 1. A black person; a negro.—2. A name used colloquially for any black bird or animal, as a rook.

I wonder if the old *blackies* do talk. T. Hughes.

blacky-top (blak'i-top), *n.* A name of the stonechat, *Saxicola or Pratincola rubicola*. Macgillivray. [Local British.]

blad¹ (blad), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bladded*, ppr. *bladding*. [Also *blaud*; perhaps imitative. Cf. *dad²*, beat, thump.] 1. To slap; strike with violence; beat.—2. To maltreat. [Scotch.]

blad¹ (blad), *n.* [Cf. *blad¹*, *v.*] A slap; a flat blow. [Scotch.]

blad² (blad), *n.* [Also *blaud*; prob. < *blad¹*, *v.*; cf. *dad²*, a large piece, with *dad*, beat, thump.] A piece; a fragment; a large piece or lump. [Scotch.]

blad³ (blad), *n.* [Appar. = E. *blade* = Sw. *Dan.* *blad*, a leaf.] A portfolio; a blotting-book or blotting-pad. [Scotch.]

bladder (blad'er), *n.* [Sc. also *blather*, *blether*; < ME. *bladder*, *blader*, *bledder*, *bleder*, *bladder*, *bledre*, < AS. *blæddre*, prop. with long vowel and single *d*, *blædre*, *bledre*, a blister, a bladder (= MD. *bleder*, D. *blaar* = MLG. *blādere*, LG. *bladere*, *bledder*, *blare* = OHG. *blātara*, *blātara*, *blātra*, MHG. *blātère*, *blatter*, G. *blatter* = Icel. *bladhra* = Sw. *blåddra* = Dan. *blære*, *bladder*), with suffix *-dre*, < *blāwan*, blow: see *blow¹*.] 1. A thin, elastic, highly distensible and contractile muscular and membranous sac forming that portion of the urinary passages in which urine, constantly secreted by the kidneys, is retained until it is discharged from the body. Such a vesicle is especially characteristic of mammals, its size and shape varying with the species. Its cavity is primitively that of the allantois. It is lined with mucous membrane, is more or less invested with peritoneum, and is supplied with vessels and nerves.

2. Any similar receptacle, sac, or vesicle, commonly distinguished by a qualifying prefix. See *air-bladder*, *brain-bladder*, *gall-bladder*, *swim-bladder*.—3. Any vesicle, blister, bleb, blain, or pustule containing fluid or air.—4. In bot.: (a) A hollow membranous appendage on the leaves of *Utricularia*, filled with air and floating the plant. (b) A cellular expansion of the substance of many algae filled with air. See cut under *air-cell*.—5. Anything inflated, empty, or unsound: as, "*bladders* of philosophy," Rochester, Sat. against Mankind.—Atomy of the bladder. See *atomy*.

bladder (blad'er), *v. t.* [Cf. *bladder*, *n.*] 1. To put up in a bladder: as, *bladdered* lard.—2. To puff up; fill, as with wind. [Rare.]

A hollow globe of glass that long before She full of emptiness had *bladdered*. G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory and Triumph.

bladder-blight (blad'er-blit), *n.* See *blight*.

bladder-brand (blad'er-brand), *n.* Same as *bunt*, 1.

bladder-campion (blad'er-kam'pi-on), *n.* The popular name of the plant *Silene inflata*: so called from its inflated calyx.

bladdered (blad'èrd), *p. a.* Swelled like a bladder; puffed up; vain.

A bladdered greatness. Dryden, *Epic Poetry*.

bladder-fern (blad'er-fèrn), *n.* The common name of *Cystopteris*, a genus of ferns: so called from the bladder-like indusium.

Five species are known; Great Britain and North America have three each, and of these two are common to both countries; the fifth occurs in Silesia and the Carpathian mountains.

bladder-gastrula (blad'er-gas'trō-lā), *n.* Same as *perigastrula*.

bladder-green (blad'er-grèn), *n.* Same as *sap-green*.

bladder-herb (blad'er-èrb), *n.* The winter-cherry, *Physalis Alkekengi*: so called from its inflated calyx.

bladder-kelp (blad'er-kelp), *n.* 1. Same as *bladder-wrack*.—2. A seaweed of the California coast, of the genus *Nereocystis*, having an exceedingly long stem which dilates above into a bladder several feet in length.

Bladder-fern.—Pinule of *Cystopteris fragilis*, with hood-shaped indusium.



Bladder-fern.—Pinule of *Cystopteris fragilis*, with hood-shaped indusium.

bladder-ketmia (blad'er-ket'mi-ä), *n.* A cultivated annual species of plants, of the genus *Hibiscus*, *H. Trionum*, with a bladdery calyx.

bladder-nose (blad'er-nōz), *n.* A name of the hooded seal, *Cystophora cristata*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 582.

bladder-nosed (blad'er-nōzd), *a.* Having an inflatable bladdery appendage on the snout: applied to the so-called hooded seal, *Cystophora cristata*.

bladder-nut (blad'er-nut), *n.* 1. The popular name of plants of the genus *Staphylea*, natu-



Bladder-nut.—Flowering node of *Staphylea trifolia*. a, fruit; b, section of same. (From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

ral order *Sapindaceæ*, given on account of their inflated fruit-capsule. The European *S. pinnata* and the *S. trifolia* of the Atlantic States are occasionally cultivated as ornamental shrubs. Central Asia, Japan, and California have also each a peculiar species.

2. A name sometimes given to the pistachio, *Pistacia vera*.

bladder-pod (blad'er-pod), *n.* 1. A name of a leguminous plant of southern Africa, *Physolobium*, with bladdery pods.—2. In the United States, *Vesicaria Shortii*, a cruciferous plant with globose capsules.

bladder-senna (blad'er-sen'ä), *n.* A species of *Colutea*, *C. arborescens*, natural order *Leguminosæ*, frequently cultivated. It is a shrub with yellow flowers and bladder-like pods, a native of southern Europe. It derives its name of *senna* from its popular use as a purgative. Also called *bastard senna*.

bladder-snout (blad'er-snout), *n.* The common bladderwort, *Utricularia vulgaris*: so named from the shape of the corolla.

bladder-worm (blad'er-wèrm), *n.* A tape-worm in its cystic stage; a hydatid or scolex. See *cystic*, and cut under *Tenia*.

bladderwort (blad'er-wèrt), *n.* The common name of members of the genus *Utricularia*, slender aquatic plants, the leaves of which are furnished with floating-bladders. See *Utricularia*.

bladder-wrack (blad'er-rak), *n.* A seaweed, *Fucus vesiculosus*: so named from the floating-vesicles in its fronds. Also called *bladder-kelp*, *sea-oak*, and *sea-wrack*. See *Fucus*.

bladdery (blad'er-i), *a.* [Cf. *bladder* + *-y*.] Thin, membranous, and inflated or distended, like a bladder; vesicular; blistered; pustular.

—*Bladdery fever.* Same as *pemphigus*.

blade (blād), *n.* [Cf. ME. *blad*, *blade*, *bladde*, a leaf of grass or corn (not found in the general sense of 'leaf'), commonly the cutting part of a knife or sword, the sword itself, < AS. *blād* (pl. *bladu*, *blado*), a leaf, broad part of a thing, as of an oar (= OS. *blad* = OFries. *bled* = D. *blad* = MLG. *blat*, LG. *blad* = OHG. MHG. *blat*, G. *blatt* = Icel. *bladh* = Sw. *Dan.* *blad*, a leaf), perhaps, with orig. pp. suffix *-d* (as in *sad*, *cold*, *old*, *loud*, etc.), < *blōwan* (√**bla*, √**blo*), blow, bloom, whence also E. *bloom*, *blossom*, akin to L. *flos* (*flor*), > E. *flower*. To the same ult. root belongs perhaps L. *folium* = Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf: see *folio*, *foil*. The reg. mod. E. form would be *blad* (like *sad*, *glad*, etc.); the long vowel is due to the ME. inflected forms, *blade*, etc.] 1. The leaf of a plant, particularly (now perhaps exclusively) of gramineous plants; also, the young stalk or spire of gramineous plants.

But when the *blade* was sprung up and brought forth fruit, then appeared the tares also. Mat. xiii. 26.

Whoever could make . . . two *blades* of grass to grow . . . where only one grew before, would deserve better of mankind . . . than the whole race of politicians. Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, II. 7.

The varying year with *blade* and sheaf. Tennyson, *Day-Dream*.

2. In bot., the lamina or broad part of a leaf, petal, sepal, etc., as distinguished from the *petiole* or *footstalk*. See cut under *leaf*.—3. Anything resembling a blade. (a) A sword; also, the flat, thin, cutting part of a knife or other cutting-tool.

If ere your blades
Had point or prowess, prove them now.
Moore, Lalla Rookh.

The famous Damascus blades, so renowned in the time of the Crusaders, are made here no longer.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 130.

(b) The broad, flattened part of certain instruments and utensils, as of an oar, a paddle, a spade, etc.

The blade of her light oar threw off its shower of spray.

Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

(c) A broad flattened part of a bone: as, a jaw-blade; specifically, the scapula or shoulder-blade.

Atreides' lance did gore

Pylæmen's shoulder in the blade.

Chapman, Iliad, v.

(d) The front flat part of the tongue. *H. Sweet, Handbook of Phonetics.* (e) A commercial name for the four large plates on the sides, and the five large plates in the middle, of the upper shell of the sea-turtle, which yield the best tortoise-shell. (f) That limb of a level which is movable on a pivot at the joint, in order that it may be adjusted to include any angle between it and the stock.

(g) The float or vane of a propeller or paddle-wheel. (h) The web or plate of a saw. (i) The edge of a sectorial tooth. (j) In *entom.*, one of the flat, two-edged plates forming the sword-like ovipositor of certain *Orthoptera* and *Hemiptera*; in a wider sense, the ovipositor itself.

4. A dashing or rollicking fellow; a swaggerer; a rakish fellow; strictly, perhaps, one who is sharp and wide awake: as, "jolly blades," *Evelyn, Memoirs, i.*

The soldiers of the city, valiant blades.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

A brisk young fellow, with his hat cocked like a fool behind, as the present fashion among the blades is.

Pepys, Diary, III. 142.

He saw a turnkey in a trice

Fetter a troublesome blade.

Coleridge, The Devil's Thoughts.

5. One of the principal rafters of a roof. *Gwilt.*

blade (blād, *r.*; pret. and pp. *bladed*, ppr. *blading*. [*< ME. bladen (= MLG. bladen = Sw. bläda, thin out plants); from the noun. I. trans. 1. To take off the blades of (herbs). [Now only prov. Eng.]—2. To furnish with a blade; fit a blade to.—To blade it, to fight with blades or swords.*

II. intrans. To come into blade; produce blades.

As sweet a plant, as fair a flower is faded,

As ever in the Muse's garden bladed.

P. Fletcher, Eliza, an Elegy.

blade-bone (blād'bōn), *n.* The scapula or shoulder-blade.

bladed (blād'ed), *p. a.* [*< blade + -ed².* 1. Having a blade or blades, as a plant, a knife, etc.: as, "bladed grass," *Shak., M. N. D., i. 1; "bladed field," Thomson, Summer, l. 57.—2. Stripped of blades or leaves.—3. In mineral, composed of long and narrow plates like the*

bladed structure, cyanite.

blade-fish (blād'fish), *n.* A name in England of the hairtail, *Trichiurus lepturus*.

blade-metal (blād'met'əl), *n.* Metal for sword-blades. *Milton.*

blade-mill (blād'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding off the rough surfaces of tools preparatory to polishing them.

blade-ore (blād'ōr), *n.* A general name for the species of seaweed belonging to the genus *Laminaria* (which see).

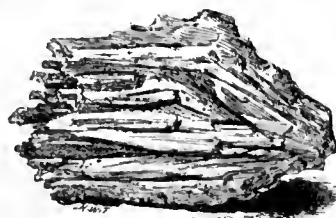
blader (blād'ēr), *n.* 1. One who makes swords.—2. A swordsman.—3. In composition with numerals, a tool having the number of blades indicated by the prefix: as, three-blader. [*Colloq.*]

bladesmith (blād'smith), *n.* [*< ME. bladesmyth, < blad, blade, + smith.*] A sword-cutter. *York Plays.*

blade-spring (blād'spring), *n.* A form of spring used to hold piston-rings in place.

Four arms, which serve a double purpose, connecting the boss with the top and bottom of the piston, and carrying at their extremities the blade-springs.

Campin, Mech. Engineering, p. 142.



Bladed Structure, Cyanite.

blade of a knife: as, *bladed structure*.—4. In *her.*, used when the stalk or the blade of any kind of grain is borne of a color different from the ear or fruit: as, an ear of corn or, *bladed vert*.

blade-fish (blād'fish), *n.* A name in England of the hairtail, *Trichiurus lepturus*.

blade-metal (blād'met'əl), *n.* Metal for sword-blades. *Milton.*

blade-mill (blād'mil), *n.* A mill for grinding off the rough surfaces of tools preparatory to polishing them.

blade-ore (blād'ōr), *n.* A general name for the species of seaweed belonging to the genus *Laminaria* (which see).

blader (blād'ēr), *n.* 1. One who makes swords.—2. A swordsman.—3. In composition with numerals, a tool having the number of blades indicated by the prefix: as, three-blader. [*Colloq.*]

bladesmith (blād'smith), *n.* [*< ME. bladesmyth, < blad, blade, + smith.*] A sword-cutter. *York Plays.*

blade-spring (blād'spring), *n.* A form of spring used to hold piston-rings in place.

Four arms, which serve a double purpose, connecting the boss with the top and bottom of the piston, and carrying at their extremities the blade-springs.

Campin, Mech. Engineering, p. 142.

blady (blā'di), *a.* [*< blade + -y¹.* Consisting of blades; provided with blades or leaves: as, "the blady grass," *Drayton, Polyolbion, xix. 73.*

blae (blā or blē), *a. and n.* [*Se. and North. E.; also written blea, bley, blay; < ME. bla, blaa, the north. dial. form (after Icel. blār, dark-blue, livid, = Sw. blå = Dan. blaa, blue) corresponding to the reg. southern blo, bloo, bloc, blowe, mod. E. dial. blow, < AS. *blāw (in deriv. blāwcn, bluish) = OFries. blāw, blāu = MD. blā, blāu, later blaue, D. blaue = MLG. blāw, LG. blau = OHG. blāo (blāw), MHG. blā (blāw), G. blau (whence from OHG.) ML. blārus, > It. biaro = OSP. biaro = Pr. blau, fem. blava, = OF. and mod. F. bleu, > ME. bleu, blewe (perhaps in part < AS. *blāw (as in blāwcn) for *blāw, mod. E. blue, q. v.), blue, prob. = L. flāvus, yellow (color-names are unstable in application): see blue.] **I. a. 1. Blue; blackish-blue; livid; also, bluish-gray; lead-colored: a color-name applied to various shades of blue.—2. Livid; pale-blue: applied to a person's complexion, as affected by cold, terror, or contusion.***

Oh! sirs, some of you will stand with a blae countenance before the tribunal of God.

M. Bruce.

II. n. [Commonly in pl. *blaes*; also written blaeze, blaze.] In coal-mining, indurated argillaceous shale or clay, sometimes containing nodules of iron ore. The same term is also applied to beds of hard sandstone.

blaeberry (blā'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *blaeberries* (-iz). [*Se.; also spelled bleaberry, blayberry; < blae + berry, after Icel. blær = Sw. blåbär = Dan. blaaber: see bilberry.*] The Scotch name of the bilberry.

blae-linen (blā'lin'en), *n.* A slate-colored linen beetled in the manufacture. Also *blay-linen*.

blæstias (blē'si-tas), *n.* [*NL., < L. blasus, lisping, stammering; cf. Gr. βλαστός, crooked, bandy-legged.* 1. Stuttering or stammering.—2. An imperfection of speech consisting in the substitution of d for t, b for p, etc. See *psellismus*. [*Rare.*]

blaff, *v. i.* [*Prob. < D. blaffen = MLG. LG. blaffen, bark; cf. ME. waffen, and baffen, E. baff¹, bark: all approx. imitative.*] To bark.

Seals which would rise out of the water, and blaff like a dog.

Capt. Cowley, Voy. (1729), p. 6. (N. E. D.)

blaffert (blaf'ert), *n.* [*< MHG. blaphart, plaphart, plappert = MLG. blaffert = MD. blaffert, blaffart (ML. blaffardus), a silver coin with a blank face, < blaffuert, having a blank or plane face, < blaf, having a blank or broad face: see bluff¹.*] An old silver coin of Cologne, worth about 4 cents.

blafum (blaf'um), *n.* [*Also blēfum. Cf. blēfum.*] Deception; imposition; hoax. [*Scotch.*]

blague (blag), *n.* [*F.*] Humbug; vain boasting; pretentious falsehood.

blague (blag), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *blagued*, ppr. *blaguing*. [*< F. blaguer, humbug, hoax; from the noun.*] To humbug; boast; lie jestingly.

She [a Belgian shopkeeper] laughed, and said I blagued.

The Bread-Winners, vi.

blain (blān), *n.* [*< ME. blanc, blayn, bleyne, blain, < AS. blegen (= D. blein = LG. blein = Dan. blegn), perhaps, like bladder, ult. from the root of blācan, blow, puff: see blow¹.* 1. A pustule; a blotch; a blister.

Botches and blains must all his flesh emboss.

Milton, P. L., xii. 180.

2. A bubble of water.—3. In *farriery*, a bladder growing on the root of the tongue against the windpipe, and tending to cause suffocation.

blaize, *n. pl.* See *blae, n.*

blakt, blaket, *a.* Middle English forms of *black*.

blake (blāk), *a.* [*E. dial., < ME. blake, blak, the northern form corresponding to the reg. southern early ME. bloke, bloc, < AS. blāc (var. blāc, > ME. bleche, mod. E. bleach¹, adj., also prob. without assimilation ME. *bleke, mod. E. bleach¹: see bleach¹, a., and bleak¹) (= OS. blēk = D. bleek = MLG. blēk = OHG. bleih, MHG. G. bleich = Icel. bleikr), shining, white, pale, < blācan (pret. blāc), shine, gleam: see bleak¹.* 1. Pale; pallid; wan; of a sickly hue, as the complexion; of a pale-green or yellow hue, as vegetation.—2. Yellow, as butter, cheese, etc.—3. Bleak; cold; bare; naked. *Halliwel.* [*North. Eng.*]

blakel, *v. i.* [*ME. blaken, the northern form corresponding to the reg. southern early ME. bloken, < AS. blācian, become pale, < blāc, pale: see blake, a.*] To become pale.

blakeling (blāk'ling), *n.* [*E. dial., < blake, yellow, + -ling¹.*] The yellow bunting. *Halliwel.* [*North. Eng.*]

blamable, blameable (blā'ma-bl), *a.* [*< blame + -able.*] Deserving of blame or censure; faulty; culpable; reprehensible; censurable.

Such feelings, though blamable, were natural and not wholly inexcusable.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.

blamableness, blameableness (blā'ma-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being blamable; culpability; faultiness.

If we are to measure degrees of blameableness, one wrong must be set off against the other.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 450.

blamably, blameably (blā'ma-blī), *adv.* In a blamable manner; culpably.

I . . . took occasion to observe, that the world in general began to be blameably indifferent as to doctrinal matters.

Goldsmith, Vicar, xlv.

blame (blām, *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *blamed*, ppr. *blaming*. [*< ME. blamen = MD. blamen (also blameren, D. blameren), < OF. blasmer, blamer, F. blāmer = Pr. blasmar = OSP. blasmar = It. biasmare, < L.L. blasphemare, speak ill of, blame, also blasphemē, < Gr. βλασφημειν, speak ill, whence the full E. form blasphemē, q. v.* 1. To express disapprobation of; find fault with; censure: opposed to praise or commend.

No lesse is to be blam'd their odd pronouncing of Latine, so that out of England none were able to understand or endure it.

Evelyn, Diary, May 13, 1661.

We blamed him, and with perfect justice and propriety, for saying what he did not mean.

Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Formerly it might be followed by *of*.

Tomoreus he blam'd of inconsiderate rashness.

Kneller, Hist. Turks.

2. To charge; impute as a fault; lay the responsibility of: as, he *blames* the failure on you. [*Colloq.*—3. To bring reproach upon; blemish; injure.

This ill state in which she stood; To which she for his sake had wectingly Now brought herself, and blam'd her noble blood.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 11.

[In such phrases as *he is to blame*, to *blame*, by an old and common construction, has the passive meaning 'to be blamed, blameable.' Compare *a house to let, hire, build; grain ready to cut*, etc.

You were to blame, I must be plain with you.

Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

I was to blame to be so rash; I am sorry.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 4.

In writers of the Elizabethan period it was often written *too blame*, *blame* apparently being mistaken for an adjective.]—**Syn. 1.** To reprove, reproach, chide, upbraid, reprehend. See *decry*.

blame (blām), *n.* [*< ME. blame = MD. blame, D. blaam, < OF. blasme, F. blāme (= Pr. blasme = OSP. Pg. blamo = It. biasimo), < blasmer, v., blame: see blame, r.* 1. An expression of disapproval of something deemed to be wrong; imputation of a fault; censure; reprehension.

Let me bear the blame for ever.

Gen. xliii. 9.

2. That which is deserving of censure or disapprobation; fault; crime; sin.

That we should be holy and without blame before him.

Eph. i. 4.

3. Culpability; responsibility for something that is wrong: as, the *blame* is yours.—4. Hurt; injury.

And [the blow] glauncing downe his shield from blame him fairly blest.

Spenser, F. Q., i. ii. 18.

blameable, blameableness, blameably. See *blamable, blameableness, blamably*.

blameful (blām'fūl), *a.* [*< blame, u., + -ful.*] 1. Meriting blame; reprehensible; faulty; guilty; criminal: as, "blameful things," *Chaucer, Melibeus*.

Thy mother took into her blameful bed Some stern untutor'd churl.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

2. Faultfinding; blaming: as, a *blameful* look or word. *Ruskin.*

blamefully (blām'fūl-i), *adv.* In a blameful manner.

blamefulness (blām'fūl-nes), *n.* [*< blameful + -ness.*] The state of being blameful.

blameless (blām'les), *a.* [*ME. blameles; < blame + -less.*] Not meriting blame or censure; without fault; undeserving of reproof; innocent; guiltless: as, "the blameless Indians," *Thomson, Memory of Lord Talbot*.

We will be blameless of this thine oath.

Josh. ii. 17.

Wearing the white flower of a blameless life.

Tennyson, Ded. of Idylls.

=**Syn.** Faultless, irrepachable, unimpeachable, unsullied, spotless, stainless, unblemished.

blamelessly (blām'les-li), *adv.* In a blameless manner; without fault or crime; innocently.

blamelessness (blām'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being blameless; innocence; purity.

Thy white *blamelessness* accounted blame.
Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

blamer (blā'mér), *n.* One who blames, finds fault, or censures: as, "blamers of the times," *Donne*, To Countess of Bedford, iii.

blameworthiness (blām'wér'nes), *n.* [*blameworthy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being blameworthy; blamableness.

Praise and blame express what actually are, praiseworthiness and blameworthiness what naturally ought to be, the sentiments of other people with regard to our character and conduct.

Adam Smith, *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, iii. 3.
Blame I can bear, though not blameworthiness.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 140.

blameworthy (blām'wér'nes), *a.* [*blameworthy*, < *blame* + *worthy*.] Deserving blame; censurable; culpable; reprehensible.

That the sending of a divorce to her husband was not blameworthy, he affirms, because the man was heinously vicious.
Milton, *Divorce*, ii. 22.

blanc (blangk; *F.* pron. blon), *n.* [*OF. blanc*, a silver coin (see def. 2), < *blanc*, *a.*, white: see *blank*.] 1. A silver coin, weighing about 47



Obverse.



Reverse.

Blanc of Henry VI., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

grains, struck by Henry VI. of England (1422-1461) for his French dominions. Sometimes spelled *blank* or *blanch*.

Have you any money? he answered, Not a *blanc*.

B. Jonson, *Gayton's Fest. Night*.

2. A French silver coin, first issued by Philip of Valois (1328-1350) at the value of 10 deniers, or $\frac{1}{10}$ livre. Under King John the Good (1350-1364) the *blanc* was coined at 5 deniers. Under Charles VI. and



Obverse.



Reverse.

Blanc of Charles VI. of France, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

his successors the *blanc* was worth 10 deniers, and the demi-*blanc* 5 deniers. From Louis XI. to Francis I. a grand *blanc* was issued worth 12 deniers, or $\frac{1}{10}$ livre, and a petit *blanc* of one half that value. After the time of Francis I. the grand *blanc* was no longer coined; but the petit *blanc* was retained as a money of account, and was reckoned at 5 deniers, or $\frac{1}{20}$ livre; it was commonly called simply *blanc*. The *blanc* was coined according to both the *tournois* and the *parisis* systems, the latter coins, like others of the same system, being worth one quarter more than those of the same name in the former system.

3. A white paint, especially for the face.—4. A piece of ware such as is generally decorated, sold or delivered without its decoration. At the Sèvres and other porcelain-factories pieces not quite perfect in shape are sold undecorated, but bearing a special ineffaceable mark, which distinguishes them from those finished in the factory.

5. A rich stock or gravy in which made dishes or entrées are sometimes served.—*Blanc d'argent*, a pigment, the carbonate of lead, or white lead, usually found in commerce in small drops.—*Blanc fixe*, an artificially prepared sulphate of barium, made by dissolving witherite (carbonate of barium) in hydrochloric acid, and precipitating this solution with sulphuric acid. It is met with in commerce in a pulpy state in water, and is used as an adulterant of paper, pigments, etc.

blancard (blang'kârd), *n.* [*F.*, < *blanc*, white (see *blank*), + *-ard*.] A kind of linen cloth manufactured in Normandy: so called because the thread is half blanched before it is woven.

blanch¹ (blanch), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *blench*; < *ME. blanche*, *blanche*, < *OF. blanche*, fem. of *blanc*, white: see *blank*, *a.*] 1. *a.* 1. White; pale.—2. *a.* Same as *blench*².—*Blanch farm*. See *blanch-farm*.—*Blanch fever* (*F.* *fièvre blanch*), the agues wherewith maldens that have the green-sickness be troubled. (*Cotgrave*), literally, pale fever; hence, to have the *blanch fever* is either to be in love or to be sick with wantonness.

And son, thou seydest hadde a *blanche fevere*,
And preydest God he sholde nevere kevere.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, i. 916.

Blanch lion, anciently, the title of one of the pursuivants of arms.

II. *n.* 1. Same as *blanc*, 3.—2. A white spot on the skin.—3. In mining, a piece of ore found isolated in the hard rock. *R. Hunt*, [Eng.]

blanch¹ (blanch), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *blaunch*; < *ME. blaunchen*, *blanchen*, < *OF. blanchir* (*F. blanchir*), < *blanc* (> *ME. blank*, *blanch*), white: see *blank*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To make white; whiten by depriving of color; render colorless: as, to *blanch* linen.—2. In hort., to whiten or prevent from becoming green by excluding the light: a process applied to the stems or leaves of plants, such as celery, lettuce, sea-kale, etc. It is done by banking up earth about the stems of the plants, tying the leaves together to keep the inner ones from the light, or covering with pots, boxes, or the like. 3. To make pale, as with sickness, fear, cold, etc.

Keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,

When mine are *blanch'd* with fear.

Shak., *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

4. Figuratively, to give a fair appearance to, as an immoral act; palliate; slur; pass over.

They extoll Constantine because he extol'd them; as our homebred Monks in their Histories *blanch* the Kings their Benefactors, and brand those that went about to be their Correctors.
Milton, *Ref. in Eng.*, i.

Blanch over the blackest and most absurd things.

Tillotson, *Works*, I. 30.

5. In *cooking*, to soak (as meat or vegetables) in hot water, or to scald by a short, rapid boiling, for the purpose of producing firmness or whiteness.—6. In the arts, to whiten or make lustrous (as metals) by acids or other means; also, to cover with a thin coating of tin.—To *blanch almonds*, to deprive them of their skins by immersion in hot water and a little friction, after their shells have been removed.

One word more, and I'll *blanch* thee like an almond.

Fletcher, *Wife for a Month*, i. 2.

=*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Etiolate*, etc. See *whiten*.

II. *intrans.* To become white; turn pale.

The ripple would hardly *blanch* into spray

At the feet of the cliff. *Tennyson*, *The Wreck*.

Drew his toil-worn sleeve across

To brush the manly tear

From cheeks that never changed in woe,

And never *blanch'd* in fear.

O. W. Holmes, *Pilgrim's Vision*.

blanch² (blanch), *v.* [A corruption of *blench*¹, simulating *blanch*¹, turn pale: see *blench*¹.] 1. *trans.* To shun or avoid, as from fear; evade.

The judges . . . thought it . . . dangerous . . . to admit its ands to qualify the words of treason, whereby every man might express his malice and *blanch* his danger.
Bacon, *Hen. VII.*, p. 134.

By whose importunite was the saile slacken'd in the first encounter with the Dutch, or whether I am to *blanch* this particular?
Feebyn, *To my Lord Treasurer*.

II. *intrans.* To shrink; shift; equivocate.

Books will speak plain when counsellors *blanch*.

Bacon, *Of Counsel*.

blanched (blancht), *p. a.* Whitened; deprived of color; bleached.

And still she slept an azure-lidded sleep,

In *blanched* linen, smooth, and lavender'd.

Keats, *Eve of St. Agnes*, xxx.

Specifically applied to coins and silver articles containing copper which have been submitted to the action of hot dilute sulphuric acid, to dissolve a part of the copper of the alloy on the surface, and leave a film or coating richer in silver.—*Blanched copper*, an alloy of copper and arsenic, in about the proportion of 10 of the former to 1 of the latter. It is used for clock-dials and thermometer- and barometer-scales. It is prepared by heating copper clippings with white arsenic (arsenious acid), arranged in alternate layers and covered with common salt, in an earthen crucible.

blancher¹ (blān'chèr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blauncher*, < *ME. blancher*; < *blanch*¹ + *-er*.] One who *blanches* or whitens, in any sense of the verb *blanch*¹.

blancher² (blān'chèr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blauncher*, *blawnsher*, etc.; < *blanch*² (= *blench*¹) + *-er*.] 1. One who turns aside or causes to turn aside; a perverter.

These *blanchers* will be ready to whisper the king in the ear, and to tell him that this abuse is but a small matter.
Latimer, *Sermon of the Plough*.

2. One stationed for the purpose of turning game in some direction; a sewel (which see).

Zelmane was like one that stood in a tree waiting a good occasion to shoot, and Gynecia a *blancher* which kept the dearest deer from her. *Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, i.

And there we found one Mr. Greenfield, a gentleman of Buckinghamshire, gathering up part of the said books' leaves (as he said), therewith to make him sewels or *blawnshers* to keep the deer within the wood, thereby to have the better cry with his hounds.
Lawton, in *R. W. Dixon's Hist. Ch. of Eng.*, iv.

3. One who starts or balks at anything. *N. E. D.* **blanch-farm**, **blanch-ferm**, *n.* [*OF. blancher ferme*, lit. white rent: see *blanch*¹, *a.*, and

farm.] Rent paid in silver instead of in service or produce; also, a kind of nominal quit-rent, paid with a small piece of silver or otherwise. Also written *blench-farm*, *blench-ferm*, and *blench-firm*.

blanch-holding (blānch'hōl'ding), *n.* A Scotch tenure by which the tenant is bound to pay only a nominal or trifling yearly duty to his superior, as an acknowledgment of his right, and only if demanded. Also written *blench-holding*.

blanchimeter (blān-chim'e-tèr), *n.* [*Irreg.* < *blanch* + *meter*. Cf. *altimeter*.] An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of oxymuriate (chloride) of lime and potash.

blanching (blān'ching), *n.* The act of rendering blanched or white; specifically, any process applied to silver or other metals to impart whiteness and luster.

blanching-liquor (blān'ching-lik'qr), *n.* The solution of chlorid of lime used for bleaching. Also called *bleaching-liquid*.

blanck, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *blank*. **blanc-mange**, **blanc-manger** (blā-monzh', -mon-zhā'), *n.* [The present spelling and pron. imitate the mod. *F.* Also written *blumange*, *blumange*, *blumange*, *blumange*, according to the current pronunciation; early mod. E. also *blawc-manger*, *blawmanger*, etc.; < *ME. blamanger*, *blawmanger*, *blawmanger*, *blawmanger*, *blawmanger*, etc., a preparation of different kinds; < *OF. (and F.) blanc-manger* (= *Sp. manjar blanco*), lit. white food, < *blanc*, white, + *manger*, eating, prop. inf., eat: see *blank* and *manger*.] In *cooking*, a name of different preparations of the consistency of jelly, variously composed of dissolved isinglass, arrow-root, corn-starch, etc., with milk and flavoring substances. It is frequently made from a marine alga, *Chondrus crispus*, called Irish moss, which is common on the coasts of Europe and North America. The *blanc-manger* mentioned by Chaucer in the General Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, l. 387, was apparently a compound made of capon minced with flour, sugar, and cream.

blanco (blang'kō), *n.* [*Sp.*, < *blanco*, *a.*, white: see *blank*.] A grade of cochineal-bugs, often called silver-whites, from their peculiar lustrous appearance, in distinction from the black bugs or zacatillas. They are picked into bags and immediately dried in a stove, while the others are first thrown into hot water.

bland¹, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. (*Se.*), < *ME. blanden*, *blonden*, < *AS. blandan* (pret. *bleōnd*, pp. *blanden*) = *OS. blandan* = *OHG. blantan* = *Icel. blanda* = *Sw. blanda* = *Dan. blande* = *Goth. blandan* (redupl. verb, pret. *baibland*, pp. *blandans*), mix; rare in *AS.*, and in later use superseded by *blend*¹, *q. v.*] To mix; blend.

bland² (bland), *n.* [(1) *ME.*, < *AS. bland* (= *Icel. bland*), mixture (*Icel. i bland*, in union, together), < *blandan*, mix; (2) < *Icel. blanda*, a mixture of liquids, esp. of hot whey with water, < *blanda* = *AS. blandan*, mix, blend: see *blend*¹, *v.*] 1. Mixture; union.—2. An agreeable summer beverage prepared from the whey of churned milk, common among the inhabitants of the Shetland islands.—In *bland*¹, together; blended.

bland² (bland), *a.* [*L. blandus*, caressing, soft, agreeable, flattering, perhaps orig. **mlan-dus*, akin to *mollis*, mild, *Skt. mṛidh*, *Gr. μῆλιχος*, *E. mild*, etc.: see *mild*, *moll*.] 1. Mild; soft; gentle; balmy.

Exhilarating vapour bland. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ix. 1047.

The weather . . . being for the most part of a bland and equal temperature. *Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, i. 14.

2. Affable; suave; soothing; kindly: as, "bland words," *Milton*, *P. L.*, ix. 855.

His manners were gentle, complying, and bland.

Goldsmith, *Retaliation*, l. 140.

Bland the smile that like a wrinkling wind

On glassy water drove his cheek in lines.

Tennyson, *Princess*, i.

3. Mild; free from irritating qualities: said of certain medicines: as, bland oils.—4. Not stimulating: said of food.=*Syn.* *Mild*, etc. See *gentle*.

bland², *v. t.* [Early mod. E. (*Se.*), < *ME. blanden*, *blonden*, *blanden* = *MD. blanden*, < *OF. blandir* (> also *E. blandish*, *q. v.*), < *L. blandir*, flatter, caress: see *blandish*.] To flatter; blandish.

blandation (blān-dā'shon), *n.* [*L.* as if **blandatio*(*n*), equiv. to *blanditia*, < *blandiri*, pp. *blanditus*, flatter: see *blandish*.] A piece of flattery; blandishment. *Camden*.

blandiloquence (blān-dil'ō-kwens), *n.* [*L. blandiloquentia*, < *blandiloquen*(*t*)*s*, speaking

flatteringly, < *blandus*, flattering, + *loquen(-t)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] Fair, mild, or flattering speech; courteous language; compliment. [Rare.]

blandiment (blan'di-ment), *n.* [= Sp. *blan-dimiento* = It. *blandimento*, < L. *blandimentum*, < *blandiri*, flatter: see *blandish*.] Blandishment; allurements; enticement.

Allure no man with suasions and blandiments.
Bp. Burnet, Injunctions to the Monasteries, [temp. Hen. VIII., I., App.]

blandish (blan'dish), *v.* [*< ME. blaundishen, blandiscen, < OF. blandiss-, stem of certain parts of blandir = Pr. Sp. blandir = It. blandire, < L. blandiri, flatter, caress, < blandus, caressing, gentle, bland: see bland², a.] I. trans. 1. To flatter; caress; coax or cajole with complaisant speech or caressing act.—2. To render pleasing, alluring, or enticing.*

In former days a country life,
For so time-honoured poets sang,
Free from anxiety and strife,
Was blandish'd by perpetual spring.
J. G. Cooper, Retreat of Aristippus, Ep. i.

3. To offer or bestow blandly or caressingly; as, to *blandish* words or favors. [Rare and archaic in all uses.]

II. † intrans. To assume a caressing or blandishing manner.

How she blandishing
By Dunsmore drives along.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xlii. 318.

blandished (blan'disht), *p. a.* Invested with flattery, cajolery, or blandishment.

Mustering all her wiles,
With blandish'd parlies, feminine assaults.
Milton, S. A., I. 493.

blandisher (blan'dish-er), *n.* One who blandishes; a flatterer.

blandishing (blan'dish-ing), *n.* [*< ME. blandisunge; verbal n. of blandish.*] Blandishment.

Double-hearted friends, whose blandishings
Tickle our ears, but sting our bosoms.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, vi. 3.

blandishing (blan'dish-ing), *a.* [*< ME. blaundysching; ppr. of blandish.*] Mild; soothing.

The sea hath eke his ryght to be sometime calm and
blaudysching with smothre water.
Chaucer, Boethius, ii., prose 2.

blandishment (blan'dish-ment), *n.* [*< OF. blandissement, < blandir: see blandish and -ment.*]

1. Speech or action expressive of affection or kindness, and tending to win the heart; an artful caress; flattering attention; cajolery; endearment.

As thus he spake, each bird and beast beheld
Approaching two and two; these cowering low
With blandishment: each bird stoop'd on his wing.
Milton, P. L., viii. 351.

Blandishments will not fascinate us.
D. Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill.

2. Something bland or pleasing; that which pleases or allures.

The rose yields her sweete blandishment.
Habington, Castara, li.
The blandishments of early friendships.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 5.

blandly (bland'li), *adv.* In a bland manner; with suavity; mildly; gently.

blandness (bland'nes), *n.* [*< bland + -ness.*] The state or quality of being bland; mildness; gentleness; soothingness.

Envy was disarmed by the blandness of Albemarle's temper.
Macaulay, Dist. Eng., xxlii.

blandurilla (blan-dū-ril'ē), *n.* [*[Sp., dim. of blandura, softness, a white paint used by women, < blando, soft, bland, < L. blandus: see bland², a.] A fine soft pomatum made in Spain.*]

blank (blangk), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. also *blanc*, *blank*; < ME. *blank*, fem. *blanche* (see *blanch¹*, *a.*), < OF. *blanc*, fem. *blanche*, white (= Pr. *blanc* = Sp. *blanco* = Pg. *branco* = It. *bianco*; ML. *biancus*), < OHG. *blanch*, MHG. *blanc*, G. *blank*, shining, bright (= MLG. *blank* = D. *blank* = Sw. *blanc*, shining, = AS. **blanc*, only in poet. deriv. *blanca*, a white or gray horse, ME. *blanke*, *blonke*, Sc. *blunk*; cf. Icel. *blakkr*, poet., a horse, steed); usually referred to a Teut. verb **blinkan* (pret. **blank*), shine, which, however, is not found in the older tongues: see *blink*. In the sense of a coin (II., 7, 8), OF. *blanc*, MLG. *blank*, MD. *blanche* (ML. *blanca*), orig. with ref. to the color of silver.] I. *a.* 1. White or pale: as, "the *blanc* moon," Milton, P. L., x. 636.

Blank as death in marble. Tennyson, Princess, i.

2. Pale from fear or terror; hence, dispirited; dejected; confounded; confused.

Adam, soon as he heard
The fatal trespass done by Eve, amazed,
Astonied stood and blank. Milton, P. L., ix. 890.
Th' old woman wox half *blank* those words to heare.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 17.

3. Empty or unoccupied; void; bare.

So blacken'd all her world in secret, *blank*
And waste it seem'd and vain.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

Now slowly falls the dull *blank* night.
Bryant, Raln-Dream.

Specifically — (a) Free from written or printed characters; not written upon: as, a *blank* book; *blank* paper; *blank* spaces. (b) Not filled up: applied to legal, banking, commercial, or other forms: as, a *blank* check or order; a *blank* ballot; a *blank* bond. (c) Of uniform surface; unrelieved or unbroken by ornament or opening: as, a *blank* wall. (d) Empty of results, of interest, etc.: as, a *blank* outlook for the future.

4. Without contents; especially, wanting some part necessary to completeness: as, *blank* cartridges, that is, cartridges containing powder but no ball.—5. Vacant in expression; exhibiting perplexity, real or feigned; nonplussed; disconcerted.

Never be *blank*, Alonso,
Because this fellow has outstript thy fortune.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, ii. 2.

The damsell of Burgundie, at sight of her own letter,
was soon *blank*, and more ingeniously then to stand out-
facing.
Milton, Elkonoelastes, xxi.

6. Complete; utter; unmitigated: as, "blank stupidity," Percival.

All but the suffering heart was dead
For him abandoned to *blank* awe,
To vacancy, and horror strong.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, vi.

7. Unrimed: applied to verse, particularly to the heroic verse of five feet without rime, such as that commonly adopted in English dramatic and epic poetry.—*Blank bar, bond, cartridge, charter, door, flange, indorsement, wheel*, etc. See the nouns.

II. n. 1. Any void space or vacant surface; a space from which something is absent or omitted; a void; a vacancy: as, a *blank* in one's memory; to leave *blanks* in writing.

I cannot write a paper full as I used to do, and yet I
will not forgive a *blank* of half an inch from you. Swift.

From the cheerful ways of men
Cut off, and for the book of knowledge fair
Presented with a universal *blank*
Of nature's works, to me expunged and ras'd.
Milton, P. L., iii. 48.

2. A piece of paper prepared for some special use, but without writing or printed matter on it.

The freemen signified their approbation by an inscribed
vote, and their dissent by a *blank*. Palfrey.

3. A form or document containing blank spaces; a document remaining incomplete till something essential is filled in.

And daily new exactions are devis'd —
As *blanks*, benevolences, and I wot not what.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

4. In parliamentary usage, provisional words printed in italics in a bill, the final form of which is to be settled in committee.—5. A ticket in a lottery on which no prize is indicated; a lot by which nothing is gained.

In a lottery where there are (at the lowest computation)
ten thousand *blanks* to a prize, it is the most prudent
choice not to venture.
Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, Jan. 28, 1753.

6. In archery, the white mark in the center of a butt or target at which an arrow is aimed; hence (archaically), the object toward which anything is directed; aim; target.

As level as the cannon to his *blank*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 1.
Let me still remain
The true *blank* of thine eye.
Shak., Lear, i. 1.

Quite beyond my arm, out of the *blank*
And level of my brain. Shak., W. T., ii. 3.

7. Same as *blanc*, 1.—8. A small copper coin formerly current in France.

Refuse not a *marvedi*, a *blank*.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

9. A piece of metal prepared to be formed into some finished object by a further operation: as, a *blank* for a file or a screw; specifically, in coining, a plate or piece of gold or silver, cut and shaped, but not stamped.—10. A blank verse.

Five lines of that number,
Such pretty, begging *blanks*.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 2.

11. † A weight, equal to $\frac{25}{100}$ of a grain.

blank (blangk), *v. t.* [*< blank, a.*] 1. To make blank; make white or pale; blanch.

Blount arose and left the hall, while Raleigh looked
after him with an expression that *blanked* for a moment
his bold and animated countenance.
Scott, Kenilworth, I. xvii.

2. To confuse; put out of countenance; disconcert; nonplus.

Despoil him, . . .
And with confusion *blank* his worshippers.
Milton, S. A., I. 471.

3. To frustrate; make void; bring to naught.

All former purposes were *blanked*.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

4. A common euphemistic substitute for *damn*, referring to the blank or dash which is commonly substituted in printing for that word when it is used as a profane expression. [Slang.]

blank-book (blangk'būk), *n.* A book of ruled or unruled writing-paper for accounts, memoranda, etc.

blanket (blangk'ket), *n.* [*< ME. blanket, blonket, < OF. blanket (F. *blanchet*, ML. *blanketus, blanchetus*), also fem. *blankete, blanquette*, dim. of *blanc*, white: see *blank, a.*] 1. A coarse woolen fabric, white or undyed, used for clothing.—2. A large oblong piece of soft, loosely woven woolen cloth, used for the sake of its warmth as a bed-covering, or (usually) made of coarser material and closer texture) as a covering for a horse when standing or exposed to cold, and sometimes worn as a garment, especially among rude or uncivilized people.—3. In printing, a sheet of woolen cloth, white baize, or rubber, laid between the outer and inner tympan of a hand-press, or on a machine-cylinder, to moderate and equalize the pressure on the type.—4. In cloth-printing, the cover of the printing-table.—5. Same as *blanquette*, 4.—6. In paper-making, an endless felt upon which the pulp is laid.—A *wet blanket*, one who or that which damps, depresses, or disappoints any hope, expectation, or enjoyment.*

"But," said the chairman, and that "but" was the usual *wet blanket*.
Dickens.

Born on the wrong side of the *blanket*, of illegitimate birth.

blanket (blangk'ket), *v. t.* [*< blanket, n.*] 1. To cover with a blanket or as with a blanket: as, to *blanket* a horse.

I'll . . . *blanket* my loins. Shak., Lear, ii. 3.

Blanketted like a dog,
And like a cut-purse whipt.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, iv. 5.

The importance of the *blanketing* action of our atmospheric constituents has been in no way over-stated.
Science, V. 450.

2. To toss in a blanket by way of punishment or practical joke.

We'll have our men *blanket* 'em if the hall.
B. Jonson, Epicoene, v. 4.

3. To take the wind out of the sails of, as the sails of one vessel when it is passing close to windward of another.

If's helmman will be apt to sail his boat as close to the
wind as possible, and try to "claw to windward," and
prevent A from *blanketing* him.
Quadrant, Boat Saller's Manual, p. 135.

blanket-bar (blangk'ket-bär), *n.* An iron bar used to keep the blanket of a printing-press in place.

blanket-clause (blangk'ket-klāz), *n.* A general or indefinite clause framed so as to provide for a number of contingencies.

Suitable annual appropriations . . . require no *blanket-clause* to justify or cover them.
Report of Sec. U. S. Treasury, 1886, I. xlii.

blanket-deposit (blangk'ket-dē-pōz'it), *n.* The name given in some parts of the Cordilleran mining region, especially in Colorado and Utah, to deposits of ore occurring in a form having some of the characters of those elsewhere designated as *flat sheets, bedded veins, beds*, or *flat masses*. They are frequently intercalated between rocks of different lithological character and origin, in which case they partake of the nature of contact-deposits. The occurrences of ore at Leadville are of this nature.

blanketeer (blangk'-ket-ēr'), *n.* [*< blanket + -eer.*] 1. One who tosses in a blanket.—2. One of the radical reformers of Lancashire who, on March 10th, 1817, at a meeting in St. Peter's Fields, Manchester, decided to march to London with a petition for parliamentary reform, each man having a rug or blanket strapped on his shoulder, so that he might bivouac on the road if necessary.

blanketeer (blangk'-ket-ēr'), *v. i.* [*< blanketeer, n.*] To act as a blanketeer.

This epistle awaited her at Beamish's Inn on returning
from her *blanketeering* adventure.
The Husband Hunter (1830), iii. 230. (N. and Q.,
7th ser., II. 8.)

blanketing (blangk'ket-ing), *n.* 1. Coarse woolen cloth of which blankets are made.—2. A supply or quantity of blankets.—3. The

process of obtaining gold by collecting it as it comes from the stamps on a blanket or in a blanket-sluice.—4. *pl.* The gold so obtained.—5. The operation of tossing in a blanket as a punishment or a joke.

That affair of the *blanketing* happened to thee for the fault thou wast guilty of.

Smollett, tr. of *Don Quixote*, iii. 5.

blanket-leaf (blang'ket-léf), *n.* The common mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

blanket-mortgage (blang'ket-môr'gēj), *n.* A mortgage intended to cover an aggregation of property, or secure or provide for indebtedness previously existing in various forms.

blanket-sheet (blang'ket-shēt), *n.* A large newspaper in folio form. *Amer. Bookmaker*.

blanket-sluice (blang'ket-slōs), *n.* In *mining* and *metal.*, a long trough or sluice in which blankets are laid for the purpose of collecting the particles of gold or amalgam which pass over them as the material flows from under the stamps.

blankillo (blang-kil'ō), *n.* Same as *blanquillo*, 1.

blanking-press (blang'king-pres), *n.* A stamping-press used to cut out blanks.

blankly (blangk'li), *adv.* 1. In a blank or vacant manner; vacuously; aimlessly.—2. Directly; point-blank; flatly; utterly.

We in short *blankly* deny the possibility of loss.

Portnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 540.

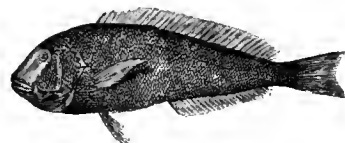
blankness (blangk'nes), *n.* [*blank* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being blank.

There was nothing external by which he [Casanbon] could account for a certain *blankness* of sensibility which came over him just when his expected gladness should have been most lively. *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, I. 94.

Blanquefort (blonk'fört), *n.* [*F. Blanquefort*, a town in Gironde, France.] A red wine grown in the department of Gironde in France.

blanquette (blou'ket'), *n.* [*F.*, dim. of *blanc*, white. Cf. *blanket*.] 1. In *cooking*, a white fricassee; also, a minced dish, as of cold veal.—2. A kind of crude soda, obtained at Aigues-Mortes, in France, by the incineration of *Salsola Tragus* and *S. Kali*.—3. A kind of white sparkling wine made in southern France, often called *blanquette de Limoux*.—4. A large variety of pear. Also written *blanket*.

blanquil (bläng-kē'l'), *n.* Same as *blanquillo*.
blanquillo (bläng-kē'lyō), *n.* [*Sp.*, a small coin, < *blanquillo*, whitish, dim. of *blanco*, white: see *blanc*, *a.*] 1. A small copper coin equivalent to about 6 centimes, or a little over 1 cent, current in Morocco and on the Barbary coast. Also *blankillo*.—2. A name of a fish of the



Blanquillo (*Caulolatilus microps*).

genus *Caulolatilus* and family *Latilidae*, such as *C. chrysops*, *C. microps*, or *C. princeps*. *C. microps* is of moderately elongate form, and has 7 dorsal spines and 25 rays, is of a reddish color marked with yellow, and has a yellow band below the eyes and a dark axillary blotch. It inhabits the Caribbean sea and the southern coasts of Florida, and is esteemed for the table. *C. princeps* is a closely related species, olivaceous with bluish reflections, occurring along the southern Californian coast, where it is known as *blanquillo* and *whitefish*.

Blaps (blaps), *n.* [*NL.*] A genus of beetles, generally referred to the family *Tenebrionidae*, but by some taken as the type of a family *Blapsidae*. *Blaps mortisaga* is a common European species, called churchyard beetle in Great Britain; *B. mucronata* is found in kitchens and cellars; *B. sulcata* is dressed with butter and eaten by Egyptian women to make them grow fat.

Blapsidae (blap'si-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Blaps* + *-idae*.] A family of atracheate heteromorous beetles, generally merged in *Tenebrionidae*, comprising nocturnal black-beetles of moderate size, the wings of which are generally obsolete and the elytra fused together. They frequent damp places, and when seized discharge in self-defense a liquid of a peculiar and penetrating odor.

blare (blär), *v.*; pret. *blared*, ppr. *blaring*. [*Sc.* also *blair*, early mod. *E. blar* (*Sc. bleir*); < late *ME. bleren*, earlier *bloren* (see *blore*), and prob. **blaren*, cry, weep, = *MD. blaren*, *blaren*, low, bleat, = *MLG. blarren*, *LG. blarren*, *blaren* =



Churchyard Beetle (*Blaps mortisaga*), about natural size.

MHG. blären, *blarren*, cry aloud, bleat, *G. blarren*, *blarren*, *plarren*, roar, bellow, bleat, *blare*; prob. an imitative word.] *I. intrans.* 1. To roar; bellow; cry; low. [*Now chiefly prov. Eng.*]—2. To give forth a loud sound like a trumpet; give out a brazen sound; bellow.

Warble, O bugle, and trumpet *blare*.

Tennyson, *Welcome to Alexandra*.

II. trans. To sound loudly; proclaim noisily.

And such a tongue

To *blare* its own interpretation.

Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

blare¹ (blär), *n.* [*< blare*¹, *v.*] 1. A roaring; loud or bellowing noise.

Whitman . . . sang the *blare* and brawn that he found in the streets. *Stedman*, *Poets of America*, p. 355.

2. Sound like that of a trumpet.

And his ears are stunned with the thunder's *blare*.

J. R. Drake, *Culprit Fay*.

With *blare* of bugle, clamor of men,

Roll of cannon and clash of arms.

Tennyson, *Duke of Wellington*.

3. The bleat of a sheep, the bellowing of a calf, or the weeping of a child. [*Prov. Eng.*]

blare² (blär), *n.* [*Origin unknown.*] *Naut.*, a paste of hair and tar used for calking the seams of boats.

blare³ (blär), *n.* [*Swiss.*] A petty copper coin, of about the value of 2 cents, struck at Bern, Switzerland.

Blarina (bla-ri'nä), *n.* [*NL.*; a nonsense-name.] A genus of American shrews, with 32 or 30 colored teeth, concealed ears, and short tail. It is the short-tailed mole-shrew of North America,



Mole-shrew (*Blarina brevicauda*).

of which there are several species, of two subgenera, *Blarina* proper, with 32 teeth, and *Soriciscus*, with 30 teeth. The best-known is *B. brevicauda*, the common mole-shrew of the United States, one of the largest of the family *Soricidae*.

blarney (blär'ni), *n.* [*Popularly* referred to *Castle Blarney*, near Cork in Ireland, in the wall of which is a stone (the "Blarney stone") said to endow those who kiss it with unusual facility and unscrupulousness in the use of flattery and compliment.] Exceedingly complimentary language; flattery; smooth, wheedling talk; pleasing cajolery.

The *blarney* 'a so great a deceiver.

S. Lover.

Madame de Staël was regretting to Lord Castlereagh that there was no word in the English language which answered to their "Sentiment." "No," he said, "there is no English word, but the Irish have one that corresponds exactly,—*blarney*!" *Caroline Fox*, *Journal*, p. 121.

blarney (blär'ni), *v. t.* [*< blarney*, *n.*] To talk over or beguile by wheedling speeches; flatter; humbug with agreeable talk.

The General has yet to learn that my father's countrymen (I have ever felt proud of my descent from an Irishman), though they sometimes do *blarney* others, are yet hard to be *blarneyed* themselves.

J. Buchanan, in *Curtis*, II. 63.

blast, *n.* [*Invented* by Van Helmont (1577-1644). Cf. *gas*.] A subtle kind of matter supposed by Van Helmont, a Dutch mystic philosopher, to be radiated from the stars and to produce effects opposite to those of heat.

blasé (bla-zā'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *blaser*, cloy, satiate, blunt, of uncertain origin.] Exhausted by enjoyment, especially by sensuous pleasures; having the healthy energies exhausted; weary and disgusted with life.

blash (blash), *v. t.* [*An imitative word*, assimilated to *plash*, *splash*, *dash*, *flash*, etc.] 1. To dash or splash with a quantity of liquid; drench.—2. To pour in suddenly and in great quantity. [*Scotch* and *North. Eng.*]

blash (blash), *n.* [*< blash*, *v.*] 1. A dash or splash, as of rain falling in sheets.

A snow storm came down frae the mountains, . . . noo a whirl, and noo a *blash*.

J. Wilson, *Noctes Ambrosae*.

2. A quantity of thin, watery stuff, especially an excessive quantity: as, a *blash* of tea.—3. A broad blaze or flare.

[*Prov. Eng.* and *Scotch.*]

Blash-boggart, a goblin who appears and disappears in a flash. See *boggart*¹. [*Scotch.*]

blashy (blash'i), *a.* [*< blash* + *-y*.] 1. Characterized by sudden drenching showers; delug-

ing; wet: as, *blashy* weather; *blashy* walking.—2. Thin; weak; watery; of poor quality: applied to food or drink.

[*Prov. Eng.* and *Scotch.*]

blasphemator (bläs-fē'ma-tō-ri), *a.* [*< blasphemē* + *-ator*. Cf. *LL. blasphemator*, a blasphemer.] Blasphemous.

blasphemer (bläs'fēm), *a.* and *n.* 1. [*ME.*, also *blasfeme*, < *OF. blasfeme* (mod. *F. blasphème*), < *ML. blasphemus*, *LL. blasphemus*, < *Gr. βλάσφημος*, evil-speaking, < *βλασ-*, prob. for *βλαψ-* (cf. *βλάψω*, damage, injury, harm) (< *βλάπτω*, damage, harm, injure), + *φήμη*, speech (= *L. fama*, fame), < *φάμαι* = *L. fari*, speak.] *I. a.* Blasphemous.

II. n. A blasphemer. *Wyclif*.

blaspheme (bläs'fēm), *v.* 2. [*ME. blasphemē*, *blasfeme*, < *OF. blasfeme*, *blaspheme*, mod. *F. blasphème* = *Pr. blasphemē*, < *LL. blasphemia* (ML. also *blasfemia*), < *Gr. βλάσφημία*, evil-speaking, < *βλάσφημος*, evil-speaking: see *blaspheme*, *a.* From the same source, through the vernacular *OF. blasmer*, comes *E. blame*, *v.*, q. v.] *I. trans.* 1. To speak impiously or irreverently of (God or sacred things). See *blasphemy*.

In *blasfeme* of this goddis.

Chaucer, *Envoy to Scogan*, I. 15.

blaspheme (bläs'fēm'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *blasphemed*, ppr. *blaspheming*. [*< ME. blasphemē*, < *OF. blasfemer*, mod. *F. blasphémer* = *Pr. Sp. blasfemar* = *Pg. blasfemar* = *Oit. blasfemare* (mod. *It. blasfemare*, *bestemmire*), < *LL. blasphemare*, < *Gr. βλάσφημειν*, speak evil of, < *βλάσφημος*, evil-speaking: see *blaspheme*, *a.* From the same verb, through the vernacular *OF. blasmer*, comes *E. blame*, *v.*, q. v.] *I. trans.* 1. To speak impiously or irreverently of (God or sacred things). See *blasphemy*.

Thou didst *blaspheme* God and the king. *I Ki.* xxi. 10.

O God, how long shall the adversary reproach? shall the enemy *blaspheme* thy name for ever? *Ps.* lxxiv. 10.

So should thy goodness and thy greatness both

Be questioned and *blasphemed* without defence.

Milton, *P. L.*, iii. 166.

2. To speak evil of; utter abuse or calumny against; speak reproachfully of.

You do *blaspheme* the good, in mocking me.

Shak., *Al. for M.*, I. 5.

II. intrans. 1. To utter blasphemy; use profane or impious words; talk profanely or disrespectfully of God or of sacred things: followed by *against*.

He that shall *blaspheme against* the Holy Ghost hath never forgiveness. *Mark* iii. 29.

2. To rail; utter abusive words. *Greene*. [*Rare.*]

blasphemer (bläs'fē'mēr), *n.* [*< ME. blasfemere*, < *blasfemen*, *blaspheme*.] One who blasphemes; one who speaks of God or of religion in impious and irreverent terms.

Must . . . each *blasphemer* quite escape the rod,

Because the insult's not on man but God?

Pope, *Epil. to Satires*, ii. 195.

blasphemess (bläs'fē'mēr-es), *n.* [*< blasphemē* + *-ess*.] A female blasphemer. [*Rare.*]

A diabolical *blasphemess* of God.

Hall, *Hen. VI.*, an. 9.

blasphemous (bläs'fē-mus), *a.* [*< LL. blasphemus* (ML. also *blasfēmus*, > *ME. blasfeme*, *blaspheming*, a blasphemer), < *Gr. βλάσφημος*, evil-speaking: see *blaspheme*, *a.*] 1. Uttering, containing, or exhibiting blasphemy; impiously irreverent toward God or sacred things: as, "*blasphemous* publications," *Bp. Porteus*, *Lectures*, I. i.

We have heard him speak *blasphemous* words against Moses and against God. *Acts* vi. 11.

Mythologies ill understood at first, then perverted into feeble sensualities, take the place of representations of Christian subjects, which had become *blasphemous* under the treatment of men like the Caracci. *Ruskin*.

[Formerly accented on the second syllable, as below.

Oh argument *blasphemous*, false, and proud!

Milton, *P. L.*, v. 800.]

2. Abusive; defamatory; railing.

blasphemously (bläs'fē-mus-li), *adv.* Impiously; profanely.

Terribly curseth and *blasphemously* sweareth he never committed any such act. *Stowe*, *Queen Mary*, an. 1557.

blasphemy (bläs'fē-mi), *n.*; pl. *blasphemies* (-miz). [*< ME. blasfemie* = *Sp. blasfemia* = *Pg. blasfemia* = *Oit. blasfemia*, < *LL. blasphemia*, < *Gr. βλάσφημία*, < *βλάσφημος*: see *blaspheme*, *a.*, *blaspheme*, *n.*] 1. In Old Testament usage, any attempt to diminish the reverence with which Jehovah's name was invested as the Sovereign King of the Jews, or to turn the hearts of the people from their complete allegiance to him.

It was a crime answering to treason in our own time, and was carefully defined and rigorously punished by the Mosaic laws. It was of this crime that Jesus was accused, and for it condemned, because he assumed the divine character and accepted divine honors.

For a good work we stone thee not, but for blasphemy; and because that thou, being a man, makest thyself God. John x. 33.

Hence—2. Any impious or profane speaking of God or of sacred things; reproachful, contemptuous, or irreverent words uttered impiously against God or religion.

Blasphemy is an injury offered to God, by denying that which is due and belonging to him, or attributing to him that which is not agreeable to his nature. Linwood.

Blasphemy cognizable by common law is described by Blackstone to be "denying the being or providence of God, contumelious reproaches of our Saviour Christ, profane scoffing at the Holy Scripture, or exposing it to contempt or ridicule"; by Kent as "maliciously reviling God or religion"; and by Chief Justice Lemuel Shaw as "speaking evil of the Deity with an impious purpose to derogate from the Divine Majesty, and to alienate the minds of others from the love and reverence of God." Blasphemy is punished as a crime or a misdemeanor by the laws of many nations. In the Roman Catholic Church, language irreverent toward the Virgin Mary and the saints is also held to be blasphemy.

3. Evil speaking or abusive language against anything held sacred: as, "blasphemy against learning," Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. (Latham).—4. An indecent or scurrilous utterance, as distinguished from fair and respectful discussion; grossly irreverent or outrageous language.

That in the captain's but a choleric word,
Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

5†. A blasphemer; a blasphemous person. [Rare.]

Now, blasphemy,
That swear'st grace o'erboard, not an oath on shore.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

=Syn. Blasphemy, Profanity, agree in expressing the irreverent use of words, but the former is the stronger, and the latter the wider. Profanity is language irreverent toward God or holy things, covering especially all oaths that, literally interpreted, treat lightly the attributes or acts of God. Blasphemy is generally more direct, intentional, and defiant in its implety, and is directed toward the most sacred things in religion.

And he [the dragon] opened his mouth in blasphemy against God, to blaspheme his name, and his tabernacle, and them that dwell in heaven. Rev. xiii. 6.

If indecency and profanity, inspired by "potations pottle-deep," were heard anywhere with peculiar emphasis and shameless vociferation, it was at the board of England's prime minister (Sir Robert Walpole).

Whipple, H. Fielding.

blast (blást), *n.* [*<* ME. *blast*, *blest*, *<* AS. *blāst* (= OHG. *blāst*, MHG. *G. blast* = Icel. *blāstr* = Sw. *blást* = Dan. *blást*), a gust of wind, a blowing, *<* **blāsan* (= D. *blazen* = MLG. *blasen* = OHG. *blāsan*, MHG. *blāsen*, G. *blasen* = Icel. *blāsa* = Sw. *blåsa* = Dan. *blåse* = Goth. *blēsan* (in comp.), blow, breathe, *>* E. *blaze*², *q. v.*), akin to *blāwan*, blow: see *blow*¹, *v.* Perhaps ult. connected with AS. *blāst*, a flame, *blāse*, a flamo, *>* E. *blaze*¹, *q. v.* 1. A blowing; a gust or puff of wind; especially, a strong and sudden gust.

Rede that boweth downe at every blast.

Chaucer, Troilus, ii.

Blasts that blow the poplar white.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxii.

2. A forcible stream of air from the mouth, from bellows, or the like.

At the blast of his mouth were the rest of the creatures made, and at his bare word they started out of nothing. Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 36.

Hence—3. A jet of exhaust-steam thrown into a smoke-stack to assist the draft.—4. In *metal.*, the air forced into a furnace for the purpose of accelerating combustion. A furnace is said to be in *blast* when it is in operation, out of *blast* when stopped, either temporarily or permanently.

5. The sound made by blowing a wind-instrument, as a horn or trumpet; strictly, the sound produced by one breath.

One blast upon his bugle-horn

Were worth a thousand men.

Scott, L. of the L., vi. 18.

6. Any sudden, pernicious, or destructive influence upon animals or plants; the infection of anything pestilential; a blight.

Blasts and fogs upon thee! Shak., Lear, i. 4.

Of no distemper, of no blast he died,

But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long.

Dryden, Oedipus, iv. 1

Hence—7. Any withering or destructive influence; a curse.

By the blast of God they perish.

Job iv. 9.

8. The product of a blast or blight; a bud which never blossoms.

As in all gardeins, some flowers, some weedes, and as in all trees, some blossoms, some blaste.

Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 196.

9. The charge of gunpowder or other explosive used at one firing in blasting operations.—

10. The explosion of inflammable air in a mine.—11. A flatulent disease in sheep.—12. A smoke of tobacco. [Scotch.]—At one blast, at once.—For a blast, for once.—Hot blast, air raised to a high temperature and forced into a blast-furnace in smelting, and especially in the manufacture of pig-iron. The plan of heating the blast originated with Mr. James Beaumont Neilson of Glasgow, and a patent was issued to him in 1828. The introduction of the hot blast has had an important influence on the development of the iron business, since by this method the amount of fuel required is considerably lessened.—In full blast, in full operation: referring to a blast-furnace when worked to its fullest extent or capacity.

The business of the day was in full blast.

C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 155.

=Syn. Gust, etc. See *wind*, *n.*

blast (blást), *v.* [*<* ME. *blasten*, blow, breathe hard; trans., blow, as a trumpet; *<* *blast*, a blowing: see *blast*, *n.*] 1. *intrans.* 1. To blow; puff; breathe hard; pant. [Scotch and Middle English.]

Dragoons . . .
That grisly whistled and blasten
And of her mouth the fyre outcasten.

King Alisaunder, i. 5348.

To puffen and to blaste.

Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1866.

2. To smoke tobacco. [Scotch.]—3. To boast; brag; speak ostentatiously. Scott. [Scotch.]—

4. To wither; be blighted.

Blasting in the bud,

Losing his verdure, even in the prime.

Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

5. To burst as by an explosion; blow up.

Should have a back, or second, that might hold,
If this should blast in proof.

Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

II. *trans.* 1†. To blow forth or abroad; hence, to utter loudly; proclaim.—2. To break or tear to pieces (rocks or similar materials) by the agency of gunpowder or other explosive. In the ordinary operations of mining the rocks are attacked, or broken into fragments of manageable size, by blasting.

He spoke; and, high above, I heard them blast
The steep slate-quarry. Tennyson, Golden Year.

3. To confound or stun by a loud blast or din; split; burst. [Rare.]

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 8.

I have seen you stand
As you were blasted 'midst of all your mirth.

Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

4. To blow or breathe on so as to injure, as a sudden gust or destructive wind; cause to fade, shrivel, or wither; check the growth of and prevent from coming to maturity and producing fruit; blight, as trees or plants.

Seven thin ears, and blasted with the east wind.
Gen. xli. 6.

Say . . . why
Upon this blasted heath you stop our way?

Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

Since this I live to see,
Some bitter north wind blast my flocks and me!

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

5. To blight or cause to come to nothing, as by some pernicious influence; bring destruction, calamity, or infamy upon; ruin: as, to blast pride, hopes, reputation, happiness.

With Heate's ban thrice blasted. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

The prosecutor urged that this might blast her reputation, and that it was in effect a boasting of favours which he had never received. Addison, Cases of False Delicacy.

He shows himself . . . malicious if he knows I deserve credit and yet goes about to blast it. Stillingfleet.

6. To curse; strike with the wrath of heaven.

His name be ever blasted!

For his accursed shadow has betray'd
The sweetness of all youth.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

Calling on their Maker to curse them, . . . blast them, and damn them.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

blast, -blast. See *blasto*.

Blastactinota (blas-tak-ti-nō'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ (see *blastus*), + *ἀκτινωτός*, furnished with rays: see *actinote*.] A class of radiate animals: same as *Blastoidea*. Brown, 1860.

blastæa (blas-tē'ā), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ: see *blastus*.] The hypothetical parent form of the *Blastoidea*.

We call this the *Planæa* or *Blastæa*.

Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 61.

blastæad (blas-tē'ad), *n.* [*<* *blastæa* + -ad¹.] 1. Same as *blastæid*.—2. One of certain exis-

tent animals, as the Norwegian flimmer-ball, which permanently resemble a blastula or planula.

blastæid (blas-tē'id), *n.* One of the hypothetical *Blastoidea*.

Blastæidæ (blas-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *blastæa* + -idæ.] A hypothetical group of animals having permanently the form of a blastula, planula, or vesicular morula. Less correctly written *Blastoædæ*.

blast-box (blást'boks), *n.* A chamber into or through which the air of a blowing-engine passes.

These bearers may connect at their front ends in any desired manner with the blast-pipe, and at their rear ends with a blast-box. Ure, Dict., IV. 458.

blasted (blás'ted), *p. a.* 1. Confounded; execrable; detestable: used as a milder form of imprecation than *damned*.

Some of her own blasted gypsies.

Scott, Guy Mannering, II. 13.

2. In *her.*, deprived of leaves: said of a tree or a branch.

blastelasma (blas-te-las'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *blastelasmata* (-ma-tā). [NL., *<* Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ (see *blastus*), + *ἐλασμα*, a (metal) plate, *<* *ἐλαίνω* (*ēla-*), drive, strike, beat out.] In *embryol.*, a secondary germ-layer; a germ-layer, as the mesoderm, appearing, if at all, after the formation of the two primary layers called endoderm and ectoderm, or blastophylla.

blastema (blas-tē'mā), *n.*; *pl.* *blastemata* (-ma-tā). [NL., *<* Gr. *βλάστημα*, a shoot, sprout, *<* *βλαστειν*, *βλαστάνειν*, sprout, bud, shoot.] 1. In *bot.*: (a) Originally, the axis of an embryo, consisting of the radicle and the growing-point at its summit. (b) In later use, the initial point of growth from which any organ or part of an organ is developed. (c) Sometimes, the thallus of cryptogamous plants.—2. In *anat.* and *phys.*, the bioplasm or protoplasm of a germinating ovum; the substance of the blastomeres, blastoderm, etc.; granular formative material. [The term is now being superseded by more special names of substances and stages of germination.]

blastemal (blas-tē'mal), *a.* [*<* *blastema* + -al.] Of or pertaining to blastema; rudimentary: as, blastemal formations.

blastematic (blas-te-mat'ik), *a.* Blastemic.

blastemic (blas-tem'ik), *a.* [*<* *blastema* + -ic.] Pertaining to blastema; consisting of blastema; bioplasmic; bioplastic.

blast-engine (blást'en'jin), *n.* 1. A ventilating-machine used, especially on shipboard, to draw off foul air.—2. A machine for producing a blast by compressing air for use in urging the fire of a furnace.

blaster (blás'ter), *n.* One who or that which blasts, in any sense of the verb.

I am no blaster of a lady's beauty,
Nor bold intruder on her special favours.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 1.

Blasteroidea (blas-te-ro'i-dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Blastoidea*.

blastful (blást'fúl), *a.* [*<* *blast* + -ful.] Full of blasts; exposed to blasts; windy.

blast-furnace (blást'fēr'nās), *n.* A furnace, usually vertical, or a so-called shaft-furnace, in which ores are smelted by the aid of a blast of air. See *furnace*.

blast-gate (blást'gāt), *n.* The valved nozzle or stop-cock of a blast-pipe.

blast-hearth (blást'hārth), *n.* The Scotch ore-hearth for reducing lead ores.

blast-hole (blást'höl), *n.* 1. In *mining*, the hole through which water enters the bottom or wind-bore of a pump.—2. The hole into which a cartridge is inserted in blasting.

blasti, *n.* Plural of *blastus*.

blastide (blas'tid or -tid), *n.* [*<* Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ, + -ide².] In *biol.*, a minute clear space on the segments of the fecundated ovum of an organism, which is the primary indication of the cytoblast or nucleus.

blastie (blás'ti), *n.* [*<* *blast* + dim. -ie.] A blasted or shriveled dwarf; a wicked or troublesome creature. Burns. [Scotch.]

blasting (blás'ting), *n.* [*<* ME. *blastyng*; verbal *n.* of *blast*, *v.*] 1. A blast; destruction by a pernicious cause; blight.

I have smitten you with blasting and mildew.

Amos iv. 9.

2. The operation of splitting rocks by gunpowder or other explosive.—**Blasting-compounds**, substances used in blasting. The more important are

gun-cotton, blasting-gelatin, blasting-powder, dualin, dynamite, gunpowder, haloxilin, and lithofracteur. See these words.

blasting (blás'ting), *p. a.* [Pr. of *blast*, *v.*] Affecting with injury or blight; destructive.

A blasting and a scandalous breath.

Shak., *M. for M.*, v. 1.

blasting-cartridge (blás'ting-kár'trij), *n.* A cartridge containing a substance to be used in blasting. Such cartridges are made with various devices to prevent premature explosion, and are commonly exploded by means of electricity.

blasting-fuse (blás'ting-füz), *n.* A fuse consisting of a cord the axis of which has been filled with fine powder during the manufacture. This burns slowly and gives the workmen time to get to a safe distance before the explosion.

blasting-gelatin (blás'ting-jel'a-tin), *n.* A blasting-compound consisting of 7 parts of gun-cotton and 4 of camphor dissolved in 89 parts of nitroglycerin. Also called *nitrogelatin* and *explosive gelatin*.

blasting-needle (blás'ting-nē'dl), *n.* A slender, tapering rod which is inserted into the powder and kept in its place during the operation of tamping, in preparing a blast. Its object is to preserve a channel through which the match may reach the powder or other explosive. At the present day the use of the needle is almost entirely done away with, the so-called safety-fuse, or simply fuse, being used in its place. Also called, in England, a *stemmer*.

blasting-oil (blás'ting-oil), *n.* Same as *nitroglycerin*.

blasting-tube (blás'ting-tüb), *n.* India-rubber tubing employed to hold a charge of nitroglycerin.

blast-lamp (blást'lamp), *n.* A lamp in which combustion is assisted by an artificially produced draft of air.

blastment (blást'ment), *n.* [*< blast*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] Blast; a sudden stroke of some destructive cause.

In the morn and liquid dew of youth
Contagious blastments are most imminent.

Shak., *Hamlet*, i. 3.

blast-meter (blást'mē'tēr), *n.* An anemometer placed at the nozzle of a blowing-engine.

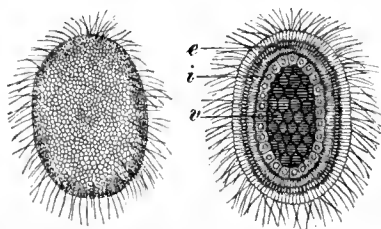
blast-nozle, **blast-orifice** (blást'noz'l, -or'ifis), *n.* The fixed or variable orifice in the delivery end of a blast-pipe.

blast- [*< Gr. βλαστός*, a germ, sprout, shoot: see *blastus*.] An element in technical terms meaning germ: written before a vowel *blast-*, also terminally *-blast*.

blastocarpous (blas-tō-kár'pus), *a.* [*< Gr. βλαστός*, a germ, sprout, shoot, sucker, equiv. to *βλάστημα* (see *blastema*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] In bot., germinating inside the pericarp: applied to certain fruits, such as the mangrove.

blastochrome (blas'tō-kēm), *n.* [*< Gr. βλαστός*, germ, + *χρῆμα*, vehicle, *< χέειν*, carry, hold, sustain, freq. of *ἔχειν*, hold, have.] In zool., one of the special generative buds of the *Medusa*; a medusiform planoblast which gives origin to the generative elements, not directly, but through the medium of special sexual buds which are developed from it. *Allman*.

blastocoele (blas'tō-sēl), *n.* [*< Gr. βλαστός*, a germ, + *κοίλος*, hollow.] In *embryol.*, the cavity



Free-swimming Ciliated Embryo (Planula) of *Ascidia mirabilis*, one of the *Calcispongia*, outside and in optical longitudinal section. *e*, epiblast; *v*, hypoblast; *v*, blastocoele.

of a vesicular morula; the hollow interior of a blastula or blastosphere. See *gastrulation*. Also *blastocelom*, *blastoceloma*.

The ovum, after impregnation, becomes a morula, with a central cleavage-cavity, or *blastocoele*.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 106.

blastocœlic (blas-tō-sē'lik), *a.* [*< blastocœle* + *-ic*.] In *embryol.*, pertaining to a blastocœle; contained in a blastocœle: as, a *blastocœlic* fluid.

blastocelom, **blastoceloma** (blas-tō-sē'lom, blas'tō-sē-lō'mā), *n.* [NL. *blastoceloma*, as *blastocœle* + *-oma*.] Same as *blastocœle*.

blastocolla (blas-tō-kol'ik), *n.* [NL. *< Gr. βλαστός*, a germ, + *κόλλα*, glue.] The balsam covering the leaf-buds of some plants, as of *Populus balsamifera*.

blastocyst (blas'tō-sist), *n.* [*< Gr. βλαστός*, a germ, + *κύστις*, bladder (cyst).] The germinal vesicle. *N. E. D.* See *blastoderm*.

blastoderm (blas'tō-dēr'm), *n.* [*< Gr. βλαστός*, a germ, + *δέρμα*, skin: see *derm*.] In *embryol.*, the primitive membrane or layer of cells resulting from the subdivision of the germ (the segmentation of the vitellus or yolk). It is further differentiated in all *Metazoa* into at least two membranes or cell-layers, an inner and an outer, the endoderm and the ectoderm; and still further modified in most *Metazoa* by the production of a third layer, the mesoderm, between the other two. The outer layer is also called epiblast; the inner, hypoblast; the middle, mesoblast. See extract under *Metazoa*, and cut under *cyathozoid*.

blastoderma (blas-tō-dēr'mā), *n.*; pl. *blastodermata* (-mā-tā). [NL.] Same as *blastoderm*.

blastodermal (blas-tō-dēr'mal), *a.* [*< blastoderma* + *-al*.] Same as *blastodermic*.

blastodermata, *n.* Plural of *blastoderma*.

blastodermatic (blas'tō-dēr'mat'ik), *a.* [*< blastoderma* (t) + *-ic*.] Same as *blastodermic*.

blastodermic (blas-tō-dēr'mik), *a.* [*< blastoderma* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the blastoderm.

Also *blastodermal*, *blastodermatic*.—**Blastodermic disk**, in *embryol.*, the germ-disk of an impregnated meroblastic egg which has undergone segmentation of the vitellus; a flattened morula capping a portion of the food-yolk.—**Blastodermic membrane**, the blastoderm.—**Blastodermic vesicle**, the vesicular blastoderm in mammalian embryos.

blastodisc (blas'tō-disk), *n.* [*< Gr. βλαστός*, a germ, + *δίσκος*, a disk: see *disk*.] An aggregation of formative protoplasm at one pole of the fertilized ovum.

The fertilized ovum . . . consists of a . . . yolk, at one pole of which is a mass of protoplasm forming the blastodisc.

J. T. Cunningham, *Microscopical Science*, No. ci. 5.

blastogenesis (blas-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*< Gr. βλαστός*, a germ, + *γένεσις*, generation.] In *biol.*, reproduction by gemmation or budding.

blastogeny (blas-toj'e-ni), *n.* [*< Gr. βλαστός*, a germ, + *-γένεσις*, generation: see *-geny*.] The germ-history of an individual living organism; the history of the evolution of a body as a whole, as distinguished from *histogeny* and *organogeny*, which relate to the special germ-history of the tissues and organs. It is a term used by Haeckel for one of the subdivisions of morphogeny, itself a division of ontogeny.

blastoid (blas'toid), *a.* and *n.* [See *Blastoidea*.] I. *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Blastoidea*: as, a *blastoid* erinoid.

II. *n.* An echinoderm of the group *Blastoidea*.

Blastoidea (blas-toi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. βλαστός*, a germ, + *εἶδος*, form.] A group of fossil pelmatozoan echinoderms without arms, with ambulacra fringed on each side by pointed appendages in close relation with side-plates, which rest on or against a subambulacral lanceolate plate pierced by a canal which lodges a water-vessel, and with hydrospires arranged in 10 or 8 groups limited to the radial and interradial plates. The group was (a) originally proposed by Say in 1825 as a family; (b) accepted by Leuckart in 1848 as an order; (c) by Roemer in 1852 as a suborder; (d) by Brown in 1860 as a class; (e) by others as a subclass; and (f) modified by Etheridge and Carpenter in 1886 as a class divided into two orders, *Regulares* and *Irregulares*. The species range from the Upper Silurian to the Carboniferous. Also *Blasteroidea*.

blastomere (blas'tō-mēr), *n.* [*< Gr. βλαστός*, a germ, + *μέρος*, a part.] In *embryol.*, one of the segments or derivative cells into which the vitellus or yolk of an ovum of one of the *Metazoa* divides after fecundation. See cut under *gastrulation*.

blastomeric (blas-tō-mer'ik), *a.* [*< blastomere* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a blastomere; characterized by segmentation of the yolk or vitellus.

blastoneuropore (blas-tō-nū'rō-pōr), *n.* [*< blasto(pore)* + *neuropore*.] A transient orifice in the embryo of some animals, resulting from the fusion of a neuropore with the blastopore. See *neuropore*.

blastophore (blas'tō-fōr), *n.* [*< Gr. βλαστός*, a germ, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, *< φέρειν* = *E. bear*.] The passive portion of a sperm-cell or spermospore which does not give rise to spermatozoa.

blastophyllum (blas-tō-fil'um), *n.*; pl. *blastophylla* (-ā). [NL., *< Gr. βλαστός*, a germ, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*, a leaf.] In *embryol.*, either one of the two primary germ-layers of a gastrula of the *Metazoa*; an endoderm or an ectoderm.

blastophyly (blas-tof'i-li), *n.* [*< Gr. βλαστός*, a germ, + *φυλή*, tribe.] The tribal history of persons or of individual living organisms. *Haeckel*.

Blastopolyridæ (blas'tō-pō-lip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< *Blastopolypus* (*< Gr. βλαστός*, a germ, + *πολύπους*, polyp) + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hydropolypinae*, forming colonies of zooids, which attain different shapes, adapting themselves to different parts of the work that has to be performed by the whole. There are always alimentary zooids or trophosomes and generative zooids or polypostyles in one colony. The alimentary zooids never mature the genital products, this duty devolving exclusively on the polypostyles.

blastoporal (blas-tō-pō'ral), *a.* [*< blastopore* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a blastopore; blastoporic.

blastopore (blas'tō-pōr), *n.* [*< Gr. βλαστός*, germ, + *πόρος*, passage, pore.] In *embryol.*, the aperture of invagination of a blastula or vesicular morula which has become a gastrula; the orifice of an archenteron; the primitive combined mouth and anus of a gastrea-form; an archæostoma. See cut under *gastrulation*.

As this unfolding, or invagination of the blastoderm, goes on, the pouch thus produced increases, while its external opening, termed the *blastopore*, . . . diminishes in size. *Huxley*, *Crayfish*, p. 209.

blastoporic (blas-tō-pōr'ik), *a.* [*< blastopore* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a blastopore: as, a *blastoporic* area. *A. Hyatt*.

blast-orifice, *n.* See *blast-nozle*.

blastosphæra (blas-tō-sfē'rā), *n.*; pl. *blastosphærae* (-rē). [NL.] Same as *blastosphere*.

blastosphere (blas'tō-sfēr), *n.* [*< NL. blastosphæra*, *< Gr. βλαστός*, germ, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] In *embryol.*: (a) A hollow sphere (vesicular morula) composed of a single layer of blastomeres or derivative cells, inclosing a central cavity or blastocœle. The blastomeres of one hemisphere of the vesicle may have proceeded from the macromere; of the other, from a micromere. See these words. The blastomeres arrange themselves into a hollow sphere, the *blastosphere*. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 415.

(b) By Haeckel restricted to the germ-vesicle, vesicular embryo, or blastodermic vesicle of the *Mammalia*, which follows after gastrulation, and is called by him a *gastrocystis*, or intestinal germ-vesicle. Also called *blastula*.

blastospheric (blas-tō-sfēr'ik), *a.* [*< blastosphere* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a blastosphere: as, *blastospheric* cells.

blastostylar (blas-tō-sti'lār), *a.* [*< blastostyle* + *-ar*.] Pertaining to a blastostyle.

blastostyle (blas'tō-stil), *n.* [*< Gr. βλαστός*, a germ, + *στυλος*, a pillar: see *style*.] In zool., a columniform zooid destined to give origin to generative buds; a long simple zooid, without mouth or tentacles. Also called *gonoblastidium*.

In some *blastostyles*, during the development of the buds of the gonophores, the ectoderm splits into two layers. . . . Into the interspace between these two, the budding gonophores project, and may emerge from the summit of the gonangium thus formed.

Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 119.

blast-pipe (blást'pīp), *n.* The exhaust-pipe of a steam-engine. In locomotives and in some stationary steam-engines it is directed into the smoke-stack, with the effect of inducing a strong draft.

blast-recorder (blást'rē-kōr'dēr), *n.* A contrivance for recording automatically the time during which a hot-blast stove is in blast or out of blast. It is operated by clockwork, and is designed to give an uninterrupted record of the work and rest of a number of stoves for a week.

blast-regulator (blást'reg'ū-lā-tōr), *n.* In *milling*, a governor for controlling the blast of a grain-separator.

blastula (blas'tū-lā), *n.*; pl. *blastulae* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *Gr. βλαστός*, a germ: see *blastus*.] In *embryol.*: (a) An embryo of one of the *Metazoa*, in the stage in which it consists of a sac formed of a single layer of cells. (b) In Haeckel's vocabulary of embryology, same as *blastosphere*, (b).

blastulapore (blas'tū-lā-pōr), *n.* [Prop. **blastulopore*, *< NL. blastula*, *q. v.*, + *L. porus*, pore.] The pore or orifice of a blastula.

blastulation (blas-tū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< blastula* + *-ation*.] In *embryol.*, the process by which a germ becomes a blastula; the conversion of a germ into a blastula. See *blastula*. In most animals it precedes the process of gastrulation (which see), and consists in the conversion of a solid mulberry-mass of cleavage-cells (morula proper) into a hollow sphere or blastosphere (vesicular morula). In case it follows gastrulation, as in a mammal, it consists in the conversion of what is called a kinogenetic metagastrula (which see) into a physiologically similar but morphologically different hollow ball, commonly known as the blastodermic vesicle.

blastus (blas'tus), *n.*; pl. *blasti* (-ti). [NL., *< Gr. βλαστός*, a germ, bud, sprout, shoot, *< βλαστάνειν* (*βλαστ-*), bud, sprout, grow, prop. of plants, but also of animals.] In bot., the plumule of grasses.

breathe: see *blow*¹, and cf. *blast*. In the later

senses confused with *blazon*, q. v.] 1†. To blow, as from a trumpet.

With his blake clarion
He gan to blazen out a soun
As lowde as belowthe wynde in helle.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1802.

Hence—2. To publish; make well known; announce in a public manner.

Till we can find a time
To blaze your marriage. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3.
To tell you truth, lady, his conceit was far better than
I have blazed it yet.

Beau. and *Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 2.
Such musick worthiest were to blaze
The peerless highth of her immortal praise.
Milton, Arcades, l. 74.

3†. To disclose; betray; defame.

To cover shame, I took thee; never fear
That I would blaze myself.
Beau. and *Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

4. In *her.*, to blazon. See *blazon*, n., 1 and 2.
You should have blazed it thus: he bears a tierce sable
between two tierces or. *Peacham*.

Braggadocchio . . . did shew his shield,
Which bore the Sunne brode blazed in a golden field.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 14.

blaze² (blāz), n. [*blaze²*, v.] Publication; the act of spreading widely by report. [Poetic.]
For what is glory but the blaze of fame?
Milton, P. R., iii. 47.

blaze³ (blāz), n. [= D. *bles* = M.G. *blesse* = M.H.G. *blasse*, G. *blässe* = Icel. *blesi* = Sw. *bläs* and *bläsa* = Dan. *blis*, a white spot or streak on the forehead (G. *blässe* also paleness); from the adj. represented by OHG. *blas*, whitish, M.H.G. *blas*, bald, pale, weak, G. *bläss*, pale, wan, orig. 'shining'; connected with *blaze¹*, a torch, flame: see *blaze¹*; cf. Icel. *blasa*, lie open to view.] 1. A white spot on the face of a horse, cow, ox, etc. See cut under *blesbok*.

A square blaze in his [a sacred ox's] forehead.
Cowley, Plagues of Egypt, note to st. 16.

2. A white mark made on a tree, as by removing a piece of the bark, to indicate a boundary, or a path or trail in a forest. [Orig. American.] —3. A local English name of the bleak.

blaze³ (blāz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *blazed*, ppr. *blazing*. [= M.G. *blesset*, pp.; < *blaze³*, n.] 1. To mark with a white spot on the face, as a horse: only in the perfect participle *blazed*. —2. To set a mark on, as a tree, usually by cutting off a piece of its bark, so as to show a white spot.

As for me, the son and the father of Uncas, I am a blazed
pine in the clearing of the pale-faces.
Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxxiii.

3. To indicate or mark out, as by cutting off pieces of the bark of a number of trees in succession: as, to *blaze* a path through a forest.

Champlain died in 1832, having done little more than
blaze out the road to be traveled by others. *Nott*.

blaze⁴ (blāz), n. [E. dial. (not found in ME. or AS.), = M.G. *blase*, a bladder, = OHG. *blāsa*, M.H.G. *blase*, G. *blasen*, a bladder, bubble, blister, pimple; from the verb *blaze²* (= OHG. *blāsan*, M.H.G. G. *blasen*), blow: see *blaze²*, and cf. *blast* and *blister*.] A pimple. [Prov. Eng.]

blaze⁵ (blāz), n. [Origin uncertain.] Same as *brash¹*, 4 (a).

blaze⁶ (blāz), n. pl. Irregular spelling of *blaes*, plural of *blae*. See *blae*, n.

blazer¹ (blā'zër), n. [*blaze¹* + -er¹.] 1. Anything that blazes, or is intensely luminous or hot: as, the day was a *blazer*. —2. A dish under which there is a receptacle for coals to keep it hot. —3. A bright-colored loose coat, usually of flannel, worn by tennis- and cricket-players.

The origin of the word is as follows: The uniform of the Lady Margaret Boat Club of St. John's College, Cambridge, is bright red, and the Johnian jackets have for many years been called *blazers*. Up to a few years ago the inaccurate modern use of *blazer* for a jacket of any other colour than red was unknown.

N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 436.

blazer² (blā'zër), n. [*blaze²* + -er¹.] 1. One who blazes; one who publishes and spreads reports: as, "blazers of crime," *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 25.—2†. A blazoner.

blazer³ (blā'zër), n. [*blaze³* + -er¹.] One who blazes a tree.

blazingly (blā'zing-li), adv. In a blazing manner.

blazing-star (blā'zing-stär'), n. 1. In *her.*, a comet used as a bearing. It is represented bendwise as a star of six points with a tail streaming from it.

2. A name in the United States for several very different plants. (a) *The Alettris farinosa*, a low herbaceous plant, natural order *Hemodoraceae*, with whitish mealy flowers. The roots are bitter, and have some repute in medicine. Also called *colic-root*. (b) The

starwort (*Chamelirium Carolinianum*), natural order *Liliaceae*, the roots of which yield a bitter tonic. (c) A species of *Liatris*, *L. squarrosa*, natural order *Compositae*, one of the many popular remedies for rattlesnake-bites.

3. A stampede of pack-mules or other animals from a central point. [Western U. S. slang.]

blazon (blā'zn), n. [*ME. blason*, *blason*, a shield, = MD. *blasoen*, D. *blazoen*, < OF. *blasen*, *blazon* (= Pr. *blezo*, *blizo* = Sp. *blasen* = Pg. *blásão*, *brasão* = It. *blasone*), a shield with a coat of arms painted on it, the coat of arms itself (the Pr. and Sp. terms mean also honor, glory, fame); usually referred to M.H.G. *blāsen*, OHG. *blāsan*, blow, hence sound a trumpet, proclaim, blaze (see *blaze²*); by some to *blaze¹*; but the orig. sense 'shield,' with other facts, is against such derivation. In ME. and mod. E. *blaze²* and *blazon* are of course associated in thought.] 1. In *her.*, a shield with arms on it; armorial bearings; a coat of arms; a banner bearing arms.

The chief functionaries of city and province, . . . all marching under emblematical standards or time-honored blazons. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 533.

2. A description in technical language of armorial bearings. Peculiar and fantastic changes introduced by certain heralds are chiefly in the blazon, and not in the graphic representation: thus, when the arms of nobles are described by precious stones (sapphire instead of azure, topaz instead of or, and the like), or when the arms of sovereigns are described by the planets, the description only is peculiar, the drawing and coloring of the achievement being of the same character as those of ordinary bearings.

3†. Interpretation; explanation.

I think your blazon to be true. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

4. Publication; show; celebration; pompous display, either by words or by other means.

But this eternal blazon must not be
To ears of flesh and blood. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

blazon (blā'zn), v. t. [= MD. *blasoenen* = G. *blasonieren*, < F. *blasonner*, *blazon*, = Sp. *blasonar*, *blazon*, brag, boast, = It. *blasonare*, *blazon* (ML. *blazonare*); from the noun. Cf. *blaze²* in similar senses.] 1. To explain in proper heraldic terms (the arms or bearings on a shield).

King Edward gave to them the coat of arms which I am
not herald enough to blazon into English. *Addison*.

2. To depict (armorial bearings) according to the rules of heraldry. [An incorrect use of the word, not recognized by heralds.] —3. To inscribe with arms, or some ornament; adorn with blazonry.

The blood-red flag of the Sacred Office . . . blazoned
upon either side with the portraits of Alexander and of
Ferdinand. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. iii. 166.

What matter whose the hillside grave,
Or whose the blazoned stone?
Whittier, The Countess.

4. To deck; embellish; adorn as with blazonry.

Then blazons in dread smiles her hideous form.
Garth, The Dispensary, ii.

The bottom of the valley was a bed of glorious grass,
blazoned with flowers.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 280.

5. To display; exhibit conspicuously; make known; publish.

For better farre it were to hide their names,
Than telling them to blazon out their blames.
Spenser, Teares of the Muses.

Blazoning our injustice everywhere.

Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4.
And blazon o'er the door their names in brass.
Byron, Don Juan, xi. 31.

6. To proclaim or publish boastingly; boast of.
My friend Lancelot is not a man to blazon anything.
Irving, Salmagundi, p. 124.

blazoner (blā'zn-ër), n. 1. One who blazons; a herald.—2. One who publishes or proclaims with strong or extravagant praise.

blazoning (blā'zn-ing), n. In *her.*, the art of describing armorial bearings. See *blazon*, u.

blazonment (blā'zn-ment), n. [*blazon* + -ment.] The act of blazoning; emblazonment.

blazonry (blā'zn-ri), n. [*blazon* + -ry.] 1. The art of describing or explaining coats of arms in proper heraldic terms and method.

Bob has done more to set the public right on this important point of blazonry than the whole College of Heralds.
Lamb, Newspapers Thirty-five Years ago.

2. Emblazonry; decoration in color, as with heraldic devices; brilliant decoration; splendor.

The gorgeous building and wild blazonry of that shrine
of St. Mark's. *Ruskin*.

So much subtler is a human mind than the outside
tissues which make a sort of blazonry or clockface for it.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 12.

3. Figuratively, display.

blazy (blā'zi), a. [*blaze¹* + -y¹.] Burning brightly; blazing: as, a *blazy* fire. [Rare.]

bleat, n. A Middle English form of *blee*.

-ble. [*ME. -ble* (-*bel*, -*bi*, -*byl*, -*bul*), < OF. *-ble*, mod. F. *-ble* = Pr. Sp. *-ble* = Pg. *-vel* = It. *-bile*, < L. *-bilis*, acc. *-bitem*, a suffix (< *-bi-* + *-lis*), forming adjectives, usually with a passive signification, from verbs ending with one of the vowels -a, -e, -i, -i, -o, -u, being the root- or stem-vowel or (as usually -i) a mere insertion, as in *admirā-bilis*, *delē-bilis*, *sepeli-bilis*, *cred-i-bilis*, *ignō-bilis*, *mō-bilis*, *volū-bilis*, etc.; rarely from perfect participles, as in *flex-i-bilis*, *plaus-i-bilis*, etc. See further under *-able*. Adjectives in *-ble* are accompanied by adverbs in *-bly*, contr. from *-ble-ly*, and nouns in *-ble-ness* or, according to the L., in *-bil-ity*, as *cred-i-ble*, *credi-bleness*, *cred-i-bility*. In many words the term *-ble* is of different origin, as in *nimble*, *humble*, *humble*, *marble*, *parable*, *syllable*, etc., divided etymologically *nimb-ble*, *humb-ble*, etc., the real term being *-le*, of various origin.]

A suffix of Latin origin, occurring in adjectives having originally a passive signification, which is retained more or less fully in adjectives accompanied by verbs derived from the infinitive or perfect participle (English *-ate* or *-it*) of the same Latin verb, as in *commendable*, *admirable*, *dissoluble*, etc., *habitable*, *imitable*, *tolerable*, *navigable*, etc., *credible*, etc., but is not obvious in adjectives not accompanied by such verbs, as in *equable*, *delectable*, *horrible*, *terrible*, *ignoble*, *voluble*, *feeble*, etc. In English it is felt and used as a suffix only with the preceding vowel, *-able* or *-ible*. See *-able*, *-ible*.

blea¹, a. and n. See *blae*.

blea² (blē), n. [Origin uncertain; perhaps < *blea¹* = *blae*, pale (see *blae*). Cf. Sc. *blae*, *blay*, rough parts of wood left in sawing or boring.] The part of a tree immediately under the bark; the alburnum or white wood. [Rare.]

bleaberry, n. Same as *blaeberry*.

bleach¹ (blēch), v. [*ME. blechen*, < AS. *blācan* (= D. *bleeken* = OHG. *bleichen*, M.H.G. G. *bleichen* = Icel. *bleikja* = Sw. *bleka* = Dan. *blege*), make white, cause to fade (cf. *blācian*, become white or pale), < *blāc*, pale, bleak: see *bleak¹*, *blake*.] I. trans. To make white or whiter by removing color; whiten; blanch; make pale; specifically, to whiten (as linen, etc.) by washing and exposure to the action of the air and sunlight, or by chemical preparations. See *bleaching*.

Immortal liberty, whose look sublime
Hath bleached the tyrant's cheek in every varying clime.
Smollett, Ode to Independence.

The bones of men,
In some forgotten battle slain,
And bleached by drifting wind and rain.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 5.

The robed and mitred apostles, bleached and rain-washed
by the ages, rose into the blue air like huge snow figures.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 210.

= *Syn. Blanch*, etc. See *whiten*.

II. intrans. 1. To become white in any manner; become pale or colorless.

Along the snows a stiffened corse,
Stretched out and bleaching in the northern blast.
Thomson, Winter, l. 321.

2. To become morally pure. [Rare.]

bleach¹, a. [*ME. bleche* (*blēche*), < AS. *blāc*, var. of *blāc*, pale: see *bleak¹*, *blake*, and cf. *bleak¹*, v.] 1. Pale.—2. Bleak.

bleach¹ (blēch), n. [*ME. bleche*, < AS. *blāco*, paleness, < *blāc*, pale: see *bleak¹*.] 1†. A disease of the skin. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny.—2. [*bleach¹*, v.] An act of bleaching; exposure to the sun or other bleaching agency or influence.

What is known as "the three-quarter bleach" with flax.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 249.

bleach² (blēch), n. [A var. of *bletch*, q. v.] Blacking; any substance used for blacking. *Cotgrave*.

bleacher (blē'chèr), n. 1. One who bleaches; one whose occupation is to whiten cloth.—2. A vessel used in bleaching.—3. A large shallow wooden tub, lined with metal, used in distilling petroleum; a settling-tub.

bleachery (blē'chèr-i), n.; pl. *bleacheries* (-iz). [*bleach¹*, v., + -ery.] A place for bleaching; an establishment where the bleaching of textile fabrics, etc., is carried on.

Young reprobates dyed in the wool with perversity are
taken into a kind of moral bleachery and come out white
as lamba. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 354.

bleach-field (blēch'fēld), n. A field where cloth or yarn is bleached.

bleaching (blē'ching), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bleach*¹.] The art or process of freeing textile fibers and fabrics, and various other substances (such as materials for paper, ivory, wax, oils), from their natural color, and rendering them white, or nearly so. The ancient method of bleaching by exposing to the action of the sun's rays, and frequent wetting, has been nearly superseded, at least where the business is prosecuted on a large scale, by more complicated processes in connection with powerful chemical preparations. Among these preparations, the chief are chlorine and sulphurous acid, the latter being employed more especially in the case of animal fibers (silk and wool), while cotton, flax, and other vegetable fibers are operated upon with chlorine, the bleaching in both cases being preceded by certain cleansing processes. Glass is bleached by the use of chemical agents, usually brannite, saltpeter, arsenious acid, and minium or red lead.

bleaching-liquid (blē'ching-lik'wid), *n.* A liquid for bleaching; specifically, blanching-liquor.

bleaching-powder (blē'ching-pou'dér), *n.* A powder made by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine; chlorid of lime. It may be regarded as a mixture of slaked lime and a double salt of calcium chlorid and calcium hypochlorite. It is the principal agent used in bleaching textile fabrics, and is also a powerful disinfectant.

bleak¹ (blēk), *a.* [Also assimilated *bleach* (obs.), dial. *blake*, *q. v.*; < ME. *bleke* (assimilated *bleche*) (also *bleike*, prob. due to Icel.), earlier *blake*, *blak* (i. e., *blāk*, different from *blāk*, black, though to some extent confused with it), pale, wan, < AS. *blāc* (var. *blāc*, whence prob. ult. E. *bleach*¹, *a. q. v.*), pale, wan, also bright, shining (= OS. *blēk*, pale, shining, = D. *bleek* = MLG. *blēk*, LG. *blek* = OHG. *bleih*, MHG. *G. bleich* = Icel. *bleikr* = Sw. *blek* = Dan. *bleg*, pale, wan), < *blīcan* (pret. *blāc*, pp. *blīcen*), shine, = OS. *blīkan* = OFries. *blīka*, shine, = D. *blīken* (pret. *bleek*), appear, = Icel. *blīkja*, *blīka*, shine, = OHG. *blīhan*, shine (MHG. *blīcan*, G. *bleichen*, grow pale, mixed with weak verb *bleichen*, bleach: see *bleach*¹, *v.*), akin to Skt. *√ bhrāṣ*, shine, and perhaps to Gr. *φλέγω*, burn, blaze, *φλόξ*, flame, L. *flamma*, flame, *fulgere*, shine, etc.: see *flame*, *fulgent*, *phlegm*, *phlox*, etc. Related E. words are *blank*, *blink*, *bleach*¹, perhaps *black*, and *bright*¹.] 1. Pale; pallid; wan; of a sickly hue. With a face deadly, *bleyk*, and pale. Lydgate. She looked as pale and as *bleak* as one laid out dead. Foxe, Martyrs (Agnes Wardall).

2. Exposed to cold and winds; desolate; bare of vegetation.

Say, will ye *bleak* the *bleak* Atlantic shore?

Pope, Cho. to Brutus.

Wastes too *bleak* to rear the common growth of earth.

Wordsworth.

It is rich land, but upon a clay, and in a very *bleak*, high, exposed situation. Gray, Letters, I. 258.

3. Cheerless; dreary.

Her desolation presents us with nothing but *bleak* and barren prospects. Addison.

4. Cold; chill; piercing; desolating.

Entreat the north

To make his *bleak* winds kiss my parched lips.

Shak., K. John, v. 7.

The night was *bleak*; the rain fell; the wind roared.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

bleak¹, *v.* [*bleak*¹, *a.*; var. of *bleach*¹.] I. *trans.* To make white or pale; bleach.

II. *intrans.* To become white or pale.

bleak² (blēk), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bleke*, dial. *blīk*; = Icel. *bleikja* = OHG. *bleicha*, MHG. *blīcke*; from the adj. *bleak* (Icel. *bleikr*, OHG. *bleih*), from the pale color of its scales (see *bleak*¹). The synonymous term *blay*¹, < AS. *blāge* = D. *blei* = G. *bleihe*, is not directly connected with *bleak*².] An English name of a small cyprinid fish, *Alburnus lucidus*. Other forms of the name are *bleik*, *bliek*. Also called *blay*.

bleak³, *v. t.* [Var. of *bleach*² and *black*, *v.*] To blacken; darken. Cotgrave.

bleakish (blē'kish), *a.* [*bleak*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Moderately *bleak*; somewhat *bleak*.

A northerly or *bleakish* easterly wind.

Dr. G. Cheyne, Ess. on Health.

bleakly (blēk'li), *adv.* In a *bleak* manner or situation: as, the wind howls *bleakly*.

Neere the sea-coast they *bleakly* seated are.

May, tr. of Lucan, ix.

bleakness (blēk'nes), *n.* [*bleak*¹ + *-ness*.] The quality of being *bleak*; coldness; desolation: as, "the *bleakness* of the air." Addison.

The landscape will lose its melancholy *bleakness* and acquire a beauty of its own.

Hawthorne, Twice-Told Tales, II.

bleaky (blē'ki), *a.* [Extended form of *bleak*¹, *a.*] *Bleak*; open; unsheltered; cold; chill. [Rare.]

The *bleaky* top of rugged hills.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii.

blear¹ (blēr), *v.* [*ME. bleren*, make dim or rheumy, in reference to the eyes, esp. in the phrase *blear one's eyes*, i. e., deceive, hood-wink one; rarely intrans., blink; cf. Dan. *blire*, also *plire*, blink, = Sw. *plira*, dial. *blira*, and *blura*, blink (cf. dial. *blirra* *fojr augu*, quiver before the eyes, of summer heat), = LG. *plüren*, *plyren*, *pliren* (also *bleer* in *bleer-oged* = E. *blear-eyed*, *q. v.*), blink; cf. G. dial. *blerr*, an ailment of the eyes.] I. *trans.* 1. To affect (the eyes) with flowing tears or rheum so that the sight is dimmed and indistinct; make rheumy and dim: as, "bled her eyes," Piers Plowman.

To his *bleared* and offended sense,

There seems a hideous fault blazed in the object.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Tease the lungs and *blear* the sight. Corper, Task, iii.

2. To blur, as the face with weeping; obscure; obfuscate.

Stern faces *bleared* with immemorial watch.

Lowell, Cathedral.

To *blear one's eyes*, figuratively, to deceive; hood-wink; blind.

They wenen that no man may hem bigile,

But by my thrift, yet shal I *blere* her eye.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 129.

Enticing dames my patience still did proue,

And *blear'd* mine eyes.

Gascoigne, The Fruits of Fetter.

II. *trans.* To have *bleared* or inflamed eyes; be *blear-eyed*.

blear¹ (blēr), *a. and n.* [Not an orig. adj., but assumed from *blear-eyed*, where *blear* is directly from the verb. See *blear-eyed*.] I. *a.* 1. Sore or dim from a watery discharge or other superficial affection: applied only to the eyes.

A wit that can make your perfections so transparent, that every *blear* eye may look through them.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

Half blind he peered at me through his *blear* eyes.

Layard, Nineveh and Babylon, l.

2. Producing dimness of vision; blinding. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Power to cheat the eye with *blear* illusion.

Milton, Comus, l. 155.

3. Dim; indistinct; confused in outlines. [Rare.]

II. *n.* Something that obscures the sight. [Scotch.]

Nor is the *blear* drawn easy o'er her e'e.

A. Ross, Helenore, p. 91.

blear² (blēr), *v.* [*ME. bleren*; origin obscure.] I. *trans.* To thrust (out); protrude: with out.

[They] stood staring and gaping upon Him, wagging their heads, writhing their mouths, yea *blearing* out their tongues.

Bp. Andrews, Sermons, ii. 173.

II. *intrans.* To thrust out the tongue in mockery.

He baltyrde, he *bleryde*, he braundyschte ther-after.

Morte Arture (E. E. T. S.), l. 782.

blearedness (blēr'ed-nes), *n.* [*bleared*, pp. of *blear*¹, + *-ness*.] The state of being *bleared* or blurred with rheum. Holland.

blear-eye (blēr'i), *n.* [Rather from *blear-eyed*, *a.*, than from *blear*¹, *a.*, + *eye*. Cf. LG. *bleer-oge*, *plir-oge*, *blear-eye*, from the adj. See *blear-eyed*.] In med., a disease of the eyelids, consisting in chronic inflammation of the margins, with a gummy secretion from the Meibomian glands; lippitude. Also called *blear-eyedness*.

blear-eyed (blēr'id), *a.* [*ME. blereyed*, *blereighed*, etc., < *bleren*, *blear*, + *eye*, *eighe*, *eye*; cf. Dan. *plir-øjet* = LG. *bleer-oged*, also *plir-oged*, *blear-eyed*, of similar formation. Cf. also LG. *blarr-oged*, with noun *blarr-oge*, due to confusion with *blarren*, cry, howl, weep, = G. *blarren*, *blarren*, usually *plarren*, roar, bellow, = E. *blare*¹; but there is no etymological connection. See *blare*¹.] 1. Having sore eyes; having the eyes dimmed or inflamed by flowing tears or rheum; dim-sighted.

Crook-back'd he was, tooth-shaken, and *blear-ey'd*.

Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags.

2. Wanting in perception or understanding; short-sighted.

blear-eyedness (blēr'id-nes), *n.* Same as *blear-eye*.

bleariness (blēr'i-nes), *n.* [*bleary* + *-ness*.] *Blearedness*.

bleariness (blēr'nes), *n.* [*blear*¹, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state of being *blear*. Udall, Mark x.

blear-witted (blēr'wit'ed), *a.* Dull; stupid.

They were very *blear-witted*, I' faith, that could not discern the gentleman in him.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 2.

bleary¹ (blēr'i), *a.* [*blear*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. *Bleared*; rheumy; dim: as, *bleary* red eyes.—2. Blurred; confused; cloudy; misty.

Oh give me back my native hills,

If *bleak* or *bleary*, grim or gray.

Cumberland Ballad.

bleary², *n.* See *bleery*.

bleat (blēt), *v. i.* [*ME. bleten*, < AS. *blētan* = D. *blaten*, *bleeten* = MLG. LG. *blēten* = OHG. *blāzan*, MHG. *blāzen*, G. dial. *blässen*, *blätzen*, *bleat*; cf. G. *blöken*, *bleat*, bellow (see *balk*², *bolk*), L. *balare*, *bleat* (see *balant*), Gr. *βλή-χάσθαι*, *bleat*, *βλήχθαι*, Dor. *βλήχθαι*, a *bleating*: all perhaps ult. of imitative origin, like *baa*, *q. v.*] To cry as a sheep, goat, or calf; also, as a snipe.

Then suddenly was heard along the main

To low the ox, to *bleat* the woolly train.

Pope, Odysey, xii.

bleat (blēt), *n.* [*bleat*, *v.*] The cry of a sheep, goat, or calf; also, of a snipe.

The *bleat* of flocks, the breath of flowers.

Moir, Harebell.

And got a calf . . .

Much like to you, for you have just his *bleat*.

Shak., Much Ado, v. 4.

bleater (blē'tér), *n.* An animal that bleats; specifically, a sheep.

In cold, stiff soils the *bleaters* oft complain

Of gouty ails.

John Dyer, Fleece, l.

bleaunt, *n.* [ME., also written *bleaunt*, *ble-hand*, *bliand*, *blihand*; = MLG. *bliaut* (with term. varied from orig.) = MHG. *bliaut*, *bliaut*, < OF. *bliaut*, *bliand*, *bliaut*, earlier *bliaut* (mod. F. dial. *blaude*, *blaude*: see *blouse*) = Pr. *blial*, *bliand*, *bliand*, *bliand* = Sp. Pg. *brial*; ML. *bliaudus*, *bliaudus*, *bliaudus*, a kind of tunic; origin unknown.] A garment common to both sexes in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries. As worn by women, it was a tunic placed over the chemise, usually with long and loose sleeves, and held by a girdle, except perhaps when a garment was worn above it. That for men was worn as an outer garment, and especially over the armor, in which case it is hard to distinguish it from the *tabard*, which afterward replaced it. For mounted men it was divided nearly to the girdle, to enable the rider to sit in the saddle.

A *blewe bleaunt* obote brade him al ovir.

King Alisaunder, p. 167.

Blyenande whyt wat3 hyr *bleaunt*.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 163.

bleb (bleb), *n.* [Another form of *blob*, *q. v.*] 1. A blister or pustule.—2. A bubble, as in water or other fluid, or in a substance that has been fluid, as glass.

Arsenic abounds with air *blebs*.

Kirwan.

blebby (bleb'i), *a.* [*bleb* + *-y*¹.] Full of blebs, blisters, or bubbles.

[Meionite] fuses . . . to a white *blebby* glass.

Dana, System of Mineral. (1868), p. 318.

bleck (blek), *n.* [Also (in def. 1) assimilated *blech*; < ME. *blek*, *bleke*, appar. < AS. *blæc* (= Icel. *blek* = Sw. *bläck* = Dan. *blæk*, ink), prop. neut. of the adj. *blæc*, black: see *black*, *n.*] 1. Any black fluid substance, as black ink, blacking for leather, or black grease.—2. Soot; smut.—3. A black man.—4. A local English name of the coalfish, *Pollachius virens*.

[Now only prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

bleckbok (blek'bok), *n.* Same as *bleckbok*.

bled (bled), *preterit* and past participle of *bleed*.

bleet (blē), *n.* [*ME. blee*, *ble*, *bleo*, < AS. *blēoh*, *blīoh*, usually contr. *blō*, *blīo*, color, hue, complexion, = OS. *blī* = OFries. *blī*, *blie*, North Fries. *blāy*, color.] Color; hue; complexion.

Thou art bryght of *blee*.

Eglamour, l. 933.

I have a lemman

As bryght of *blee* as is the silver moon.

Greene, George-a-Green.

White of *blee* with waiting for me

Is the corse in the next chambere.

Mrs. Browning, Romaine of the Page.

bleed (blēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bled*, ppr. *bleeding*. [*ME. bleden*, < AS. *blēdan*, *bleed* (= OFries. *blēda* = D. *bloeden* = LG. *blōden* = OHG. *bluotan*, MHG. *G. bluten*, = Icel. *bláða* = Sw. *blōda* = Dan. *blōde*), < *blōd*, blood: see *blood*, and cf. *bless*¹.] I. *intrans.* 1. To void or emit blood; drop, or run with, blood: as, the wound *bled* profusely; his nose *bleeds*.

Many upon the seeing of others *bleed* . . . themselves

are ready to faint, as if they *bled*.

Bacon.

2. Figuratively, to feel pity, sorrow, or anguish; be filled with sympathy or grief: with for: as, my heart *bleeds* for him.

Take your own will; my very heart *bleeds* for thee.

Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, ii. 3.

I *bleed* inwardly for my lord.

Shak., T. of A., i. 2.

3. To come to light: in allusion to the old superstitious belief that the body of a murdered

person would begin to bleed if the murderer approached it.

The murdering of her Marquis of Ancre will yet bleed, as some fear. *Howell, Letters, I. i. 19.*

4. To shed one's blood; be severely wounded or die, as in battle or the like.

Cæsar must bleed for it.

Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

5. To lose sap, gum, or juice, as a tree or a vine.

For me the balm shall bleed, and amber flow.

Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 393.

6. To pay or lose money freely; be subjected to extortion of money: as, they made him bleed freely for that whim. [Slang.]—7. In dyeing, to be washed out: said of the color of a dyed fabric when it stains water in which it is immersed. *O'Neill, Dyeing and Cal. Printing, p. 105.*—8. To leak; become leaky.

The defects in the plates, whose presence may not even be suspected, become exposed, and being attacked anew by the acids in the water used for washing out the boiler, which are not neutralized by the soda, are caused to bleed.

R. Wilson, Steam Boilers, p. 174.

9. To yield; produce: applied to grain. [Scotch.]

II. trans. 1. To cause to lose blood, as by wounding; take blood from by opening a vein, as in phlebotomy.—2. To lose, as blood; emit or distil, as juice, sap, or gum.

A decaying pine of stately size bleeding amber. *Miller.*

3. To extort or exact money from; sponge on: as, the sharpers bled him freely. [Slang.]

He [Shaykh Masud] returned in a depressed state, having been bled by the soldiery at the well to the extent of forty piastres, or about eight shillings.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 350.

4. In dyeing, to extract the coloring matter from (a dye-drug). *Napier.*—5. In bookbinding, to trim the margin of (a book) so closely as to mutilate the print.—To bleed a buoy (*naut.*), to let out of a buoy water which has leaked into it.—To bleed the brakes, in a locomotive, to relieve the pressure on the air-brakes by opening the bleeding-valve or release-cock of the brake-cylinder.

bleeder (blē'dēr), *n.* 1. One who lets blood.—2. A person who is naturally predisposed to bleed. See *hemophilia*.

bleed-hearts (blēd'hārts), *n.* The scarlet lych-nis, *Lychnis Chalcidonica*.

bleeding (blē'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bleed*, *v.*] 1. A running or issuing of blood, as from the nose; a hemorrhage; the operation of letting blood, as in surgery.—2. The drawing of sap from a tree or plant.—3. In bookbinding, an excessive trimming down of the margins of a book, which cuts into and mutilates the print.

bleeding-heart (blē'ding-hārt), *n.* 1. In England, a name of the wall-flower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*.—2. A common name of some species of *Dicentra*, especially *D. spectabilis* from China, from the shape of the flowers.—3. A name sometimes applied to cultivated forms of *Coleocasia* with colored leaves.

bleeding-tooth (blē'ding-tōth), *n.* A common name of a shell of the family *Neritidae*, *Nerita peloronta*, the toothed columella of which has a red blotch suggesting the name. See *Nerita*.
bleekbok (blēk'bok), *n.* [*D.*, < *bleek*, = *E. bleak*, pale, + *bok* = *E. buck*, a goat.] The Dutch colonial name of the ourebi, *Scopophorus ourebi*, a small pale-colored antelope of South Africa, related to the steinboks. Another form is *bleekbok*.

bleery (blēr'i), *n.* A burning brand; a fagot. Also spelled *bleary*. [Scotch.]

Scowder their harigals de'ls wi' a bleary.

Hogg.

bleeze¹ (blēz), *n.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *blaze*¹.
bleeze², *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bleezed*, ppr. *bleezing*. To become slightly sour, as milk. [Scotch.]

bleik¹, *a.* See *bleak*¹.

bleik², *n.* See *bleak*².

bleint, *n.* A Middle English form of *blain*.

bleis, *n. pl.* See *blac*, *n.*

bleit¹, **bleit**² (blāt), *a.* Same as *blate*¹, *blate*². [Scotch.]

bellum (blē'lum), *n.* [Appar. imitative of senseless babble. Cf. *blether*¹.] An idle, senseless, talking, or noisy fellow. [Scotch.]

A blethering, blustering, drunken bellum.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

blemish (blem'ish), *v. t.* [*ME. blemisshen, blemissen* (see *-ish*), wound, injure, spoil, < *OF. blemiss-*, stem of certain parts of *blemir, blesmir* (*F. blémir*, grow pale, = *Pr. blesmar*, strike, soil), < *bleme, blesme*, pale, wan; origin uncertain.] 1. To damage or impair (especially something that is well formed, or in other respects excel-

lent); mar or make defective; destroy the perfection of; deface; sully.

Vanish; or I shall give thee thy deservings, And blemish Cæsar's triumph. *Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.*
Sin is a soil which blemisheth the beauty of thy soul. *R. Brathwaite.*

2. To impair morally; tarnish, as reputation or character; defame; stain: as, to blemish one's fair fame.

On a general review of the long administration of Hastings, it is impossible to deny that, against the great crimes by which it is blemished, we have to set off great public services. *Macaulay, Warren Hastings.*

blemish (blem'ish), *n.* [*< blemish, v.*] 1. A defect, flaw, or imperfection; something that mars beauty, completeness, or perfection.

As he hath caused a blemish in a man, so shall it be done to him again. *Lev. xxiv. 20.*

Naught had blemish there or spot,

For in that place decay was not.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 358.

2. A moral defect or injury; reproach; disgrace; that which impairs reputation; imputation.

That cleare she dide from blemish criminall.

Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 37.

That you have been earnest should be no blemish or discredit at all unto you. *Hooker.*

blemished (blem'isht), *p. a.* Having a fault or blemish; specifically, in *her*, broken or cut short: said of a cross, weapon, or the like, used as a bearing.

blemishless (blem'ish-less), *a.* [*< blemish, n., + -less.*] Without blemish; spotless; perfect; without defect.

A life in all so blemishless. *Feltham, Lusoria, xxxvii.*

blemishment (blem'ish-ment), *n.* [*< blemish, n., + -ment.*] Damage; flaw; impairment.

For dread of blame and honours blemishment.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 36.

blemmatope (blem'a-trōp), *n.* [*< Gr. βλέμμα, look, glance, eye (< βλέπειν, look), + τρέπειν, turn.*] An apparatus for illustrating the various positions of the eye.

blench¹ (blench), *v.* [*In early mod. E. sometimes spelled blanch by confusion with blanch, make white (see blanch¹ and blanch²); < ME. blenchen, also blenken, occasionally blinchen, turn aside, evade, disconcert, usually intrans., shrink back, give way, < AS. blencan (= Icel. blekkja), deceive, supposed to be a causal form of *blinean, blink (cf. drench¹, causal of drink), but the latter verb does not occur in the older language: see blink. For the sense 'deceive,' cf. bear one's eyes, deceive, under bear¹.]* **I. intrans.** 1. To shrink; start back; give way; flinch; turn aside or fly off.

Though sometimes you do blench from this to that.

Shak., M. for M., iv. 5.

I'll tent him to the quick; if he but blench,

I know my course. *Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.*

I know his people

Are of his own choice, men that will not totter

Nor blench much at a bullet. *Fletcher, The Pilgrim, v. 3.*

2. To quail: said of the eye.

II. trans. 1. To deceive; cheat.—2. To draw back from; shrink; avoid; elude; deny from fear.

He now blenched what before . . . he affirmed. *Evelyn.*

3. To hinder or obstruct; disconcert; foil.

The rebels besieged them, winning the even ground on the top, by carrying up great trussas of hay before them to blench the defendants' sight and dead their shot.

G. Carew.

blench¹ (blench), *n.* [*< blench¹, v.*] 1. A deceit; a trick.—2. A sidelong glance.

These blenches gave my heart another youth.

Shak., Sonnets, ex.

blench² (blench), *a.* or *adv.* [A variant form of *blanch*², *a.*: see *blanch*¹ and *blank*.] Upon or based upon the payment of a nominal or trifling yearly duty: applied to a sort of tenure of land: as, the estate is held *blench* of the crown. See *blanch-holding*.

blench² (blench), *v.* [Var. of *blanch*¹, partly phonetic and partly by notional confusion with *blench*¹.] **I. intrans.** To become pale; blanch.

II. trans. To make white; blanch.

blencher (blen'chér), *n.* [*< blench¹, v.*: see *blancher*².] 1. A scarecrow, or whatever frightens or turns aside or away. *Sir T. Elyot.*—2. In hunting, one placed where he can turn the deer from going in a particular direction; a blancher.

I feel the old man's master'd by much passion, And too high-rack'd, which makes him overshoot all His valour should direct at, and hurt those That stand but by as blenchers.

Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

3. One who blenches or flinches.

blench-firm (blench'fèrm), *n.* Same as *blanch-farm*.

blench-holding (blench'hōl'ding), *n.* Same as *blanch-holding*.

blend¹ (blend), *v.*; pret. *blended*, pp. *blended* or *blent*, ppr. *blending*. [*< ME. blenden, mix, sometimes intrans., a secondary form of blanden, < AS. blandan, a strong verb (= OS. blandan = Icel. blanda = Sw. blanda = Dan. blande = OHG. blantan, MHG. blanden = Goth. blandan), mix: see bland¹.]* **I. trans.** 1. To mix together in such a way that the things mixed become inseparable, or cannot easily be separated. In particular: (a) To mix (different sorts or qualities of a commodity) in order to produce a particular brand, kind, or quality: as, to blend teas; to blend tobacco. (b) To mix so intimately or harmoniously that the identity or individuality of the things mixed is lost or obscured in a new product: as, many races are blended in the modern Englishman.

Rider and horse,—friend, foe,—in one red burial blent.

Byron, Child Harold, iii. 29.

Blended and intertwined in this life are the sources of joys and tears.

De Quincey.

I blend in song thy flowers and thee.

Whittier, First Flowers.

(c) To cause to pass imperceptibly into one another; unite so that there shall be no perceptible line of division: as, to blend the colors of a painting.

2. To mix up in the mind; confound (one thing with another).—3. To stir up (a liquid); hence, to render turbid; figuratively, disturb.—4. To pollute by mixture; spoil or corrupt.

And all these storms, which now his beauty blend.

Spenser, Sonnets, liii.

And thy throne royall with dishonour blent.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1330.

= *Syn. Mix*, etc. See *mingle*.

II. intrans. 1. To mix or mingle; unite intimately so as to form a harmonious whole; unite so as to be indistinguishable.

And Rupert's oath, and Cromwell's prayer,

With battle thunder blended. *Whittier, The Exiles.*

Changed seemed all the fashion of the world,

And past and future into one did blend.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 349.

2. To pass imperceptibly into each other: as, sea and sky seemed to blend.

The distant peaks gradually blended with the white atmosphere above them. *Tyndall, Glaciers, p. 196.*

It would clearly be advantageous to two varieties or incipient species if they could be kept from blending, on the same principle that, when man is selecting at the same time two varieties, it is necessary that he should keep them separate. *Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 246.*

blend¹ (blend), *n.* [*< blend¹, v.*] 1. A mixing or mixture, as of liquids, colors, etc.: as, tea of our own blend.—2. The brand, kind, or quality produced by mixing together different sorts or qualities of a commodity: as, a fine blend of tea; the finest blend of whisky.

blend², *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blended*, blent, ppr. *blending*. [*< ME. blenden, < AS. blandan (= OFries. blanda, blinda = Dan. blande = LG. blennen = OHG. blentjan, blenden, MHG. G. blenden), make blind; factitive verb of blind, blind: see blind¹, a. and v.*] To blind; deceive.

This multiplying blent [blindeth] so many oon.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 380.

Reason blent through passion. *Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 7.*

blendcorn (blend'körn), *n.* [*< blend¹ + corn.* Cf. *Dan. dial. blandekorn*.] Wheat and rye sown and grown together. *N. E. D.*

blende (blend), *n.* [Also *blend*, *blende*, *blinde*; < *G. blende, blende*, < *blenden*, blind, dazzle: see *blend*².] An ore of zinc; a native sulphid of zinc, but commonly containing more or less iron, also a little cadmium, and sometimes rarer elements (gallium, indium). Its color is mostly brown and black, but when pure it is yellow or even white. The word *blende* is also employed in such compound terms as manganese-blende, zinc-blende, ruby-blende, to designate certain minerals (sulphida of the metals) characterized by a brilliant non-metallic luster. Also called *spätherite*, *false galena*, and by English miners *moor lead* and *black-jack*.

blender (blen'dér), *n.* One who or that which blends; specifically, a brush made of badgers' hair, used by grainers and artists in blending. See *blending*.

blending (blen'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *blend*¹, *v.*] The act or process of combining or mingling. Specifically, in painting: (a) A method of laying on different tints so that they may mingle together while wet and fuse into each other insensibly. (b) The process of causing pigments to melt or blend together by passing a soft brush of fitch or badgers' hair, called a *blender* or *softener*, over them with a delicate, feathery touch.

blendous (blen'dus), *a.* [*< blende + -ous.*] In mineral, pertaining to or consisting of blende.

blend-water (blend'wá'tér), *n.* A distemper of cattle. Also called *more-hough*.

Blenheim (blen'ēm), *n.* [From *Blenheim House*, erected by the English Parliament for the Duke of Marlborough in recognition of his military services, and especially of his great victory at *Blenheim*, G. *Blindheim*, in Bavaria, Aug. 13, 1704.] One of a breed of dogs of the spaniel kind, preserved in perfection at *Blenheim House*, near Oxford, England, since the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Blenheim orange, wig. See the nouns.

blenkt, *v. i.* [A var. of *blink*, *q. v.*; partly confused with *blench*.] 1. To shine; gleam; glitter.—2. To glance; give a look.

Scarslie . . . having the leisure to *blenk* upon any paper. *Janes I.*, in *D'Israeli's Amen. of Lit.*, II. 147.

blennadenitis (blen'ad-e-ni'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννος*, *blēnna*, mucus, + *αδέν*, a gland, + *-itis*. Cf. *adenitis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mucous glands.

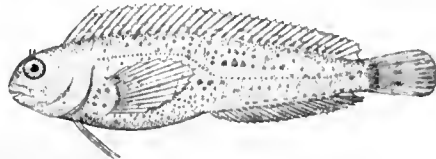
blennelytria (blen-e-lit'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + *ἐλντρον*, sheath (vagina).] Same as *leucorrhea*.

blennenteria (blen-en-tō'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + *έντερον*, intestine.] In *pathol.*, a mucous flow from the intestines.

blennentery (blen'en-te-ri), *n.* Same as *blennenteria*.

blenniid (blen'i-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Blenniidae*.

Blenniidae (ble-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blennius* + *-idae*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Blennius*, adopted by various authors with different limits. In *Günther's* system of class-



Blenny (*Blennius gattorugineus*).

fication it is a family of *Acanthopterygii blenniiformes*, having the ventral fin jugular and composed of a few rays (sometimes absent), a prominent anal papilla, and few or no anal spines.

blenniiform (blen'i-i-fōrm), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Blenniiformes*; having the form of a blenny.

Blenniiformes (blen'i-i-fōrmēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. blennius*, blenny, + *forma*, form.] In *Günther's* classification of fishes, a division of *Acanthopterygii*, having the body low, sub-cylindrical or compressed, and elongate (rarely oblong); the dorsal fin long; the spinous portion of the dorsal, if distinct, very long, as well developed as the soft portion, or more so; the whole fin sometimes composed of spines only; the anal more or less lengthened; the caudal subtruncate or rounded, and the ventrals thoracic or jugular, if present.

Blenniinae (blen-i-i-nō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blennius* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Blenniidae*, typified by the genus *Blennius*, to which various limits have been assigned.

blennioid (blen'i-oid), *a. and n.* [< *L. blennius*, blenny, + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Like a blenny; blenniiform. Also *blennioid*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Blenniidae*; a blennioid. *Sir J. Richardson*.

Blenniioidea (blen-i-oi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blennius* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of *Acanthopterygian* fishes, nearly equivalent to *Blenniidae*. The principal families are the *Blenniidae*, *Clinidae*, *Muraenoidae*, *Stichidae*, and *Anarrhichidae*.

Blennioides (blen-i-oi'dē-i), *n. pl.* [NL.] A family of *Acanthopterygian* fishes: synonymous with *Blenniidae*. *Agassiz*.

Blennius (blen'i-us), *n.* [*L.*, also *blendius* and *blendea*, < Gr. *βλέννος*, a blenny, < *βλέννα*, mucus, slime; in reference to the mucous coating of its skin.] The typical genus of the family *Blenniidae*, originally containing numerous species now dispersed in many different genera: the term is at present restricted to those species which are closely related to the common blenny of Europe. See cut under *Blenniidae*.

blennogenic (blen-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [As *blennogenous* + *-ic*.] Generating mucus; muciparous.

blennogenous (ble-noj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + *-γενής*, producing; see *-genous*.] In *med.*, producing or generating mucus.

blennoid (blen'oid), *a.* [< Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + *-ειδής*, form.] Resembling mucus.

blennometritis (blen'ō-me-tri'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + *metritis*, *q. v.*] In *pathol.*, mucous flow accompanying metritis.

blennophthalmia (blen-of-thal'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + NL. *ophthalmia*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eye; conjunctivitis.

blennorrhagia (blen-ō-rā'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + *-ραγία*, < *ρηνναι*, burst, break.] In *pathol.*, a discharge of mucus; specifically, gonorrhea.

blennorrhagic (blen-ō-raj'ik), *a.* [< *blennorrhagia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or suffering from blennorrhagia.

blennorrhea (blen-ō-rō'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + *ροία*, a flow, < *ρεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, a flow of mucus. The term is applicable to an increased discharge from any of the mucous surfaces, but is usually restricted to that from the urethra and vagina, gonorrhea. Also spelled *blennorrhœa*.

blennorrheal (blen-ō-rō'al), *a.* [< *blennorrhea* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or characterized by blennorrhea. Also spelled *blennorrhœal*.

blenny (blen'i), *n.*; *pl. blennies* (-iz). [< *L. blennius*; see *Blennius*.] A fish of the genus *Blennius*, of the family *Blenniidae*, and especially of the subfamily *Blenniinae*.

blennymenitis (blen'i-me-ni'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέννος*, mucus, + *μύμη*, membrane, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a mucous membrane.

blens (blenz), *n.* [E. dial., also *blinds*; see *def. 2*.] 1. A local English name of the common cod.—2. A Cornish name of the bib, a fish of the cod family. The fish is said to have been so named from a sort of loose bag capable of inflation and resembling a bleb or blain, which is formed of an outer layer passing from the cheeks over the eye, and a second layer passing over the eyeball. *Day*.

blend¹ (blend). Past participle of *blend¹*.

blend². Preterit and past participle of *blend²*. *Chaucer*.

blepharadenitis (blef-a-rad-e-ni'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *αδέν* (adēn), gland, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the Meibomian glands. Also written *blepharadenitis*.

blepharal (blef'a-ral), *a.* [< Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the eyelids.

blepharadema (blef-a-rō-dē'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *αίδημα*, swelling; see *edema*.] In *pathol.*, edema of the eyelids.

blepharitis (blef-a-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *-itis*. Cf. Gr. *βλεφαρίτις*, adj., of or on the eyelids.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the eyelids.

blepharoadenitis (blef'a-rō-ad-e-ni'tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *blepharadenitis*.

blepharophimosia (blef'a-rō-fī-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *φίμωσις*, a muzzling, shutting up of an orifice, < *φίμω*, muzzle, shut up, < *φίμος*, a muzzle.] In *pathol.*, congenital diminution of the space between the eyelids. *Dunglison*.

blepharophthalmia (blef'a-rof-thal'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *ὄφθαλμία*, ophthalmia.] In *pathol.*, conjunctivitis accompanied by blepharitis.

blepharophthalmic (blef'a-rof-thal'mik), *a.* Pertaining to blepharophthalmia.

blepharoplastic (blef'a-rō-plas'tik), *a.* Pertaining to blepharoplasty.

blepharoplasty (blef'a-rō-plas'ti), *n.* [< Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *πλαστικός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *surg.*, the operation of making a new eyelid from a piece of skin transplanted from an adjacent part.

blepharoplegia (blef'a-rō-plē'ji-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *πληγή*, a stroke.] Same as *ptosis*.

blepharoptosis (blef'a-rof-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *πτῶσις*, a fall.] Same as *ptosis*.

blepharorrhaphy (blef'a-rō-raf'i), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *ράφω*, a sewing, seam, < *ράπτειν*, sew.] The surgical operation of uniting the edges of the eyelids to each other, as after enucleation.

blepharospasm (blef'a-rō-spazm), *n.* [< Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *σπασμός*, a spasm.] Spasm of the orbicular muscle of the eyelid.

blepharostenosis (blef'a-rō-ste-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βλέφαρον*, eyelid, + *στενός*, a narrowing, < *στεννόν*, contract, narrow, < *στενός*, narrow.] In *pathol.*, a diminution of the space between the eyelids, not of congenital origin. See *blepharophimosia*.

blesbok, **blesbok** (bles'bok), *n.* [Also Englished *blesbuck*; < D. *blesbok*, < *bles*, = E. *blaze*,



Blesbok (*Alcelaphus albifrons*).

+ *bok* = E. *buck*.] A large bubaline or alcelaphine antelope of South Africa, *Damaliscus* or *Alcelaphus albifrons*, with a white face or blaze.

bleschet, *v. t.* See *blesh*.

blesht, *v. t.* [ME. *blesshen*, *bleschen*, *blessen*, *blissen*, prob. of LG. origin: MD. *bleschen*, *blussen*, *D. blussen* = LG. *bluschen*, quench, extinguish, appar. contr. of **bleschen*, < *be-* + MLG. *leschen* = MD. *lesschen* = OHG. *lesken*, MHG. *leschen*, G. *löschen*, put out, causal of OHG. *leskan*, MHG. *leschen* (G. *löschen*), go out, as fire; prob., with present-formative *-sk* (= AS. *-sc*, E. *-sh*, as in *thresh*, *wash*, etc.), from the root of AS. *leagan*, OHG. *legen*, etc., lay: see *lay*.] To quench; extinguish; put out (a fire).

Bleschyn [var. *blesshyn*], or *qwenchyn*, extinguish.

Prompt. Parv., p. 39.

bles¹ (bles), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blessed* or *blest*, ppr. *blessing*. [< ME. *blessen*, *blesien*, *blescen*, *bltsien* (also *blissen*, etc.), < AS. *blætsian*, *blædsian* = ONorth. *blætsia*, *gi-blætsia*, *bles* (> *leel*, *bletsa*, *bleza*, mod. *blesa*, *bles*), originally **blōdisōn*, which may have meant 'consecrate the altar by sprinkling it with the blood of the sacrifice' (Sweet), lit. make bloody, < *blōd*, blood, with verb-formative *-s*, as in *clensian*, cleanse, *minsian*, grow small (see *cleane* and *minee*). Confused in ME. and since with the unrelated *bliss*; hence the ME. parallel forms *blissen*, *blissien*, *bliscen*; and see *blesfulness*, *blesfulness*.] 1. To consecrate or set apart to holy or sacred purposes; make or pronounce holy: formerly occasionally used of persons.

And God *blessed* the seventh day, and sanctified it. *Gen.* ii. 3.

2. To consecrate (a thing) by a religious rite, as with prayer and thanksgiving; consecrate or hallow by asking God's blessing on: as, to *bless* food.

Where the master is too resty or too rich . . . to *bless* his own table. *Milton*, *Eklogikastes*.

And now the bishop had *blest* the meat.

Southey, *Bishop Bruno*.

3. To sanctify (one's self) by making the sign of the cross, especially as a defense against evil influences or agencies: used reflexively.

Aryse be tyme out of thi bedde,
And blysshe thi brest & thi forheide.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

When they heard these words, some . . . *bless* themselves with both hands, thinking . . . that he had been a devil disguised. *Urquhart*, *Rabelais*, I. 35. (N. E. D.)

I fancy I see you *bless* yourself at this terrible relation. *Lady M. W. Montagu*, *Letters*, II. 47. (N. E. D.)

4. To defend; preserve; protect or guard from evil; reflexively, to guard one's self from; avoid; eschew.

And, were not heavenly grace that did him *blesse*,
He had bene pouldred all, as thin as flower.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. vii. 12.

Bless me from this woman! I would stand the cannon,
Before ten words of hers.

Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, I. 3.

And therefore God *bless* us from that [separation by death], and I will hope well of the rest.

Arabella Stuart, in *D'Israeli's Curios. of Lit.*, II. 277.

5. To invoke or pronounce a blessing upon (another or others); commend to God's favor or protection.

And Isaac called Jacob, and *blessed* him. *Gen.* xxviii. 1.
A thousand times I *blest* him, as he knelt beside my bed.

Tennyson, *May Queen*.

6. To confer well-being upon; bestow happiness, prosperity, or good of any kind upon; make happy, prosperous, or fortunate; prosper with temporal or spiritual benefits: as, a nation *blessed* with peace and plenty.

The Lord thy God shall *bless* thee in all that thou doest.

Deut. xv. 13.

Heaven *bless* your expedition. *Shak.*, 2 *Hen.* IV., I. 2.

If I do well I shall be *blessed*, whether any bless me or not. *Selden, Table-Talk, p. 17.*

7. To favor (with); make happy or fortunate by some specified means: as, *blessed* with a good constitution; *blessed* with filial children.

You will to your late, I heard you could touch it cunningly; pray *bless* my ears a little.

Shirley, Witty Fair One, i. 3.

Mrs. Bull . . . *blessed* John with three daughters.

Arbuthnot, John Bull (1755), p. 30. (N. E. D.)

8. To praise or extol (a) as holy or worthy of reverence, or (b) as the giver of benefits; extol or glorify with thankful acknowledgment of benefits received.

Bless the Lord, O my soul: and all that is within me, *bless* His holy name. *Ps. ciii. 1.*

I am content with this, and *bless* my fortune.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

9. To esteem or account happy; congratulate; felicitate: used reflexively.

The nations shall *bless* themselves in him. *Jer. iv. 2.*

Bless not thyself only that thou wert born in Athens.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 35.

[Often used in exclamations with various shades of meaning departing more or less widely from the literal sense: as, *God bless me!* *bless* you! *bless* the mark! etc.]—*God bless the mark.* See *mark*.—*Not to have a penny to bless one's self with*, to be penniless: in allusion to the cross on the silver penny (cf. *Ger. Kreuzer*), or to the practice of crossing the palm with a piece of silver. *N. E. D.*—*To be blessed*, a euphemism for to be damned: as, *I'm blessed* if he didn't run away; *I'm blessed* if I know. [*Slang.*]

I'm blessed if I don't expect the cur back to-morrow morning.

Marryat, Snarleyvow, II. xi.

An emphatic and earnest desire to be *blessed* if she would.

Dickens, Oliver Twist, xiii.

To *bless* one's self. (a) To felicitate one's self; exult. (b) To ejaculate "Bless me," "God bless me," or the like.

—To *bless* one's stars, to congratulate or felicitate one's self.

bless² (bles), *v. t. and i.* [*ME. blyssen, blyssen, bleecken, strike, wound, < OF. bleecker, bleezier, F. blesser, wound, injure, of uncertain origin, perhaps < MHG. ze-bletzen, cut to pieces, < ze-, G. zer- (= AS. tō-, E. to-), apart, + bletz, blez, OHG. bletz, a patch, a piece.*] 1. To wound; hurt; beat; thump. *Skelton*.—2. [Appar. a deflection of sense 1. Some fancy that it refers to "the old rite of blessing a field by directing the hands to all parts of it" (see *bless¹*).] To wave; brandish.

He pricked in foremost
& *blessed* so with his bright bront about in chee side
That what rink so he raugt he ros never after.

William of Palerne, i. 1191.

His sparkling blade about his head he *bless*ed.

Spenser, F. Q., i. viii. 22.

blessbok, *n.* See *blesbok*.

blessed (bles'ed or blest; as pret. and pp. commonly pronounced *blest*, and often so written), *p. a.* [*Pp. of bless¹*.] 1. Consecrated; holy; as, the *blessed* sacrament.

I . . . dipped my finger in the *blessed* water.

Marryat, Phantom Ship, i. (N. E. D.)

2. Worthy of adoration: as, the *blessed* Trinity.

O run, prevent them with thy humble ode,
And lay it lowly at his *blessed* feet.

Milton, Nativity, l. 25.

Jesus, the Christ of God,
The Father's *blessed* Son.

Bonar, Hymns of Faith and Hope.

3. Enjoying supreme happiness or felicity; favored with blessings; highly favored; happy; fortunate: as, "England's *blessed* shore," *Shak.*, 2 *Hen. VI.*, iii. 2; the *blessedest* of mortals.

The days are coming in the which they shall say, *Blessed* are the barren.

Luke xxiii. 29.

Farewell, lady;

Happy and *blessed* lady, goodness keep you!

Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 1.

Man never is, but always To be, *blest*.

Pope, Essay on Man, l. 96.

Specifically—4. Enjoying spiritual blessings and the favor of God; enjoying heavenly felicity; beatified.

Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.

Mat. v. 7.

Reverend'd like a *blessed* saint. *Shak.*, 1 *Hen. VI.*, iii. 3.

5. Fraught with or imparting blessings; bestowing happiness, health, or prosperity.

The quality of mercy . . . is twice *bless'd*;

It *blesses* him that gives, and him that takes.

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Thou *blessed* star, I thank thee for thy light.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

6. Bringing happiness; pleasurable; joyful: as, a most *blessed* time; "a *blessed* sight to see," *Pepys, Diary, May 23, 1660*.—7. Endowed with or possessing healing virtues.

I have . . . made familiar

To me and to my aid the *bless'd* infusions

That dwell in vegetives, in metals, stones.

Shak., Pericles, iii. 2.

8. By euphemism: Cursed; damned; con-founded: a term of mitigated objurcation, and often merely emphatic without objurcation: as, the *blessed* thing gave way; our *blessed* system of caucusing; he lost every *blessed* cent he had.—*Blessed* bell. See *bell*.—*Blessed* thistle. See *thistle*.—The *blessed*, the saints in heaven; the beatified saints.

The state also of the *blessed* in Paradise, though never so perfect, is not therefore left without discipline.

Milton, Church-Government, l. 1.

blessed-herb (bles'ed-erb), *n.* [*A tr. of ML. herba benedicta, > E. herb-bennet.*] The common European avens, *Geum urbanum*.

blessedly (bles'ed-li), *adv.* In a *blessed* manner; happily; in a fortunate manner; joyfully.

One day we shall *blessedly* meet again never to depart.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

blessedness (bles'ed-nes), *n.* [*< blessed + -ness.*] The state of being *blessed*; happiness; felicity; heavenly joys; the favor of God.

His [Wolsey's] overthrow heap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
And found the *blessedness* of being little.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

Nor lily, nor no glorious hyacinth,
Are of that sweetness, whiteness, tenderness,
Softness, and satisfying *blessedness*,
As my *Evanthe*.

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

It is such an one as, being begun in grace, passes into glory, *blessedness*, and immortality.

South.

Single blessedness, the unmarried state; celibacy.

Grows, lives, and dies, in *single blessedness*.

Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

=*Syn. Felicity, Bliss*, etc. (see *happiness*), joy, beatitude.

blessor (bles'er), *n.* One who bestows a blessing; one who blesses or causes to prosper.

God, the giver of the gift, or *blessor* of the action.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, § 4.

blessfully (bles'fūl-i), *adv.* [*For blissfully*, by confusion of *bless¹* with *bliss*; so *ME. blesful*, and even *blessedful*, as variations of *blissful*. See *bless¹* and *bliss*.] *Blissfully*. [*Rare.*]

Of these many are *blessfully* incognizant of the opinion, its import, its history, and even its name.

Sir W. Hamilton.

blissfulness (bles'fūl-nes), *n.* [*For blissfulness*. Cf. *blissfully*.] *Blissfulness*. [*Rare.*]

blissing (bles'ing), *n.* [*< ME. blessinge, blesunge, etc., < AS. blētsung, blētsung, verbal n. of blētsian, bless: see bless¹.*] 1. The act of invoking or pronouncing happiness upon another or others; benediction. Specifically, in the Latin and Greek churches, the act of pronouncing a benediction on the laity or inferior clergy, performed by a bishop or other priest. In the Roman Catholic Church, the blessing is now given with all the fingers joined and extended, but formerly with the thumb and the first two fingers of the right hand extended and the two remaining fingers turned down. In the Greek Church, the thumb and the third finger of the same hand are joined, the other fingers being extended. Some Eastern writers see in this position a symbol of the Greek sacred monogram of the name of Christ. In either case the three fingers (or two fingers and thumb) extended symbolize the Trinity. In the Anglican Church, either the former or the present Latin gesture is used.

2. The form of words used in this invocation or declaration; a (or the) benediction.—3. The bestowal of divine favor, or of hallowing, protecting, or prospering influences: as, to ask God's *blessing* on any undertaking.—4. A temporal or spiritual benefit; anything which makes happy or prosperous; something to be thankful for; a boon or mercy: as, the *blessings* of life, of health, or of civilization; it is a *blessing* we fared so well.

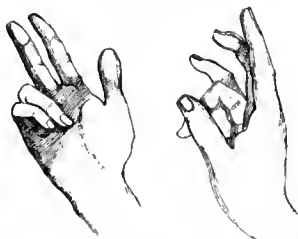
Nature's full *blessings* would be well dispensed.

Milton, Comus, l. 772.

5. Euphemistically, a curse; a scolding; a castigation with words.—To ask a *blessing*, to say grace before a meal.

blest (blest), *pret., pp., and p. a.* A contracted form of *blessed*.

blet (blet), *v. i.*; *pret. and pp. bletted, ppr. bletting*. [*< F. blettr, become 'sleepy,' < blette, 'sleepy,' applied to a pear (une poire blette), fem. of a disused masc. *blet, < OF. blet, fem. blette, soft, mellow, overripe; cf. equiv. bleche, bleque, applied also to an overripe apple (Cot-*



Position of Hand in Blessing.

grave), also *blesse, blosse, blot* (Roquefort). The relations of these forms, and their origin, are uncertain.] To become "sleepy" or internally decayed, as a pear which ripens after being picked.

Its [the medlar's] fruit is hard, acid, and unfit for eating till it loses its green colour and becomes *bletted*.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 271.

blecht, *v. t.* [*The assimilated form of bleck, v. Cf. blatch, black.*] To black; make black.

blecht, *n.* [*The assimilated form of bleck, n. Cf. bletch, v.*] Blacking. *Levins.*

blether¹ (bleth'er), *v. i.* Same as *blather*.

blether¹ (bleth'er), *n.* Same as *blather*.

Stringin' *blethers* up in rhyme. *Burns, The Vision.*

blether² (bleth'er), *n.* A Scotch form of *bladder*.

bletherskate (bleth'er-skāt), *n.* Same as *blatherskite*.

bletonism (blet'on-izm), *n.* [*So called from M. Bléton, a Frenchman living at the end of the 18th century, who was said to have this faculty.*] The pretended faculty of perceiving and indicating subterranean springs and currents by peculiar sensations.

bletonist (blet'on-ist), *n.* [*See bletonism.*] One who possesses or pretends to possess the faculty of *bletonism*.

bletting (blet'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of blet, v.*] The slow internal decay or "sleepiness" that takes place in some fruits, as apples and pears, after they are gathered. *Linley.*

bleu-de-roi (blé'dé-rwō'), *n.* [*F., king's blue: bleu (see blue); de, < L. de, of; roi, king: see roy.*] In *ceram.*, the name given to the cobalt-blue color in European porcelain, first produced in Sévres. It is sometimes uniform, and sometimes mottled or marbled. It was one of the first colors used in European porcelain decoration.

blevet, *v. t.* A Middle English contraction of *believe*.

blew¹, blew² (blō). Preterit of *blow¹, blow²*.

blew³, a. See *blue*.

blewart (blē'wärt), *n.* [*Sc. Cf. blawort.*] In Scotland, the germander speedwell, *Veronica Chamædrys*.

blewits (blō'its), *n.* [*Prob. same as blucts, pl. of bluct, a name applied to several different flowers.*] The popular name of *Agaricus personatus*, an edible purplish mushroom common in meadows in autumn.

bleymet, *n.* [*< F. bleime, of same sense, referred by some to blême, formerly blaime, OF. bleme, blesme, pale: see blemish.*] An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone. *Bradley.*

bleynt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *blain*.

bleyntet. An obsolete preterit of *blench¹*.

Therewithal he *bleyntet* and cryede, A!

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 220.

bliandt, *n.* See *bleaut*.

bliaut, *n.* See *bleaut*.

blick¹, v. i. [*In mod. E. appar. only in dial. blickent, shining, bright, orig. (as in 2d extract below) ppr. of blick; (a) < ME. blikken, blikien, blikē, < AS. *blician = MD. blicken, shine, gleam, D. blikken, twinkle, turn pale, = MLG. blicken, shine, gleam, = G. blicken, glance, look, = Icel. blika, shine, gleam, = Sw. blika, glance, look; a weak verb, in ME. mixed with the orig. strong verb (b) blikē, < AS. blīcan (pret. blāc, pp. bli-cen) = OS. blīkan, shine, gleam, = OFries. blika (pp. blikē), appear, = MD. bliken, D. blijken, look, appear, = OHG. blihan (in comp.), MHG. blichen, shine, gleam; perhaps = OEng. blis-kati, sparkle, = L. fulgere, shine, lighten, = Gr. φάειν, burn: see fulgent, phlegm, phlor. Hence ult. (from AS. blīcan) E. bleak¹, bleach¹, q. v. Cf. blink, blank.] To shine; gleam.*

Bryzt blykked the beam of the brode heven.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 603.

The blykkande belt he bere theraboute.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (ed. Morris), i. 2485.

blick¹ (blik), *n.* [*< G. blick = D. Dan. blik, a look, glance, twinkle, flash, = MLG. blick, gleam, sheen; from the verb: see blick¹, v.*] The brightening or iridescence appearing on silver or gold at the end of the cupeling or refining process. *Raymond, Mining Glossary.*

blick² (blik), *n.* [*E. dial. var. of bleak².*] Same as *bleak²*.

blickey, blickey (blik'i), *n.* A small pail or bucket. [*New Jersey.*]

blight (blit), *n.* [*First certain instances in Cotgrave and Sherwood, 17th century; later also*

spelled *blite*. Origin unknown; the various explanations offered all fail for lack of evidence.] 1. Some influence, usually hidden or not conspicuous, that nips, blasts, or destroys plants; a diseased state of plants caused by the condition of the soil, atmospheric influences, insects, parasitic plants, etc.; smut, mildew, or the like. In botany it is sometimes restricted to a class of minute parasitic fungi, the *Erysiphaceae*, which grow upon the surface of leaves or stems without entering the tissues, and produce a whitish appearance, but is frequently applied also to those of other groups which are destructive to crops. The garden fears no blight, and needs no fence. Cowper, Task, vi. 772.

2. Figuratively, any malignant or mysterious influence that nips, blasts, destroys, or brings to naught; anything which withers hope, blasts one's prospects, or checks prosperity. A blight seemed to have fallen over our fortunes. Disraeli.

The blighting presence of a petty degrading care, such as casts the blight of irony over all higher effort. George Eliot, Middlemarch, II. 178.

3. In med.: (a) A slight facial paralysis induced by sudden cold or damp. (b) See *blights*. —Bladder-blight, a disease of peach-trees caused by the parasitic fungus *Eosacus deformans*, which produces inflated distortions in the leaves. See *Eosacus*. —Pear-blight, an epidemic disease attacking pear-trees, also known as *fire-blight*, and when affecting the apple and quince as *twig-blight*, caused by a microscopic fungus, *Micrococcus amylovorus*, one of the bacteria. Also called *anthrax* and *sun-sced*.

blight (blīt), v. t. [*blight*, n.] 1. To affect with blight; cause to wither or decay; nip, blast, or destroy.

A cold and wet summer blighted the corn. Emerson, Misc., p. 58.

2. To exert a malignant or baleful influence on; blast or mar the beauty, hopes, or prospects of; frustrate.

The standard of police is the measure of political justice. The atmosphere will blight it, it cannot live here. Lamb, Artificial Comedy of Last Century.

blight-bird (blīt'berd), n. A bird, as a species of *Zosterops*, useful in clearing trees of blight and of insects.

blighted (blīt'ed), p. a. Smitten with blight; blasted.

blighting (blīt'ing), p. a. Producing the effects of blight.

I found it [Tintoretto's house] had nothing to offer me but the usual number of commonplace rooms in the usual blighting state of restoration. Howells, Venetian Life, xv.

blightingly (blīt'ing-li), adv. By blighting; with blighting influence or effect.

blights (blīts), n. pl. [See *blight*, n.] A name given in some parts of the United States to certain forms of urticaria or nettle-rash.

bliket, v. i. [ME. *bliken* and *bliken*: see *bliek*.] To shine; gleam.

blikent, v. i. [ME. *bliken* (= Icel. *blíkna*), < *bliken*, shine: see *blike*, *bliek*.] 1. To become pale.—2. To shine.

blimbing (blīm'bing), n. Same as *blimbi*.

blin¹ (blin), v. [*blin*, < ME. *blinnen*, rarely *blinnen*, usually intrans., < AS. *blinnan*, intrans., cease, contr. of **belinnan* (= OHG. *bilinnan*), < *be- + linnan*, ME. *linnen*, mod. dial. *lin*, Sc. *lin*, *linn*, *leen*, cease, = Icel. *linna* = Dan. *linne*, *linde* = OHG. **linnan*, in *bi-linnan* above, and MHG. *ge-linnen* = Goth. **linnan*, in *af-linnan*, leave off.] I. intrans. To cease; leave off.

I 'gan cry ere I blin,
O, her eyes are paths to sin!
Greene, Penitent Palmer's Ode.

II. trans. To put a stop to.

For nathemore for that spectacle had
Did th' other two their cruel vengeance blin,
But both at once on both sides him bestad.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 22.

blin¹ (blin), n. [*blin*, < ME. *blin*, < AS. *blinn*, cessation, < *blinnan*, cease: see the verb.] End; cessation. B. Jonson.

blin² (blin), a. A Scotch form of *blind*.

blind¹ (blind), a. [*blind*, < ME. *blind*, < AS. *blind* = OS. *blind* = OFries. *blind* = D. *blind* = OHG. MHG. *blint*, G. *blind* = Icel. *blindr* = Sw. *blind* = Dan. *blind* = Goth. *blinds*, blind; cf. Lith. *blendzas*, blind, Lett. *blenst*, see dimly, Oulg. *bledū*, pale, dim; with facitive verb AS. *blendan*, etc., make blind (see *blend*).] The supposed connection with AS. *blandan*, etc., E. *blandi*, as if 'with confused sight,' is doubtful.] 1. Destitute of the sense of sight, whether by natural defect or by deprivation, permanently or temporarily; not having sight.

They be blind leaders of the blind. Mat. xv. 14.

Hence—2. Figuratively, lacking in the faculty of discernment; destitute of intellectual,

moral, or spiritual sight; unable to understand or judge.

I am full blynde in Poets Arte,
thereof I can no skill:
All eloquence I put apart,
following myne owne wyll.
Rhodes, Boke of Nurture (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

At a solemn procession I have wept abundantly, while my consort, blind with opposition and prejudice, have fallen into an access of scorn and laughter.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, l. 3.
He fought his doubts and gather'd strength,
He would not make his judgment blind.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xvi.

3. Not directed or governed by sight, physical or mental; not proceeding from or controlled by reason: as, *blind groping*; *blind tenacity*.

That which is thought to have done the Bishop hurt, is their going about to bring men to a blind obedience. Selden, Table-Talk, p. 23.

Specifically—4. Undiscriminating; heedless; inconsiderate; unreflecting; headlong.

His fear of God may be as faulty as a blind zeal. Milton, Elkonoklastes, ix.

This plan is recommended neither to blind approbation nor to blind reprobation. Jay.

5. Not possessing or proceeding from intelligence or consciousness; without direction or control; irrational; fortuitous: as, a *blind force* or agency; *blind chance*.—6. Filled with or enveloped in darkness; dark; obscure; not easily discernible: as, a *blind corner*. [Archaic.]

The blind cave of eternal night. Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

The blind mazes of this tangled wood. Milton, Comus, l. 181.

Mr. Pierce hath let his wife's closet, and the little blind bedchamber, and a garret, to a silk-man for 50*l*. fine, and 30*l*. per annum. Pepys, Diary, II. 459.

Hence—7. Difficult to see, literally or figuratively; hard to understand; hard to make out; unintelligible: as, *blind outlines*; *blind writing*; *blind reasoning*.

Written in such a queer blind . . . hand. Hawthorne, Grandfather's Chair.

8*l*. Unlighted: as, *blind candles*.—9. Covered; concealed from sight; hidden.

On the blind rocks are lost. Dryden.

10*l*. Out of sight or public view; out of the way; private; secret.

A blind place where Mr. Goldsborough was to meet me. Pepys, Diary, Oct. 15, 1661.

I was forced to go to a blind chophouse, and dine for tenpence. Swift, Journal to Stella, Letter 5.

11. Without openings for admitting light or seeing through: as, a *blind window*; "*blind walls*," Tennyson, Godiva.—12. Not serving any apparent purpose; wanting something ordinarily essential to completeness; not fulfilling its purpose: as, a *blind shell*, one that from a bad fuse or other reason has fallen without exploding.—13. Closed at one end; having no outlet; sealed: as, a *blind alley*.

Blind processes . . . from both the sides and ends of the air-bladder. Owen, Anat. Vert.

Offenders were supposed to be incarcerated behind an iron-plated door, closing up a second prison, consisting of a strong cell or two and a blind alley some yard and a half wide. Dickens, Little Dorrit, vi.

Blind arcade. See *arcade*.—Blind arch. See *arch*.¹

—Blind area, a space about the basement of a house designed to prevent moisture from reaching the walls of the building; an ambit.—Blind axle. See *axle*.—Blind beetle, a name given to two insects: (a) the cockchafer (*Melolontha vulgaris*), so called because it flies against persons as if it were blind; (b) a small chestnut-colored beetle destitute of eyes, found in rice.—Blind blocking. See *blocking*.—Blind buckler, the stopper of a hawse-hole.—Blind bud, an abortive bud; a bud that bears no bloom or fruit. Hence plants are said by florists to go blind when they fail to form flower-buds.—Blind coal, coal altered by the passage of a trap dike through or near it. [Eng.]—Blind copy, in printing, obscurely written copy; any copy hard to read.—Blind door. See *blind window*, below.—Blind fire, fuel arranged on the grate or fireplace in such a manner as to be easily ignited on the application of a lighted match.—Blind holes, holes, as in plates to be riveted, which are not coincident.—Blind lantern, a dark or unlighted lantern.—Blind level, in mining, a level or drainage gallery which has a vertical shaft at each end and acts as an inverted siphon.—Blind plants, abortive plants; plants, as of the cabbage and other members of the genus *Brassica*, which have failed to produce central buds.—Blind side, the weak or unguarded side of a person or thing.

All people have their blind side—their superstitions. Lamb, Opinions on Whist.

Blind spot, the point in the retina, not sensitive to light, at which the optic nerve enters the eye.—Blind stitch. (a) A stitch taken on the under side of any fabric in such a way that it is not seen. (b) Ornamental sewing on leather, designed to be seen on only one side of the material.—Blind story. (a) A pointless tale. (b) Same as *blind-story*.—Blind tooling. See *tooling*.—Blind vessel, in chem., a vessel with an opening on one side only.—Blind window, door, in arch., a feature of design introduced for the sake of symmetry or harmony, identical in treatment and ornament with a true window or door, but closed with a wall.

blind¹ (blind), v. [*blind*, < ME. *blinden*, become blind, make blind, deceive (= D. *blinden* = OFries. *blinda* = OHG. *blinden*, become blind, = Dan. *blinde* = Goth. *ga-blindjan*, make blind), < *blind*, a., blind. The more common ME. verb is that represented by *blend*², q. v.] I. trans. 1. To make blind; deprive of sight; render incapable of seeing, wholly or partially.

The curtain drawn, his eyes begun
To wink, being blinded with a greater light.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 375.

2. To dim the perception or discernment of; make morally or intellectually blind.

And thou shalt take no gift: for the gift blindeth the wise, and perverteth the words of the righteous. Ex. xxiii. 8.

Superstition hath blinded the hearts of men. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 599.

Whom passion hath not blinded. Tennyson, Ode to Memory, v.

3. To render dark, literally or figuratively; obscure to the eye or to the mind; conceal.

Such darkness blinds the sky. Dryden.

The state of the controversy between us he endeavored, with all his art, to blind and confound. Stillingfleet.

4. To dim or obscure by excess of light; outshine; eclipse. [Rare.]

Thirsil, her beauty all the rest did blind,
That she alone seem'd worthy of my love. P. Fletcher, Picaresque Eclogues, vi.

Thy sweet eyes brighten slowly close to mine,
Ere yet they blind the stars. Tennyson, Tithonus.

5. In road-making, to fill with gravel, as interstices between stones; cover with gravel or earth: as, to blind road-metal.—6. In gunnery, to provide with blindages.—Blinded battery. See *battery*.

II. intrans. To become blind or dim.

That ho [she, a pearl] blyndes of ble in bour ther ho lygges,
No-bot wasch hir wyth wourchyp in wyne as ho askes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1126.

blind¹ (blind), n. [*blind*, v.] 1. Anything which obstructs the sight, intercepts the view, or keeps out light.

If I have an ancient window overlooking my neighbour's ground, he may not erect any blind to obstruct the light. Blackstone, Com., II. 26.

Specifically—(a) A screen of some sort to prevent too strong a light from shining in at a window, or to keep people from seeing in; a sun-screen or shade for a window, made of cloth, laths, etc., and used either inside or outside. (b) One of a pair of pieces of leather, generally square, attached to a horse's bridle on either side of his head to prevent him from seeing sidewise or backward; a blinder or blinker. (c) A strong plank shutter placed in front of a port-hole as soon as the gun has been discharged.

2. Something intended to mislead the eye or the understanding by concealing, or diverting attention from, the principal object or true design; a pretense or pretext.

Making the one a blind for the execution of the other. Decay of Christ. Piety.

3. A hiding-place; an ambush or covert, especially one prepared for concealing a hunter or fowler from his game.

So when the watchful shepherd, from the blind,
Wounds with a random shaft the careless hind. Dryden, Æneid, iv.

4. Milit., a kind of bomb-proof shelter for men or material; a blindage. A single blind is commonly made of three strong perpendicular posts with planks between them, covered with plates of iron on the outside, rendering them shot-proof. It is used as a protection to laborers in the trenches. A double blind is made by filling large wooden chests with earth or bags of sand.

5. In the game of poker, the stake deposited in the pool previous to the deal.—Stamped in the blind, in bookbinding, said of ornaments to be printed in ink when the pattern is first stamped with a heated die, preparatory to a second stamping in ink of the same design over the first.—Venetian blinds, window-blinds or shades made of thin light laths or strips of wood fixed on strips of webbing.

blind² (blind), n. Same as *blende*.

blindage (blin'dāj), n. [*blind*¹ + *-age*.] 1. Milit., a blind; a screen made of timber and earth, used to protect men in a trench or covered way; also, a mantelet.

When a trench has to be pushed forward in a position where the command of the dangerous point is so great that it cannot be sheltered from the plunging fire by traverses, it is covered on the top and on the sides by fascines and earth supported by a framework, and is termed a blindage. Farrow, Mil. Encey.

2. A hood so arranged that it can be made to cover the eyes of a horse if he essays to run away.

blindage-frame (blin'dāj-frām), n. A wooden frame used in the construction of a blindage to support fascines, earth, etc.

blind-ball (blind'bāl), n. Same as *blindman's-buff*, 2.

blind-born (blind'börn), a. Born blind; congenitally blind. [Rare.]

A person . . . is apt to attribute to the blind-born . . . such habits of thought . . . as his own.

Whately, Rhetoric.

blinde (blind), *n.* Same as *blende*.

blinded (blin'ded), *a.* 1. Provided with blinds, blinders, or blindages: as, a *blinded* house; *blinded* batteries.—2. Having the window-shades drawn down; with the blinds closed.

I found the windows were *blinded*.

Addison, Tatler, No. 120.

He paced under the *blinded* house and along the vacant streets.

R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 13.

blindedly (blin'ded-li), *adv.* As if blinded.

blinder (blin'der), *n.* 1. One who or that which blinds.—2. A blind or blinker on a horse's bridle.

blind-fast (blind'fäst), *n.* The catch or fastening of a blind or shutter.

blind-fish (blind'fish), *n.* 1. A cave-fish, one of the *Amblyopsidae*, having eyes rudimentary and useless for vision. The best-known is the *Amblyopsis spelæus*, or blind-fish of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky; another is *Typhlichthys subterraneus*. *Amblyopsis spelæus* attains occasionally a length of 3 to 5 inches; it has rudimentary and functionless eyes, and ventral fins small and of 4 rays each. The color is pale as if bleached. It inhabits the subterranean streams of Kentucky and Indiana, especially those in the Mammoth Cave. *Typhlichthys subterraneus* is a much smaller species and destitute of ventral fins. It is an occasional associate of the *Amblyopsids*. See cut under *Amblyopsis*.

2. A myzont of the family *Myxinidae*, *Myxine glutinosa*; the hag. [Local, Eng.]

blindfold (blind'föld), *a.* [Early mod. E. *blindfold*, *blindfeld*, *blyndfeld*, etc., < ME. *blind-felled*, *-feld*, *-fuld*, pp. of *blindfellen*, blindfold: see *blind*, *v.*] 1. Having the eyes covered or bandaged, so as to be unable to see.

To be spit in the face and be bofet and *blyndfuld*, alas! Audelay, p. 60.

2. Having the mental eye darkened; hence, rash; inconsiderate; without foresight: as, "*blindfold* fury," Shak., V. and A., l. 554.

Fate's *blindfold* reign the atheist loudly owns.

Dryden, Senn Cuique.

3†. Obscure; dark.

If execution be remiss or *blindfold* now and in this particular, what will it be hereafter and in other books?

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 27.

blindfold (blind'föld), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *blindfold*, *blindfeld*, *blindfield*, *blindfell* (the second element being altered by confusion with *fold*, wrap up), < ME. *blindfellen*, *blinfellen*, *blyndfellen* (pret. *blindfelde*, pp. *blindfelled*, *-feld*, *-folde*), < blind, blind, + *fellen*, fell, strike: see *blind* and *fell*.] 1†. To strike blind; to blind.—2. To cover the eyes of; hinder from seeing by covering the eyes.

Thauh thu thin eien vor his luv . . . *blindfoltie* on cortlie.

Aneren Riecle, p. 106.

When they had *blindfolded* him, they struck him on the face.

Luke xxii. 64.

blindfold (blind'föld), *n.* [*blindfold*, *v.*] A disguise; a ruse; a blind. See *blind*¹, *n.*, 2.

The egotism of a Roman is a *blindfold*, impenetrable as his breastplate.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 106.

blindfolded (blind'földed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *blindfold*, *v.*] Having the eyes covered; hindered from seeing.

blind-Harry (blind'har'i), *n.* 1. A name for blindman's-buff.—2. A name for a puff-ball.

blinding (blin'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *blind*¹, *v.*]

1. The act of making blind.—2. A layer of sand and fine gravel laid over a road which has been recently paved, to fill the interstices between the stones.

blinding (blin'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *blind*¹, *v.*] Making blind; depriving of sight or of understanding: as, a *blinding* storm of rain.

Sorrow's eye glazed with *blinding* tears.

Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2.

blindingly (blin'ding-li), *adv.* In a blinding manner; so as to blind.

blind-ink (blind'ink), *n.* A writing-ink designed for the use of blind persons. On being applied to the paper, it swells, forming raised characters which can be read by the touch.

blindless (blind'les), *a.* [*blind*¹, *n.*, + *-less*.] Without a blind or shade.

The new sun

Beat thro' the *blindless* casement of the room.

Tennyson, Geraint.

blind-lift (blind'lift), *n.* A metal hook or catch on a sliding window-blind, by means of which it can be raised or lowered. Also called *blind-pull*.

blindly (blind'li), *adv.* [*ME. blyndly*, < AS. *blindlice*, < blind, blind.] 1. In a blind manner; as a blind person; without sight.—2. Without reasoning; without discernment; without requiring reasons; without examination; recklessly: as, to be led *blindly* by another.

England hath long been mad and scarr'd herself;
The brother *blindly* shed the brother's blood,
The father rashly slaughter'd his own son.

Shak., Rich. III., v. 4.

How ready zeal for interest and party is to charge atheism on those who will not, without examining, submit, and *blindly* swallow their nonsense.

Locke.

blindman (blind'man), *n.*; pl. *blindmen* (-men).

1. A clerk in a post-office whose duty it is to decipher obscure or illegible addresses on letters. [Eng.] Called *blind-reader* in the United States.—2. A blind or blinded person: used as a single word in certain phrases and names.—**Blindman's ball**, **blindman's bellows**. See *blindman's-buff*.—**Blindman's holiday**, the time, just before the lamps are lighted, when it is too dark to work, and one is obliged to rest; twilight; gloaming.

What will not blind Cupid do in the night, which is his *blindman's holiday*?

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 167).

Indeed, madam, it is *blindman's holiday*; we shall soon be all of a colour.

Swift, Polite Conversation, iii.

blindman's-buff (blind'manz-buf'), *n.* [*blindman's* + *buff*, a buffet, blow.] 1. A game in which one person is blindfolded and tries to catch and identify some one of the company. Sometimes called *blindman-buff*.

And I grope up and down like *blind-man-buff*.

Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, ii. 2.

Aa once I play'd at *Blind-man's Buff*, it hapt

About my Eyes the Towel thick was wrapt;

I miss'd the Swains, and seiz'd on Blouzaland,

True speaks that ancient Proverb, "Love is Blind."

Gay, Shepherd's Week, i. 95.

2. A name of certain puff-balls of the genera *Borista* and *Lycoperdon*. Also *blindman's ball* or *bellows*, and *blind-ball*.

blindness (blind'nes), *n.* [ME. *blindnes*, *-nesse*, < AS. *blindnyse*; < blind + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being blind. (a) Want of sight. (b) Want of intellectual discernment; mental darkness; ignorance; heedlessness.

Whosoever we would proceed beyond these simple ideas, we fall presently into darkness and difficulty, and can discover nothing farther but our own *blindness* and ignorance.

Locke.

2†. Concealment.

Muffle your false love with some show of *blindness*.

Shak., C. of E., iii. 2.

blind-officer (blind'of'i-sér), *n.* Same as *blindman*, 1. [Eng.]

blind-pull (blind'pül), *n.* Same as *blind-lift*.

blind-reader (blind're'dér), *n.* In the United States postal service, a clerk whose duty it is to decipher obscure or illegible addresses on mail-matter.

blinds, *n.* See *blens*.

blind-snake (blind'snäk), *n.* A snake of the family *Typhlopidae*.

blind-stile (blind'stíl), *n.* The stile of a blind.

—**Blind-stile machine**, a machine for making the mortises and tenons in blinds, and for boring the holes for the slats.

blindstitch

(blind'stich), *v. t.*

To sew or

take stitches in

(anything) in

such a way that

they will show

only on one side

of the thing

sewed or stitch-

ed, or not at all.

blind-story

(blind'stö'ri),

n. In medieval

church-arch.,

the triforium:

properly re-

stricted to such

examples as

possess no ex-

terior windows,

as opposed to

the clerestory,

from which the

chief lighting of

the interior is derived.

blindworm (blind'wèrm), *n.* [ME. *blyndworme*, *-wurme* (= Sw. Dan. *blindorm*); < blind + worm.]

A small European lizard, *Anguis fragilis*, of the family *Anguidae*, having a slender limbless body and tail, like a snake, rudimentary shoulder-girdle, breast-bone, and pelvis, a scaly skin, concealed ears, and small eyes furnished with movable lids: so called because supposed to be a sightless worm, a notion as erroneous as is the supposition that it is poisonous. Also called *orvet* and *slow-worm*.



Blindworm (*Anguis fragilis*).

blink (blingk), *v.* [= Sc. *blink*, *blenk*; < ME. *blynken*, rare and appar. only as var. of *blenken* (see *blenk*, *blench*); not found earlier (though an AS. **blincan* appears to be indicated by the causal verb *blencan*, deceive, > E. *blench*); = D. *blinken* = G. *blinken* = Sw. *blinka* = Dan. *blink*, shine, twinkle, blink, nasalized forms parallel with D. *blikken* = G. *blicken* = Sw. *blicka* = Dan. *blikke*, look, glance, from a strong verb repr. by AS. *blincan*, shine: see *bleek*¹, *blike*, *bleak*¹; and cf. *blench*¹ and *blink*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To wink rapidly and repeatedly; *nictitate*.

A snake's small eye *blinks* dull and sly.

Coleridge, Christabel, li.

He *blinked* with his yellow eyes, that seemed

All sightless and blank to be.

C. Thaxter, Great White Owl.

2. To see with the eyes half shut or with frequent winking, as a person with weak eyes; hence, to get a glimpse; *peep*.

Show me thy chink, to *blink* through with mine eyne.

Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

3. Figuratively, to look askance or indifferently.

Why then ignore or *blink* at moral purpose?

Mag. of Art, March, 1884.

4. To intermit light; glimmer: as "*a blinking* lamp," Cotton, An Epigram.—5. To gleam transiently but cheerfully; smile; look kindly. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]—6. To become a little stale or sour: said of milk or beer. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

II. *trans.* 1†. To deceive; elude; shun.—2. To see or catch sight of with half-shut eyes; dimly see; *wink* at.

I heard the imp brushing over the dry leaves like a black snake, and, *blinking* a glimpse of him, just over ag'in yon big pine, I pulled as it might be on the scent.

Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, v.

3. Figuratively, to shut one's eyes to; avoid or purposely evade; shirk: as, to *blink* a question.

How can I *blink* the fact?

Browning, Ring and Book, II. 214.

Understand us. We *blink* no fair issue. . . . We have counted the cost.

W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 34.

4. To balk at; pass by; shirk: as, a dog that never *blinked* a bird.

In fear he comes there, and consequently "*blinks* his birds."

Dogs of Great Brit. and America, p. 240.

5†. To blindfold; hoodwink. *Landor*.

blink (blingk), *n.* [*ME. blink*, a glance, = Sw. *blink* = Dan. *blink*; from the verb.] 1. A glance of the eye; a glimpse.

Lo, this is the first *blink* that ever I had of him.

Bp. Hall, Works, II. 108.

2. A gleam; a glimmer; specifically, the gleam or glimmer reflected from ice in the polar regions: hence the term *ice-blink* (which see).

Not a *blink* of light was there. Wordsworth, Sonnets, vii.

After breakfast this morning, I ascended to the crow's nest, and saw to my sorrow the ominous *blink* of ice ahead.

Kane, Sec. Grimm, Exp., I. 49.

And where north and south the coast-lines run,

The *blink* of the sea in breeze and sun.

Whittier, Prophecy of Samuel Sewall.

3. A very short time; a twinkling: as, bide a *blink*. [Scotch.]—4†. A trick; a scheme.—5. *pl.* Beugs thrown to turn aside deer from their course; also, feathers, etc., on a thread to scare birds. N. E. D.—6. A fishermen's name for the mackerel when about a year old. See *spike* and *tinker*.

blinkard (bling'kård), *n.* [*blink* + *-ard*, as in *drunkard*, *dotard*.] 1. A person who blinks or sees imperfectly; one who squints.

Among the blind the one-eyed *blinkard* reigns.

Char. of Holland, in Harl. Misc. (ed. 1810), V. 613.

For I was of Christ's choosing, I God's knight,
No *blinkard* heathen stumbling for scant light.

Swinburne, Laus Veneris.

2. That which twinkles or glances, as a dim star which appears and disappears.

In some parts we see many glorious and eminent stars, in others few of any remarkable greatness, and, in some, none but *blinkards* and obscure ones.

Hakewell, Apology, p. 237.

3. One who lacks intellectual perception. *Skelton*.—4. One who willfully shuts his eyes to what is happening; one who blinks facts. [Sometimes used attributively.]

blink-beer (blɪŋk'ber), *n.* [*< blink, v., I., 6, + beer*]. Beer kept unbroached till it is sharp.

blinker (blɪŋk'kər), *n.* 1. One who blinks.—2. One of two leather flaps placed on the sides of a horse's head to prevent him from seeing sidewise or backward; a blind or blinder; hence, figuratively, any obstruction to sight or discernment.

Nor bigots who but one way see,
Through blinkers of authority.

M. Green, The Orotto.

Horses splashed to their very blinkers.

Dickens.

blink-eyed (blɪŋk'ɪd), *a.* Having blinking or winking eyes.

The foolish blink-eyed boy.

Gascoigne, Hearbes.

blinking (blɪŋk'ɪŋ), *n.* In *sporting*, the fault in dogs of leaving the game as soon as it is found.

The vice of *blinking* has been caused by over-severity in punishment for chasing poultry, etc.

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 240.

blinking-chickweed (blɪŋk'ɪŋ-ʃɪk'wɛd), *n.* The *Montia fontana*, a small marsh-herb, natural order *Portulacaceae*; so called from its small half-closed flowers looking out from the axils of the leaves. Also called *blinks*.

blinkingly (blɪŋk'ɪŋ-lɪ), *adv.* In a blinking or winking manner; evasively.

Death, that fatal necessity which so many would overlook, or *blinkingly* survey, the old Egyptians held continually before their eyes.

Sir T. Browne, Mummies.

blinks (blɪŋks), *n.* [*< blink, n.; a quasi-plural form*]. Same as *blinking-chickweed*.

blinky (blɪŋk'i), *a.* [*< blink + -y*]. Prone to blink.

We were just within range, and one's eyes became quite *blinky* watching for the flash from the bow.

W. H. Russell, London Times, June 11, 1861.

blirt (blɜrt), *n.* [A var. of *blurt*]. An outburst of wind, rain, or tears; specifically, *nauf*, a gust of wind and rain. [Scotch.]

blirty, **blirtie** (blɜrt'i), *a.* [*< blirt + -y*]. Characterized by blirts or gusts of wind and rain; as, a *blirty* day. [Scotch.]

bliss (blɪs), *n.* [*< ME. blis, blisse, < AS. blis, bliss, contr. of the unusual blids, bliths (= OS. blidsea, blitsea, blizza), joy, < blithe, joyful, blithe: see blithe, and cf. bliss¹, with which the word has been notionally associated*]. 1. Blitheness; gladness; lightness of heart.—2. The highest degree of happiness, especially spiritual joy; perfect felicity; supreme delight; blessedness: often, specifically, the joy of heaven.

How sweet a thing it is to wear a crown,
Within whose circuit is Elysium,
And all that poets feign of bliss and joy.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2.

All my redeem'd may dwell in joy and bliss.

Milton, P. L., xi. 43.

=*Syn.* Felicity, Blessedness, etc. (see *happiness*), transport, rapture, ecstasy, blissfulness.

blissful (blɪs'fʊl), *a.* [*< ME. blisful; < bliss + -ful*]. 1. Full of, abounding in, enjoying, or conferring bliss; full of felicity: as, "*blissful* joy," *Spenser, F. Q.*; "*blissful* solitude," *Milton, P. L., iii. 69*.

The blissful shore of rural ease.

Thomson, Liberty, v.

Ever as those blissful creatures do I fare.

Wordsworth.

2t. [Cf. *blissful*]. Blessed; holy.

blissfully (blɪs'fʊl-lɪ), *adv.* [*< ME. blissfuliche, etc., < blissful + -liche, -ly²*]. In a blissful manner; happily.

blissfulness (blɪs'fʊl-nəs), *n.* [*< ME. blisfulness, -ness, < blissful + -ness, -ness*]. The state or quality of being blissful; exalted happiness; supreme felicity; fullness of joy.

God is all-sufficient and incapable of admitting any accession to his perfect blissfulness.

Barrow, Works, i. viii.

Blissinae (bli-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Blissus* + *-inae*]. A subfamily of heteropterous insects, of the family *Lygaeidae*, typified by the genus *Blissus*. See *cut* under *chinch-bug*.

blissless (blɪs'les), *a.* [*< bliss + -less*]. Destitute of bliss; wretched; hapless: as, "*my blissless* lot," *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.*

blissom (blɪs'ʊm), *a.* [*< Icel. blasma, in heat (said of a ewe or goat), = OD. blesme*]. In heat, as a ewe. [Prov. Eng.]

blissom (blɪs'ʊm), *v.* [*< blissom, a.*] *I. trans.* To couple with a ewe: said of a ram.

II. intrans. To be in heat, as a ewe. [Prov. Eng.]

Blissus (blɪs'ʊs), *n.* [NL.] A genus of heteropterous insects, the type of the subfamily *Blissinae*. *B. leucopterus* is the common chinch-bug. See *cut* under *chinch-bug*.

blisti. Obsolete preterit of *bliss¹* and *bliss²*.

And with his club him all about so *blisti*,
That he which way to turne him scarcely wist.

Spenser, F. Q., vi. viii. 13.

blister (blɪs'tər), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blyster, bluster*; < ME. *blister*, and perhaps **blyster*, < AS. **blyster* = MD. *bluyster*, a blister (but the AS. form is not found, and the ME. may be taken from OF. *blestre, blostre*, a swelling (cf. *bloustre, bloutr, bloite*, a clod, *blosse*, a swelling due to a bruise), of MD. or Scand. origin); cf. Icel. *blástr*, a swelling (in the medical sense), lit. a blast, a blowing, = AS. *blēst*, a blowing, blast; cf. *blēdre*, a blister, bladder, etc., D. *blaas*, G. *blase*, a blister, etc., E. dial. *blaze²*, *n.*, a pimple, etc.; ult. from the root of AS. *blāwan*, etc., blow: see *bladder, blast, blaze², blow¹*]. 1. A thin vesicle on the skin, containing watery matter or serum, whether occasioned by a burn or other injury, by a vesicatory, or by disease; a pustule. It is formed (a) by disintegration and effusion of serum into some of the softer epidermal layers, or (b) by an effusion of serum between the epidermis and corium.

2. An elevation made by the lifting up of an external film or skin by confined air or fluid, as on plants, or by the swelling of the substance at the surface, as on steel.—3. Something applied to the skin to raise a blister, as a plaster of Spanish flies, mustard, etc., as a means of counter-irritation; a vesicatory.—4. In castings of different materials, an effect caused by the presence of confined bubbles of air or gas.—5. A distortion of peach-leaves caused by the fungus *Eoxoascus deformans*; bladder-blight. See *Eoxoascus*. Also called *blistering*.—*Flying blister*, a blister applied for a time too short to cause vesication.

blister (blɪs'tər), *v.* [*< blister, n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To raise a blister or blisters on, as by a burn, medical application, or friction: as, *to blister* one's hands.—2. To raise filmy vesicles on by heat: as, too high a temperature will *blister* paint; *blistered* steel. See *blister-steel*.—3. Figuratively, to cause to suffer as if from blisters; subject to burning shame or disgrace.

Look, here comes one: a gentlewoman of mine,
Who, falling in the flaws of her own youth,
Hath *blister'd* her report.

Shak., M. for M., ii. 3.

II. intrans. To rise in blisters, or become blistered.

If I prove honey-mouth'd, let my tongue *blister*.

Shak., W. T., ii. 2.

The house walls seemed
Blistering in the sun, without a tree or vine
To cast the tremulous shadow of its leaves.

Whittier, Prel. to Among the Hills.

blister-beetle (blɪs'tər-bē'tl), *n.* A popular name of beetles of the family *Meloidae*, de-

rived from the peculiar poison (cantharidin) which is contained in their tissues. This poison, when brought into contact with the skin, produces blisters, and on account of this vesicatory property the dried beetles are largely used in medicine. In their earlier states the blister-beetles are parasitic on grasshopper-eggs or in the cells of mason-bees. The imagoes of many American species are often very injurious to field and garden-crops. The development of the larva, which assumes successively several forms, is very remarkable. See *hypermetamorphosis* and *Epicauta*.

blistered (blɪs'tərd), *p. a.* Having the disease called blister. See *blister, n., 5*.

blister-fly (blɪs'tər-flɪ), *n.* A beetle, also known as the Spanish fly, used in blistering; one of the blister-beetles. See *Cantharis*.

blistering (blɪs'tər-ɪŋ), *a. and n.* *I. a.* Causing or tending to cause blisters.—*Blistering fly*. Same as *blister-fly*.

II. n. Same as *blister, 5*.

blister-plaster (blɪs'tər-pləstər), *n.* A plaster of Spanish flies, designed to raise a blister.

blister-steel (blɪs'tər-stēl), *n.* Steel made by the carburization of bar-iron in a converting-furnace, the iron being heated in contact with charcoal. See *cementation*. After the conversion into steel, the bars become covered with blisters, some not

larger than peas, others as much as an inch in diameter. According to Percy, these blisters are probably due to the reduction of a part of the protoxide of iron existing in the mass in the form of a silicate of the protoxide, and the consequent evolution of carbonic acid. The process is a very old one.

blistery (blɪs'tər-i), *a.* [*< blister + -y¹*]. Full of blisters. *Hooker*.

bliti, *n.* See *blite²*.

blite¹, *n.* See *blight*.

blite² (blɪt), *n.* [Also *blit* and early mod. E. *blitte, bleit, blete*; < F. *blète* = Pr. *bleda* = Cat. *blet* = Sp. *bledo*, < L. *blitum*: see *Blitum*]. A common name of several succulent-leaved plants, chiefly of the genus *Chenopodium* (or *Blitum*), sometimes used as pot-herbs. The name is specifically given to good-king-henry (*C. Bonus-Henricus*) and to *Amarantus blitum*. The strawberry-blite, *Chenopodium capitatum*, is so called from its red fleshy clusters of fruit. The coast-blite, *C. maritimum*, is found in saline localities. The sea-blite, *Suaeda maritima*, is a chenopodiaceous coast-plant with nearly terete or cylindrical fleshy leaves.

blithe (blɪθ or blɪth), *a. and n.* [*< ME. blithe, blythe, < AS. blithe, joyful, glad, kind, gentle, peaceful, = OS. blithi = OFries. *blide* (in composition *blid-skip*, joy), North Fries. *blid* = D. *blide*, *blid* = OHG. *blidi*, MllG. *blide* = Icel. *blíðr* = Sw. *blid* = Dan. *blid* = Goth. *bleiths*, merciful, kind; root uncertain: see *bliss*]. *I. a.* 1t. Kind; kindly. *Levinus* (1570).—2. Glad; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful; gay: in colloquial use only in Scotland: as, "I'm *blithe* to see you."

Ful *blithe* . . . was every wight.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 846.

No lark more *blithe* than he.

Bickerstaff, Love in a Village, l. 2.

Hail to thee, *blithe* spirit!

Bird thou never wert.

Shelley, Ode to a Skylark.

3. Characterized by or full of enjoyment; gladness: said of things.

O! how changed since you *blithe* night!

Scott.

Blithe would her brother's acceptance be.

Tennyson, Maud, x. 2.

In June 'tis good to lie beneath a tree

While the *blithe* season comforts every sense.

Lowell, Under the Willows.

=*Syn.* Cheerful, light-hearted, elated, buoyant.

II. t. 1. A blithe one.—2. Kindness; good will; favor.—3. Gladness; delight.

blithely (blɪθ or blɪth), *adv.* [ME. *blithen* (= OHG. *bliden*, rejoice, be blithe, = Goth. *bleithjan*, *gabreithjan*, be merciful, pity; from the adj. *I. intrans.* To be blithe or merry.

II. trans. To make blithe; gladden.

The prince of planetis that proudly is plight
Sail brace furth his beemes that our beelde *blithes*.

York Plays, p. 123.

blithe (blɪθ or blɪth), *adv.* [*< ME. blithe, blythe, < AS. blithe, adv., < blithe, a.: see blithe, a.*] 1t. Kindly.—2. Gladly; blithely. **blithely** (blɪθ or blɪth), *adv.* [*< ME. blithely, blithful, < blithe, n., kindness, favor (= Icel. blíðr), + -ful*]. 1t. Kindly.—2. Glad; joyous; joyful. [Poetic.]

The seas with *blithely* western blasts
We sail'd amain.

Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

[Samuel] Lover, a versatile artist, *blithely* humorist and poet.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 258.

blithely (blɪθ or blɪth), *adv.* [*< ME. blithelyche, blithely, -liche, etc., < AS. blithelice (= OHG. blidlich), < blithe + -lice: see blithe, a., and -ly²*]. 1t. Kindly.—2. Gladly; joyfully; gaily.

blithemeat (blɪθ or blɪth-mēt), *n.* [Sc., < *blithe*, glad, + *meat*]. The entertainment or refreshment provided at the birth or christening of a child. [Scotch.]

blithen (blɪθ or blɪth), *v. t.* [*< blithe, a., + -en*]. Cf. *blithe, v.* To make blithe. [Rare.]

blitheness (blɪθ or blɪth-nəs), *n.* [*< ME. blithenesse, < AS. blithnes, < blithe + -ness: see blithe, a., and -ness*]. The state of being blithe; gaiety; sprightliness.

The delightfulness and *blitheness* of their [poets'] compositions.

Sir K. Digby, On the Soul, iii.

Legend told of his [Eadward's] pious simplicity, his

blitheness and gentleness of mood.

J. H. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 467.

blithesome (blɪθ or blɪth-sʊm), *a.* [*< blithe + -some*]. Full of blitheness or gaiety; gay; merry; cheerful; causing joy or gladness.

On *blithesome* frolics bent.

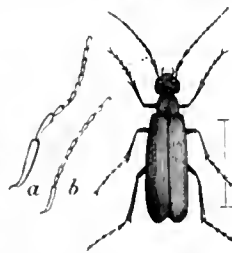
Thomson, Winter.

The rising sun, emerging from amidst golden and purple clouds, shed his *blithesome* rays on the tin weather-cocks of Communipaw.

Iring, Knickerbocker, p. 109.

Charmed by the spirit, alternately tender and *blithesome*, of Procter's songs.

Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 110.



Ash-gray Blister-beetle (*Macrobasis cinerea*). (Vertical line shows natural size.) a, b, male and female antennae, enlarged.

blithesomeness (blīth'- or blith'-sum-ness), *n.* [*< blithesome + -ness.*] The quality of being blithesome; gaiety.

A glad *blithesomeness* belonged to her, potent to conquer even ill health and suffering. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 78.

Blitum (bli'tum), *n.* [*L., < Gr. βλίτον, a certain plant used as a salad.*] A genus of plants, natural order *Chenopodiaceae*, now included in *Chenopodium*. See *blite*².

blivet, *adv.* A Middle English contraction of *beliveth*. *Chaucer*.

blizzard (bliz'zard), *n.* [An expressive word, originating in the United States, appar. at first locally on the Atlantic coast (see first quot.), and carried thence to the West, where, in a new application, it came into general notice and use in the winter of 1880-81. The word is evidently a popular formation, and is prob. based, with the usual imitative variation observable in such formations, on what to the popular consciousness is the common root of *blaze*, *blast*, *blow* (the latter notions at least being appar. present in the familiar third sense). In the orig. sense a blizzard is essentially a "blazer," of which word, indeed, it may be considered a manipulated form: see *blaze*¹, and cf. *blaze*², *blast*, *bluster*.] 1. [Appar. the earliest sense, but not recorded, except in the figurative use, until recently.] A general discharge of guns; a rattling volley; a general "blazing away." See extract.

Along the Atlantic coast, among the gunners who often hunt in parties stationed near together behind blinds, waiting for the flocks of migratory birds, the word *blizzard* means a general discharge of all the guns, nearly but not quite together—a rattling volley, differing from a broadside in not being quite simultaneous. This use of the word is familiar to every longshore man from Sandy Hook to Currinck, and goes back at least forty years, as my own memory attests. . . . The longshore men of forty years ago were all sailors, and many of them had served in the navy. That they may have learned the word there is rendered probable by the rather notable accuracy with which they always distinguished between a *blizzard* and a broadside. This points to a nautical origin of the word, though it made no progress in general use till it struck the Western imagination as a term for that convulsion of the elements for which "snow-storm," with whatever descriptive epithet, was no adequate name, and the keen ear of the newspaper reporter caught it and gave it currency as "reportorial" English.

N. Y. Evening Post, March 24, 1887.

Hence—2. Figuratively, a volley; a sudden (oratorical) attack; an overwhelming retort. [This seems to be the sense in the following passage, where Bartlett explains the word ("not known in the Eastern States," he says) as "a poser."]

A gentleman at dinner asked me for a toast; and supposing he meant to have some fun at my expense, I concluded to go ahead, and give him and his likes a *blizzard*. *David Crockett*, *Tour Down East*, p. 16.

3. A gale or hurricane accompanied by intense cold and dry, driving snow, common in winter on the great plains of the States and Territories of the northwestern United States east of the Rocky Mountains, especially Dakota, and in Manitoba in British America. It is described in the "American Meteorological Journal" as "a mad rushing combination of wind and snow which neither man nor beast could face."

Whew! how the wind howls; there must be a terrible *blizzard* west of us, and how ill-prepared are most frontier homes for such severe cold. *Chicago Advance*, Jan. 8, 1880.

blizzardingly (bliz'zard-li), *a.* Blizzard-like; resembling a blizzard. [Rare.]

bloak, *n.* See *bloke*.

bloat¹ (blôt), *a.* [Formerly also *blote*, *< ME. blote* (uncertain), possibly *< AS. blāt*, pale, livid (see *blate*¹), but prob. a var. or parallel form of *bloute* (see *bloat*²) = *Icel. blautr*, soaked, = *Sw. blöt* = *Dan. blød*, soft, = *Norw. blaut*, soft, wet; cf. *Icel. blautr fiskr*, fresh (soft) fish, opposed to *hardhr fiskr*, dried (hard) fish, = *Sw. blötfisk*, soaked fish, = *Norw. blötfisk*; *Icel. blotna* = *Sw. blötna* = *Norw. blotna*, to soften. See *blate*¹ and *bloater*, and cf. *bloat*².] Cured by smoking: as, a *bloat* herring. See *bloater*.

Lay you an old courtier on the coals like a sausage, or a *bloat* herring. *B. Jonson*, *Mercury Vindicated*.

bloat¹ (blôt), *v. t.* [Appar. *< bloat*¹, *a.*] To cure by smoking, as herrings. Formerly spelled *blote*.

I have more smoke in my mouth than would *blote* A hundred herrings. *Fletcher*, *Island Princess*, II. 6.

bloat² (blôt), *a.* [Earlier *blout* (as orig. in the passage cited from Shakespeare, where *bloat* is an 18th century emendation, though it occurs elsewhere in 17th century), *bloute*, *bloute*, prob. *< Icel. blautr* = *Sw. blöt*, soft, etc.: see *bloat*¹, and cf. *blate*¹.] The word is now regarded as pp. of *bloat*², *v.* Puffed; swollen; turgid: as, "the *bloat* king," *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, III. 4. [New only in rare literary use.]

bloat² (blôt), *v.* [*< bloat*², *a.*] 1. *trans.* To make turgid or swollen, as with air, water, etc.; cause to swell, as with a dropsical humor; inflate; puff up; hence, make vain, conceited, etc.

His rude essays

Encourage him, and *bloat* him up with praise.

Dryden, *Prolog.* to *Ciree*.

And then began to *bloat* himself, and ooze

All over with the fat affectionate smile

That makes the widow lean. *Tennyson*, *Sea Dreams*.

II. *intrans.* To become swollen; be puffed out or dilated; dilate.

If a person of firm constitution begins to *bloat*.

Arbutnot.

bloated (blô'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *bloat*², *v.*] 1. Swollen; puffed up; inflated; overgrown, so as to be unwieldy, especially from over-indulgence in eating and drinking; pampered: as, "a *bloated* mass," *Goldsmith*.

Grotesque monsters, half bestial, half human, dropping with wine, *bloated* with gluttony, and reeling in obscene dances. *Macaulay*, *Milton*.

2. Connected with or arising from self-indulgence: as, "a *bloated* slumber," *Mickle*, *A Sonnet*.

—3. Inordinately swollen in amount, possessions, self-esteem, etc.; puffed up with pride or wealth: as, a *bloated* estate; *bloated* capitalists; a *bloated* pretender.

bloatedness (blô'ted-ness), *n.* [*< bloated + -ness.*] The state of being bloated; turgidity; an inflated state of the tissues of the body; dilatation from any morbid cause. *Arbutnot*.

bloater (blô'tér), *n.* [*< bloat*¹ + *-er*.] An English name for a herring which has been steeped for a short time, slightly salted, and partially smoke-dried, but not split open.

blob (blób), *n.* [Also *bleb*, *Sc. bleb*, *bleib*, *blab*, *blób*; cf. *blobber*, *blubber*.] 1. A small globe of liquid; a dewdrop; a blister; a bubble; a small lump, splotch, or daub.

Flawed rubies and emeralds, which have no value as precious stones, but only as barbaric *blobs* of colour.

Birdwood, *Indian Arts*, II. 9.

2. The bag of a honey-bee. [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. The under lip. *Halliwel*. [Rare.]—4. A cot-toid fish, *Uranidea richardsoni*, a kind of mill-er's-thumb.—On the *blob*, by word of mouth. [*Slang.*]

blobber (blób'ér), *n.* Same as *blubber*.

blobber-lip (blób'ér-lip), *n.* Same as *blubber-lip*.

His *blobber-lips* and beetle-brows commend.

Dryden, *tr.* of *Juvenal's Satires*, III.

blobber-lipped (blób'ér-lipt), *a.* Same as *blubber-lipped*.

blobby (blób'i), *a.* [*< blob + -y*.] Like a *blob*; abounding in blobs.

blob-kite (blób'kīt), *n.* A local English name of the burbot.

blob-lipped (blób'lipt), *a.* [See *blob*.] Same as *blubber-lipped*.

blob-tale (blób'tāl), *n.* A telltale; a blabber.

These *blob-tales* could find no other news to keep their tongues in motion. *Bp. Hacket*, *Alp. Williams*, II. 67.

block¹ (blok), *n.* [*< ME. blok*, a block (of wood); not in *AS.*, but borrowed from *LG.* or *OF.*: *MD. bloc*, *block*, *D. blok* = *MLG. block*, *LG. blok* = *OHG. bleh*, *MHG. bloch*, *G. block* = *Sw. block* = *Norw. blokk* = *Dan. blok* (= *Icel. blokk*, *Halder-son*), > *ML. blocus*, *OF.* and *F. bloc*; all in the general sense of 'block, log, lump, mass,' but confused more or less with the forms cited under *block*². There are similar Celtic forms: *W. ploc*, a block, = *Gael. ploc*, a round mass, bludgeon, block, stump of a tree, = *Ir. ploc*, a plug, bung, *blocan*, a little block, perhaps akin to *Ir. blogh*, *Oir. blog*, a fragment, from same root as *E. break* and *fragment* (see *plug*); but the relation of these to the Teut. forms is uncertain. The senses of *block*¹ and *block*² run into each other, and some identify the words.] 1. Any solid mass of matter, usually with one or more plane or approximately plane faces: as, a *block* of wood, stone, or ice; sometimes, specifically, a leg of wood.

Now all our neighbours' chimneys smoke,

And Christmas blocks are burning. *Wither*.

What sculpture is to a *block* of marble, education is to an human soul. *Spectator*, No. 215.

2. A solid mass of wood the upper surface of which is used for some specific purpose. In particular—(a) The large piece of wood on which a butcher chops meat, or on which fire-wood is split. Hard by, a fletcher on a *block* had laid his whittle down. *Macaulay*, *Virginia*. (b) The piece of wood on which is placed the neck of a person condemned to be decapitated.

The noble heads which have been brought to the *block*.

Everett.

Slave! to the *block*!—or I, or they,

Shall face the judgment-seat this day!

Scott, *Rokeby*, VI. 31.

(c) A piece of hard wood prepared for cutting by an engraver. (d) The stand on which a slave was placed when being sold by auction. (e) In *falconry*, the perch whereon a bird of prey is kept.

3. A mass of wood or stone used in mounting and dismounting; a horse-block.—4. A mold or piece on which something is shaped, or placed to make it keep in shape. In particular—(a) The wooden mold on which a hat is formed; hence, sometimes, the shape or style of a hat, or the hat itself.

He wears his faith but as the fashion of his hat; it ever changes with the next *block*. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, I. 1.

The *blocks* for his head alters faster than the Feltmaker can fite him, and thereupon we are called in scorn *Block-heads*. *Dekker*, *Seven Deadly Sins*, p. 87.

(b) A wooden head for a wig; a barber's block; hence, sometimes, the wig itself.

A beautiful golden wig (the Duchess never liked me to play with her hair) was on a *block* close by.

Bulwer, *Pelham*, xxi.

5. A person with no more sense or life than a block; a blockhead; a stupid fellow.

What tongueless *blocks* were they!

Shak., *Rich.* III. III. 7.

6. In *ship-building*, one of the pieces of timber, or supports constructed from such pieces, upon which the keel is laid.

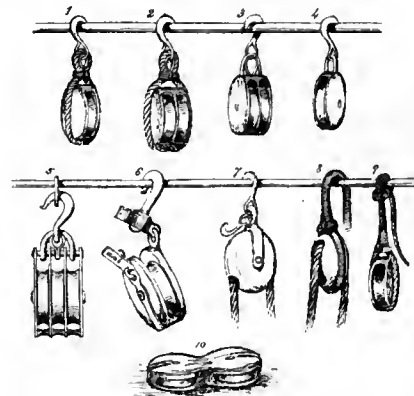
"Thus," said he, "will we build this ship!

Lay square the *blocks* upon the slip."

Longfellow, *Building of the Ship*.

7. The solid metal stamp used by bookbinders for impressing a design on a book-cover.—8. A piece of wood fitted into the angle formed by the meeting edges of two other pieces.—9. A wooden rubber covered with thick felt, used in polishing marble.—10. A piece of wood or metal serving as a support. (a) In a sawmill, one of the frames supporting and feeding the log to the saw. (b) In vehicles, a piece, generally carved or ornamented, placed over or under the springs of a carriage. (c) In *printing*, the piece on which a stereotype plate is fastened to make it type-high.

11. A mechanical contrivance consisting of one or more grooved pulleys mounted in a casing or shell, which is furnished with a hook, eye, or strap by which it may be attached: it is



1, 2, single and double blocks with rope strap; 3, 4, double and single blocks with iron strap; 5, metallic block; 6, snatch-block; 7, secret block; 8, clump-block; 9, tail-block; 10, fiddle-block.

used to transmit power, or change the direction of motion, by means of a rope or chain passing round the movable pulleys. Blocks are single, double, treble, or fourfold, according as the number of sheaves or pulleys is one, two, three, or four. A *running block* is attached to the object to be raised or moved; a *standing block* is fixed to some permanent support. Blocks also receive different names from their shape, purpose, or mode of application. Those to which the name *dead-eyes* has been given are not pulleys, being unprovided with sheaves. Many of the blocks used in ships are named after the ropes or chains which are rove through them: as, *bow-line blocks*, *clue-line* and *clue-garnet blocks*. They are made of either wood or metal. See *clue-garnet*, and cut under *cat-block*.

12. A connected mass of buildings: as, a *block* of houses.—13. A portion of a city inclosed by streets, whether occupied by buildings or consisting of vacant lots.

The new city was laid out in rectangular *blocks*, each *block* containing thirty building lots. Such an average *block*, comprising 282 houses and covering 9 acres of ground, exists in Oxford Street. It forms a compact square mass. *Quarterly Rev.*

14. On the *stock-exchange*, a large number of shares massed together and bought or sold in a lump.—*Antifriction block*. See *antifriction*.—*Between the beetle and the block*. See *beetle*¹.—*Block and block*, the position of two blocks of a tackle when drawn close to each other. Also called *two blocks*. The act of drawing the blocks apart is called *fleeing the purchase*.—*Block-and-cross bond*. See *bond*¹.—*Block and tackle*, the pulley-blocks and ropes used for hoisting.—*Block brake*. See *brake*³.—*Block cornices* and *entablatures*, ornamental features, corresponding in position to classical cornices and entablatures, in architectural elevations not composed of the regular orders.—

Center-plate block, a piece of wood placed beneath the center-plate of a car-truck to bring it to the required height.—**Chip of the old block**. See *chip*.—**Dead block**, one of the pair of blocks placed, one on each side of the draw-bar of a railroad-car, to lessen the concussion when two cars come together after the buffer-springs are compressed.—**Differential block**, a double block having sheaves of different sizes. *E. H. Knight*.—**Erratic block**. See *erratic*.—**Fly-block**, *navit*, a movable block in a purchase or compound tackle like a Spanish burton.—**Hydraulic block**. See *hydraulic*.—**Long-tackle block**, a pulley-block having two sheaves in the same plane, one above the other.—**Made block**, a pulley-block formed of several pieces.—**Ninepin block**, a block shaped somewhat like a ninepin, with a single sheave pivoted at the top and bottom that it may accommodate itself to the motion of the rope for which it serves as a guide. It is placed under the cross-pieces of the bitts on a vessel.—**Purchase block**, a double-strapped block with two scores in the shell, used for moving heavy weights on shipboard.—**Rouse-about block**, a large snatch-block.—**Thick-and-thin block**, a riddle-block.

block¹ (blok), *v. t.* [*< block¹, n.* Cf. *block², v. t.*] 1. To strengthen or support by blocks; make firm, as two boards at their inferior angle of intersection, by pieces of wood glued together.—2. To form into blocks.—3. To mold, shape, or stretch on a block: as, to *block* a hat.—4. In *bookbinding*, to ornament by means of brass stamps; stamp: as, to *block* the boards of a book. [*Eng.*]—5. In *calico-printing*, to press up or apply to the blocks containing the colors.—6. To straighten and toughen by laying on a block of wood and striking with a narrow, flat-faced hammer; planish: said of saw-blades.—To *block down*, to force sheet-metal, without breaking it, into a die, in cases where the irregularities of the mold are so great that the metal is likely to be torn, by covering it with a block of lead, which is then carefully hammered. The yielding of the lead gives a slow drawing action to the metal beneath it, enabling it to be gradually brought to its bed.—To *block in*, in *stairway* or *painting*, to outline roughly or bring approximately to the desired shape; form the outlines, foundation, or general plan of any work, disregarding the details; execute roughly.

The next step is to *block in* the shadows in their general forms, dividing the whole head into two distinct masses of light and shade. *F. Fowler*, *Charcoal Drawing*, p. 40.

To *block out*, to form the plan or outlines of; sketch.

But Washington had some hand in *blocking out* this republic. *S. Lanier*, *The English Novel*, p. 50.

block² (blok), *n.* [In this sense the noun, in *E.*, is in most senses due rather to the verb: see *block², v.* The orig. noun is found once in *M.E.* *blok*, an inclosed space; cf. *OF.* *bloc*, barrier, post, wall (> *OF.* *bloquer*, *F.* *bloquer*, stop, block: see the verb; the mod. *F.* *bloc* goes with *block¹*); *MD.* *block*, post, stocks (cf. *blocklands*, an inclosed piece of ground, ditch, swamp, *MLG.* *block*, post, stocks, *LG.* *blokland*, an inclosed swamp), = *OFries.* **blokk*, in comp. *block-syl*, a sluice; *OHG.* *biloh*, confinement (*MHG.* *bloch*, a kind of trap, *G.* *block*, stocks, prison), < *bi-*, = *AS.* *bi-*, *be-*, *E.* *be-*, + *loh*, *MHG.* *G. loch*, a confined space, hole, dungeon, = *AS.* *loc*, *E.* *lock*, a place shut in, etc.: see *lock¹*. Confused more or less with the forms cited under *lock¹*, with which it is by some identified. See the verb following.] 1. Any obstruction or cause of obstruction; a stop; a hindrance; an obstacle.

The good gods assuage thy wrath, and turn the dregs of it upon this varlet here; this, who, like a *block*, hath denied my access to thee. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, v. 2.

Hence—2. The state of being blocked or stopped up; a stoppage, as of carriages: as, a *block* on a railway; a *block* in the street.—**Block system**, a system of working railway traffic, according to which the line is divided into sections of a mile or more, with a signal and telegraphic connection at the end of each section; the principle of the system being that no train is allowed to leave any one section till the next succeeding section is entirely clear, so that between two successive trains there is preserved not merely a definite interval of time, but also a definite interval of space.

block² (blok), *v. t.* [Associated with the noun *block²*, but orig. (as an *E.* word) < *OF.* *bloquer*, *F.* *bloquer* (> also *Pr. bloquer* = *Sp.* *pg. bloquer* = *It.* *bloccare*), *block*, blockade, stop up, < *OF.* *bloc*, *block*, barrier, obstruction: see *block², n.* Cf. *D.* *blokkeren* = *Sw.* *blockera* = *Dan.* *blokkere* = *G.* *blockieren*, blockade; *D.* *blokken* = *G.* *blocken*, study hard, plod, = *LG.* *blokken*, stay at home and study or work, orig., it seems, lock one's self in; *MLG.* *blocken*, put into the stocks.] 1. To hinder passage from or to; prevent ingress or egress; stop up; obstruct by placing obstacles in the way: often followed by *up*: as, to *block up* a town or a road.

With moles would *block* the port.

Rouse, tr. of *Lucan's Pharsalia*, ii.

There is no small despair, sir, of their safety,

Whose ears are *blocked up* against the truth.

Fletcher (and others), *Bloody Brother*, iv. 1.

Weak ains being as formidable impediments as the strong sinners, both *blocking* the ways of amendment.

Alcott, *Tablets*, p. 143.

2. In *base-ball* and *cricket*, to stop (a ball) with the bat without knocking it to a distance.—3. In *foot-ball*, to stop (a player) when running with the ball.

blockade (blo-kād'), *n.* [Cf. *D.* *blockade* = *G.* *blockade* = *Sw.* *blockad* = *Dan.* *blokkade*, from the *E.*; from the verb *block²* (*F.* *bloquer*) + *-ade*; cf. *stockade*, *barriade*, *palisade*, etc. Cf. *Sp.* *bloqueo*, *Pg.* *bloqueio*, *It.* *blocco*, also *bloccatura*, blockade, from the verbs corresponding to *block²*, *q. v.*] 1. The shutting up of a place, particularly a port, harbor, or line of coast, by hostile ships or troops, so as to stop all ingress or egress, and to hinder the entrance of supplies of provisions, ammunition, or reinforcements.

The word *blockade* properly denotes obstructing the passage into or from a place on either element, but is more especially applied to naval forces preventing communication by water. *Woodsey*, *Introd. to Inter. Law*, § 186.

Hence—2. A hindrance to progress or action caused by obstructions of any kind.—**Paper blockade**, a constructive blockade; a blockade established by proclamation, without the actual presence of a force adequate to make it effectual.—To *break a blockade*. See *break*.—To *raise a blockade*, to remove or break up a blockade, either by withdrawing the ships or troops that keep the place blocked up, or by driving them away from their respective stations.—To *run a blockade*, to pass through a blockading squadron and enter the port blockaded by it.

blockade (blo-kād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blockaded*, ppr. *blockading*. [*< blockade, n.*] 1. To subject to a blockade; prevent ingress or egress from by warlike means.

The building . . . was on every side *blockaded* by the insurgents. *Macaulay*, *Warren Hastings*.

Hence—2. To shut in by obstacles of any kind; block; obstruct.

Every avenue to the hall was *blockaded*.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 19.

blockader (blo-kā'dér), *n.* One who or that which blockades; especially, a vessel employed in blockading.

Having a good pilot and little depth, she could generally run well inside of the *blockaders*.

J. R. Soley, *Blockade and Cruisers*, p. 160.

blockade-runner (blo-kād'run'ér), *n.* A person or a vessel engaged in the business of running a blockade.

blockage (blok'āj), *n.* [*< block² + -age*.] Obstruction; the state of being blocked up or obstructed.

blockan (blok'an), *n.* [Appar. due to *E.* *black*. Cf. *black*. *Ir.* *blocan* means 'a little lump.'] A local Irish (County Down) name of the young eel-fish.

block-and-block (blok'and-blok'), *a.* See *block* and *block*, under *block¹, n.*

block-bond (blok'bōnd), *n.* In *bricklaying*, an arrangement in which headers and stretchers, or bricks laid lengthwise and across, succeed each other alternately. Also called *garden-bond*.

block-book (blok'būk), *n.* A book printed from blocks of wood having the letters or figures cut on them in relief. Specifically, a kind of small book so printed in Europe before the invention of movable types, consisting generally of coarsely cut religious or historical pictures, with illustrative texts or descriptions in Gothic letters.

The next step in the progress of wood engraving, subsequent to the production of single cuts, . . . was the application of the art to the production of those works which are known to bibliographers by the name of *block-books*.

Chatto, *Wood Engraving*, p. 58.

block-coal (blok'kōl), *n.* A peculiar kind of coal, found in the Indiana coal-fields, which breaks readily into large square blocks, and is used raw, or without coking, in the smelting of iron.

block-colors (blok'kul'érz), *n. pl.* Colors laid on with blocks, as in block-printing.

blocker (blok'ér), *n.* 1. One who blocks: used specifically in hat-making, shoemaking, book-binding, etc.—2. A blocking-tool or -machine.

block-furnace (blok'fēr'nās), *n.* Same as *bloomery*.

blockhead (blok'hed), *n.* [*< block¹ + head*; cf. *block¹, n.*, 5.] 1. A head-shaped piece of wood used as a block for hats or wigs. Hence—2. A head containing no more intelligence or sense than a block; a blockish head.

Your wit . . . is strongly wedged up in a *block head*.

Shak., *Cor.*, ii. 3.

Are not you a Portuguese born, descended o' the Moors, and came hither into Seville with your master, an arrant tailor, in your red bonnet and your blue jacket, lousy; though now your *block-head* be covered with the Spanish block?

Fletcher (and another), *Love's Cure*, ii. 1.

That I could not think of this as well as he!

O, I could beat my infinite *blockhead*.

B. Jonson, *The Devil is an Ass*, iii. 1.

3. A person possessing such a head; a stupid fellow; a dolt; a person deficient in understanding.

Madam, 'twere dulness past the ignorance Of common *blockheads* not to understand Wherein this favour tends.

Ford, *Love's Sacrifice*, i. 2.

The bookful *blockhead*, ignorantly read, With loads of learned lumber in his head.

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 612.

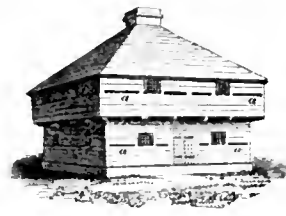
blockheaded (blok'hed-ed), *a.* [*< block¹ + head + -ed*.] Stupid; dull: as, "a *blockheaded* boy." *Sir R. L'Estrange*. [*Rare.*]

blockheadism (blok'hed-izm), *n.* [*< blockhead + -ism*.] The character of a blockhead; stupidity. [*Rare.*]

Reduced to that state of *blockheadism* which is so conspicuous in his master. *C. Smart*.

blockheadly (blok'hed-li), *a.* [*< blockhead + -ly*.] Acting like a blockhead; densely stupid: as, "some *blockheadly* hero," *Dryden*, *Amphitryon*, i. 2. [*Rare.*]

blockhouse (blok'hous), *n.* [*< block² + house*; = *D.* *blokhuis*, *OD.* *blockhuys* = *MLG.* *blockhuis* = *G.* *blockhaus* (> *F.* *blockhaus*) = *Dan.* *blokkhus* = *Sw.* *blockhus*, blockhouse, older form *blocus*; orig. a house that blocks a passage, though later taken as a house made of logs (< *block¹ + house*).] Originally, a detached fort blocking the access to a landing, a mountain pass, narrow channel, etc.; in later use, an edifice of one or more stories, constructed chiefly of hewn timber, and supplied with loopholes for musketry and sometimes with embrasures for cannon. When of more than one story, the upper is made to overhang the lower, and is furnished with machicolations or loopholes in the overhanging floor, so that a lunging fire can be directed against the enemy



Blockhouse.
a, a, loopholes for musketry.

in close attack. When a blockhouse stands alone, it constitutes an independent fort, a form which is often very useful in a rough country; when it is erected in the interior of a fieldwork, it becomes a retrenchment or redoubt. Stockades are sometimes called blockhouses.

blockiness (blok'i-nes), *n.* In *photog.*, the state of being blocky; indistinctness and unevenness of shading.

blocking (blok'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *block¹, v.*]

1. The act of blocking, or the state of being blocked, in any sense of the verb *block¹*. Specifically—(a) The impressing, either in gold or ink, or without color, of a design on the covers of a book: in the United States usually called *stamping*. (b) The process of bending leather into shapes for the fronts or soles of boots.

2. Blocks used to support anything temporarily.—3. A small rough piece of wood fitted in and glued to the interior angle formed by two boards, in order to strengthen the joint between them.—**Blind blocking**, in *bookbinding*, blind stamping; the process of decorating a book by pressure, usually with heat, but without the use of ink or gold-leaf.

blocking-course (blok'ing-kōrs), *n.* In *arch.*, a plain member of square profile, either a single course of stone, or built up of bricks or the like to the required height, surmounting a cornice in the Roman and Renaissance styles. Its vertical face is usually in the plane of the wall or frieze below the cornice.

blocking-hammer (blok'ing-ham'ér), *n.* A hammer used in straightening saw-blades.

blocking-kettle (blok'ing-ket'1), *n.* In *hat-making*, the hot bath in which felts are softened before being blocked.

blocking-machine (blok'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus for pulling, forming, pressing, and blocking the bodies of hats; a blocker.

blocking-press (blok'ing-pres), *n.* A press used for stamping designs on book-covers: known in the United States as a *stamping-press*.

blockish (blok'ish), *a.* [*< block¹ + -ish*.] Like a block; stupid; dull; deficient in understanding: as, "a *blockish* Ajax," *Shak.*, *T.* and *C.*, i. 3.

Beauty, say we, is the maintainer of valour. Who is so blunt as knows it not? who is so *blockish* as will not—and may with justice—defend it?

Ford, *Honour Triumphant*, ii.

Destitute of Bede: left only to obscure and *blockish* Chronicles.

blockishly (blok'ish-li), *adv.* In a blockish or stupid manner: as, "so *blockishly* ignorant," *Hakluyt*, Voyages, II. ii. 174.

blockishness (blok'ish-ness), *n.* Stupidity; dullness: as, "incurable *blockishness*," *Whitlock*, Manners of English People, p. 140.

block-like (blok'lik), *a.* Like a block; stupid.

Am I and-blind? twice so near the blessing I would arrive at, and *blocklike* never know it. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 1.

block-machine (blok'ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine, or an assemblage of machines, for making the shells and sheaves of the wood blocks used for ship-tackle.

block-plane (blok'plān), *n.* A plane the iron of which is set very obliquely to the direction in which it is moved, so that it can plane across the grain of the wood.

block-printed (blok'prin'ted), *a.* Printed from blocks. See *block-printing*.

block-printing (blok'prin'ting), *n.* 1. The act, process, or art of printing from blocks of wood on which the letters or characters have been carved in relief; specifically, the Chinese method of printing books, and that employed to some extent in Europe before the invention of movable types. See *block-book*.—2. The process of impressing patterns on textile fabrics, especially calicos, by means of wooden blocks having the pattern cut in relief on their surface and charged with color. A similar method is frequently used in printing paper-hangings.

block-ship (blok'ship), *n.* 1. A ship used to block the entrance to a harbor or port.—2. An old man-of-war, unfit for operations in the open sea, used as a store-ship or receiving-vessel, etc.; a hulk.

block-tin (blok'tin), *n.* [*< block¹ + tin*; = *D. bloktin* = *Sw. blocktinn*.] Metallic tin after being refined and cast in molds.

block-trail (blok'trāl), *n.* The solid trail of a gun-carriage. The stock is made either of a single piece of timber or of two longitudinal pieces properly secured together. [Eng.]

block-truck (blok'truk), *n.* A three- or four-wheeled hand-truck for moving heavy boxes, without handles or shafts.

blocky (blok'i), *a.* [*< block¹ + -y¹*.] In *photog.* having the appearance of being printed in blocks, from an unequal distribution of light and shade.



Block-truck.

blodhendet, *n.* In *phlebotomy*, a tape or narrow bandage, usually of silk, used to bind the arm before or after blood-letting.

blōdite (blēd'it), *n.* [*< Blōde* (name of a chemist) + *-ite²*.] A hydrous sulphate of magnesium and sodium, found in the salt-mines of Ischl in Upper Austria, and elsewhere.

bloke (blok), *n.* [Also spelled *bloak*; a word of obscure origin.] Man; fellow: a term of disrespect or contumely. [Slang.]

blomary, *n.* Same as *bloomy*.

blond (blond), *a. and n.* [= *D. G. Dan. blond* (MHG. *blunt*), *< OF. F. blond*, fem. *blonde*, light, fair, = *Pr. blon* = *Sp. blondo* = *It. biondo*, *< ML. blondus, blundus* (glossed *flavus*), yellow. Origin unknown. The supposed connection with *AS. blonden-fear*, gray-haired, lit. having mixed hair, *< blonden, blanden*, pp. of *blandan*, mix (see *blend¹*), + *fear*, hair, is hardly probable.] *I. a.* Of a light golden-brown or golden color: applied to hair; hence, light-colored; fair: applied to complexion, and by extension to persons having light hair or a fair complexion: as, "Godfrey's blond countenance," *George Eliot*, *Silas Marner*, iii. = *Syn. Fair*, etc. See *white*.

II. n. 1. A person with blond hair and fair complexion.—2. Blond-lace (which see).

Lydia. Heigh-ho!—What are those books by the glass? *Lucy*. The great one is only "The Whole Duty of Man," where I press a few blonds, ma'am.

Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

blonde (blond), *a. and n.* The feminine of *blond*. She was a fine and somewhat full-blown blonde.

Byron, Don Juan, xiv. 42.

blonde-cendrée (blond-son-drā'), *a.* [*F.*, *< blond*, fem. *blonde*, blond + *cendré*, fem. *cendrée*, ash-colored, ashy, *< cendre*, *< L. cinis* (ciner-), ashes.] Ash-colored: applied to hair which is light-brown in color, and without red or yellow tints.

blond-lace (blond'lās), *n.* Lace made of silk, originally of unbleached silk (from the yellowish color of which the name arose), now of

white, black, or colored silk, manufactured at Chantilly and other places in France. The name has also been given to a kind of thread-lace.

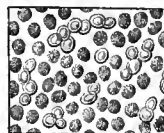
blond-metal (blond'met'al), *n.* A peculiar variety of clay-ironstone of the coal-measures occurring near Wednesbury in Staffordshire, England.

blondness (blond'ness), *n.* [*< blond + -ness*.] The state of being blond; fairness of complexion.

With this infantine blondness showing so much ready, self-possessed grace. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xvi.

blankett, *a. and n.* A variant of *blanket*.

blood (blud), *n.* [= *Sc. bluid*, *blude*; *< ME. blood*, *bloud*, *blud*, *blod*, *< AS. blōd* (= *OS. blōd* = *OFries. blōd* = *D. bloed* = *MLG. blōt*, *LG. blood* = *OHG. bluot*, *MHG. bluot*, *G. blut* = *Ice. bláð* = *Sw. blod* = *Dan. blod* = *Goth. blōth*), blood; perhaps, with formative *-d* (*-th*), from the root of *blōcan*, *E. blow²*, bloom, flourish, with reference to either life or color.] 1. The fluid which circulates in the arteries and veins. From it the solid tissues take their food and oxygen, and into it they discharge their waste products. The blood is red in vertebrates, except amphioxus, and colorless, red, bluish, greenish, or milky in other animals. In passing through the lungs (see *circulation*) it is oxygenated and gives up carbon dioxide; then, after passing through the heart, it is carried as *arterial* blood by the arteries to the tissues; from the tissues it is returned to the heart through the veins, deprived of its nutrient properties, as *venous* blood. The venous blood of the *Cranioata* is dark-red, the arterial bright-scarlet. The specific gravity of human blood in health is about 1.055. The blood consists of a fluid pale-yellow plasma and semi-solid corpuscles; the latter constitute between one third and one half of it; they are of two kinds, red and white. In a cubic millimeter of healthy human blood there are about 5,000,000 corpuscles, the red being to the white on the average about as 350 to 1. The red corpuscles are flat disks, non-nucleated and almost always round in mammals, and nucleated and almost always oval in other *Cranioata*. Their diameter averages in man about 7.5 micromillimeters ($\frac{3}{4}$ inch), while in *Amphistoma triacanthum* the longer diameter is 67.2 micromillimeters ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch). Their color is due to hemoglobin, which constitutes about 90 per cent. of their dried substance. The white corpuscles are nucleated, slightly larger than the red in man, and exhibit active amoeboid movements. Animal blood is used in clarifying sugar, in making animal charcoal, as a manure, and in many other ways.



Human blood-corpuscles, magnified 225 diameters.

2. Blood that is shed; bloodshed; slaughter; murder.

I will avenge the blood of Jezreel upon the house of Jehu. *Iloa*, i. 4.

So wills the fierce avenging sprite,
Till blood for blood atones.

Hood, Dream of Eugene Aram.

3. The responsibility or guilt of shedding the blood of others.

His blood be on us, and on our children. *Mat.* xxvii. 25.

4. From being popularly regarded as the fluid in which more especially the life resides, as the seat of feelings, passions, hereditary qualities, etc., the word *blood* has come to be used typically, or with certain associated ideas, in a number of different ways. Thus—(a) The vital principle; life.

Romeo slew him, he slew Mercutio;
Who now the price of his dear blood doth owe?

Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

(b) *Fleshly* nature; the carnal part of man, as opposed to the spiritual nature or divine life.

All frailties that besiege all kinds of blood,
Shak., Sonnets, cix.

For beauty is a witch,
Against whose charms faith melteth into blood.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

(c) Temper of mind; natural disposition; high spirit; mettle; passion; anger: in this sense often accompanied with *cold* or *warm*, or other qualifying word. Thus, to commit an act in *cold blood* is to do it deliberately and without sudden passion. *Hot* or *warm blood* denotes a temper inflamed or irritated; to *warm* or *heat the blood* is to excite the passions.

Our bloods
No more obey the heavens.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 1.

Strange, unusual blood,
When man's worst sin is, he does too much good!
Shak., T. of A., iv. 2.

Blest gods,
Make all their actions answer to their bloods.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

The words "coercion" and "invasion" are much used in these days, and often with some temper and hot blood. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 80.

(d) A man of fire or spirit; a hot spark; a rake.

The gallants of these times pretty much resembled the bloods of ours. *Goldsmith*, *Reverie at Boar's Head Tavern*.

(e) Persons of any specified race, nationality, or family, considered collectively.

Indian blood, thus far in the history of this country, has tended decidedly toward extinction.

Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 233.

(f) Birth; extraction; parentage; breed; absolutely, high birth; good extraction: often qualified by such adjectives as *good*, *base*, etc.

A prince of blood, a son of Priam. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3.

Good blood was indeed held in high respect, but between good blood and the privileges of peerage there was no necessary connection. Pedigrees as long, and scutcheons as old, were to be found out of the House of Lords as in it. *Macaulay*.

[In this sense the word is often used of the pedigree of horses.

She's a fine mare, and a thing of shape and blood. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, II. 1.]

(g) One who inherits the blood of another; child; collectively, offspring; progeny.

The world will say—He is not Talbot's blood
That basely fled, when noble Talbot stood.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 5.

(h) Relationship by descent from a common ancestor; consanguinity; lineage; kindred; family.

I hope I do not break the fifth commandment, if I conceive I may love my friend before the nearest of my blood. *Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, ii. 5.

And politicians have ever, with great reason, considered the ties of blood as feeble and precarious links of political connection. *A. Hamilton*, *Federalist*, No. 24.

Nearer in blood to the Spanish throne than his grandfather the Emperor. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, xliii.

It is a maxim that none shall claim as heir who is not of the blood (i. e., kindred) of the purchaser. *Wharton*, *Law Lex.*

5. That which resembles blood; the juice of anything, especially if red: as, "the blood of grapes," *Gen.* xlix. 11.—6. A disease in cattle.—7. A commercial name for red coral.—A bit of blood, an animal of good pedigree; a thoroughbred.—Bad blood, ill blood, disagreement; diaunion; strife; angry feeling; unfriendliness.

Partly to make bad blood, . . . they instituted a method of petitioning the king that the parliament might meet and sit. *Roger North*, *Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 25.

Hot words passed on both sides, and ill blood was plentifully bred. *Swift*, *Battle of Books*.

Baptism of blood. See *baptism*.—**Blood on bread.** See *bloody bread*, under *bloody*.—**Blue blood**, aristocratic blood; blood flowing in the veins of old and aristocratic families. The phrase is said to have originated in Spain, from a notion that the blood of some of the oldest and proudest families, having never been tainted by intermixture with that of the Moorish invaders, was of a bluer tint than that of the common people.

The very anxiety shown by the modern Spaniard to prove that only the *sangre azul*, blue-blood, flows through his veins, uncontaminated by any Moorish or Jewish taint, may be thought to afford some evidence of the intimacy which once existed between his forefathers and the tribes of eastern origin. *Prescott*.

Corruption of blood. See *attainder*, 1.—**Dissolution of the blood.** See *dissolution*.—**Doctrine of blood-atonement.** See *atonement*.—**Flesh and blood.** (a) The body as the seat of human passions and desires; human nature: as, it was too much for *flesh and blood* to endure. (b) Offspring; progeny; child or children: as, one's own *flesh and blood* should be preferred to strangers.—**Flower of blood, froth of blood**, names used in commerce to denote coral of certain degrees of hardness and brilliancy of color.—**For the blood of him**, for the life of him.—**Fresh blood**, blood of another strain; hence, new members, or new elements of vigor or strength; persons of new or fresh ideas and ways of thinking: as, *fresh blood* is needed in the management of the party.—**Half blood**, relationship through one parent only, as that of half brothers or sisters, or of persons of the same race on one side and different races on the other.—**In blood**, in a state of perfect health and vigor: properly a term of the chase.

But when they shall see, sir, his crest up again, and the man in blood, they will out of their burrows like conies after rain. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

In cold blood, in hot blood. See 4 (c), above.—**Man of blood**, a murderous or bloodthirsty man; a murderer.

The secret's man of blood. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Out of blood, in bad condition; without vigor; lifeless: said of hounds.—**The blood**, royal family or lineage: as, princes of the blood.—**To be let blood**. (a) To have a vein opened for the withdrawal of blood as a remedy in sickness.

You look as you were not well, sir, and would be shortly let blood. *Fletcher*, *Beggars' Bush*, v. 2.

(b) To be put to death.

Command me to Lord William: tell him . . . His ancient knot of dangerous adversaries . . . To-morrow are let blood at Pomfret-castle.

Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

To let blood, in surg., to draw blood from (any one) by opening a vein.

He is feverish, and hath sent for Mr. Pearce to let him blood. *Peggy*, *Diary*, I. 374.

To restore to or in blood, to free from the consequences of attainder; readmit to the privileges of one's birth and rank.—**To run in the blood**, to be hereditary in the family, nationality, or race.—**To the blood**, to the quick; through the skin.

I could not get on my boots, which vexed me to the blood. *Peggy*, *Diary*, I. 332.

Whole blood, relationship through both father and mother. See *half blood*, above.—**Young blood**, young people generally; the younger members of a community, party, etc.

blood (blud), *v. t.* [*< blood, n.*] 1†. To let blood from; bled by opening a vein. *Johnson*.—2†. To stain with blood.

Reach out their spears afar,
And blood their points to prove their partnership in war.
Dryden, Fables.

Hence—3. To give a taste of blood; inure to the sight of blood.

It was most important too that his troops should be blooded.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

He [the deerhound] must be made steady from all "riot," and, if possible, should be taken up in couples to the death of a deer once or twice and blooded, so as to make him understand the nature of the scent.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 221.

4†. To heat the blood of; excite; exasperate.

The auxiliary forces of French and English were much blooded one against another.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

5†. To victimize; extract money from (a person); bleed. [Slang.]

blood-baptism (blud'bap'tizm), *n.* A term applied by the early Christians to the martyrdom of those converts who had not been baptized. See *baptism of blood*, under *baptism*.

blood-bespotted (blud'bē-spot'ed), *a.* Spotted with blood.

O blood-bespotted Neapolitan. *Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.*

blood-boltered† (blud'bōl'tērd), *a.* [*< blood + boltered*, pp. of *bolter*, a rare word: see *bolter*†.] Clotted or clogged with blood.

The blood-bolter'd Banquo smiles upon me.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

In Warwickshire, when a horse, sheep, or other animal perspires much, and any of the hair or wool becomes matted into tufts with grime and sweat, he is said to be boltered; and whenever the blood issues out and coagulates, forming the locks into hard clotted bunches, the beast is said to be blood-boltered.

H. N. Hudson, note on *Macbeth*, iv. 1, 123.

blood-bought (blud'bōt), *a.* Bought or obtained at the expense of life or by the shedding of blood, as in the crucifixion of Christ.

blood-cell (blud'sel), *n.* A blood-corpuscle, especially an oval nucleated one. See *blood*.

In many Nemertina the blood-cells have a red colour (Borlaaga).
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 172.

blood-consuming (blud'kon-sū'ming), *a.* Life-wasting; deathly: as, "blood-consuming sighs," *Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.*

blood-corpuscle (blud'kōr'pus-l), *n.* One of the corpuscles of the blood; a blood-cell or blood-disk. See *blood*.

blood-cups (blud'kups), *n. pl.* A name given to the discomyces fungus *Peziza coccinea*, in reference to the bright-red color of its cup-like forms, and also to some allied species of *Peziza*.

blood-disk (blud'disk), *n.* A red, disk-shaped, non-nucleated blood-corpuscle, such as the mammalia possess.

blood-drier (blud'dri'ēr), *n.* One who prepares blood for use in sugar-refining and for other purposes.

blood-drinking (blud'dring'king), *a.* Drinking blood. Specifically, in *Shakespeare*—(a) Taking in or soaked with blood: as, "this detested, dark, blood-drinking pit," *Tit. And., ii. 3.* (b) Bloodthirsty: as, "my blood-drinking hate," *1 Hen. VI., ii. 4.* (c) Preying on the blood or life; wasting: as, "blood-drinking sighs," *2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.*

blooded (blud'ed), *a.* [*< blood, n., + -ed*†.] 1. Of pure blood, or good breed; thoroughbred; derived from ancestors of good blood; having a good pedigree: said of horses and other stock.—2. Having blood of a kind noted or specified: used in composition: as, warm-blooded animals.—3. Figuratively, characterized by a temper or state of mind noted in the prefix: used in composition: as, a cold-blooded murder; a hot-blooded answer.

blood-finch (blud'finch), *n.* A name of the small finch-like birds of the genus *Lagenosticta*, as *L. minima*, known to bird-dealers as the little senegal.

blood-fine (blud'fin), *n.* Same as *blood-wite*.

blood-flower (blud'flou'ēr), *n.* 1. The popular name of some of the red-flowered species of *Hemantus*, a genus of bulbous plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope.—2. The name in the West Indies of *Aselepias Curassavica*, a species with crimson flowers, common in tropical latitudes.

blood-frozen (blud'frō'zn), *a.* Having the blood frozen; chilled. *Spenser, F. Q., i. ix. 25.*

blood-guiltiness (blud'gil'ti-nes), *n.* [*< blood-guiltily + -ness*.] The guilt or crime of shedding blood. *Ps. li. 14.*

He hath confessed both to God and man the bloodguiltiness of all this war to lie upon his own head.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xlx.

blood-guiltless (blud'gilt'les), *a.* Free from the guilt or crime of shedding blood; not guilty of murder. *Walpole. [Rare.]*

blood-guilty (blud'gil'ti), *a.* Guilty of murder; responsible for the death of another.

This blood-guilty life.
Fairfax, tr. of Godfrey of Bullogne, xli. 66.

blood-heat (blud'hāt), *n.* A degree of heat equal to that of human blood, that is, about 99° F. (though commonly marked on thermometers as 98°).

blood-horse (blud'hōrs), *n.* [*< blood, d. (f), + horse*.] 1. A horse of a breed derived originally from a cross with the Arabian horse, combining in a remarkable degree lightness, strength, swiftness, and endurance.—2. A blooded horse.

blood-hot (blud'hot), *a.* As warm as blood at its natural temperature.

bloodhound (blud'hound), *n.* [*< ME. blodhound, -hound (= D. bloodhond = MLG. blōthunt = G. bluthund = Dan. Sw. blodhund); < blood + hound*.] 1. A variety of dog with long, smooth, and pendulous ears, remarkable for the acuteness of its smell, and employed to recover game or prey which has escaped, tracing a wounded animal by the blood it has spilled (whence its name), or by any other effluvium or halitus left on a trail which it follows by scent. There are several varieties of this animal, as the English, the Cuban, and the African bloodhound. Bloodhounds are often trained not only to the pursuit of game, but also of man, as of fugitive criminals; in the United States they were formerly employed in hunting fugitive slaves. 2. Figuratively, a man who hunts for blood; a relentless persecutor.

Wide was the ruin occasioned by the indefatigable zeal with which the bloodhounds of the tribunal followed up the scent.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 12.

bloodily (blud'i-li), *adv.* In a bloody manner; cruelly; with a disposition to shed blood.

O proud death!
That thou so many princes, at a shoot,
So bloodily hast struck? *Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.*

bloodiness (blud'i-nes), *n.* [*< bloody + -ness*.] 1. The state of being bloody.—2. Disposition to shed blood.

This bloodiness of Saul's intention.
Delany, Life of David, i. 8.

blooding† (blud'ing), *n.* A blood-pudding.

blood-islands (blud'ī'landz), *n. pl.* In *embryol.*, the isolated red patches in the vascular area of the embryo, in which red blood-corpuscles are in process of development.

blood-leech (blud'lēch), *n.* One of the *Hirudinea* which sucks blood, as the common medicinal leech.

bloodless (blud'les), *a.* [*< ME. blodles, < AS. blōdless (= D. bloedloos = G. blutlos = Icel. blóðlaus = Sw. Dan. blodlös), < blōd, blood, + -less, -less*.] 1. Without blood; drained of blood; dead from loss of blood.

The bloodless carcass of my Hector.
Dryden, Æneid.

2. Pale or colorless from defect of blood; pallid: as, bloodless lips.—3. Free from bloodshed; unattended by blood: as, a bloodless victory; "with bloodless stroke," *Shak., T. N., ii. 5.*

Carrying the bloodless conquests of fancy over regions laid down upon no map.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 243.

4. Without spirit or energy.

Thou bloodless, brainless fool.
Fletcher, Double Marriage.

5. Cold-hearted: as, bloodless charity or ceremony.

bloodlessness (blud'les-nes), *n.* [*< bloodless + -ness*.] The state or condition of being without blood, or of being deficient in blood; anemia.

If a man were placed on a revolving table, with his feet toward the centre, the blood in his body would be urged towards his head; and this has actually been proposed as treatment in bloodlessness of the brain.

A. Daniell, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 143.

bloodlet (blud'let), *v. i.* [*< ME. blodleten, < AS. blōdlētan (cf. Icel. blōðlætinn, pp.), < blōd, blood, + lētan, let: see let*†.] To bleed; let blood; phlebotomize. [Rare.]

bloodletter (blud'let'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. blodletter, -leter, < AS. blōdlētere, < blōdlētan, bloodlet*.] One who lets blood, as in diseases; a phlebotomist.

bloodletting (blud'let'ing), *n.* [*< ME. blodleting, -letunge, < blodleten, bloodlet. Cf. G. blutlassen, bloodletting*.] In *med.*, the act of letting blood or bleeding by opening a vein, as a remedial measure in the treatment of disease; phlebotomy.

blood-mare (blud'mār), *n.* A mare of blooded breed; a female blood-horse.

blood-money (blud'mun'i), *n.* Money paid as the price of blood. (a) Compensation or reward for bringing about the death of another, either by bringing a capital charge against him or by giving such testimony as will lead to conviction. (b) Compensation formerly, and still in some non-Christian countries, paid to the next of kin for the killing of a relative.

blood-pheasant (blud'fēz'ant), *n.* A bird of the genus *Phasianus* (which see).

blood-plaque (blud'plak), *n.* Same as *blood-plate*.

blood-plate (blud'plāt), *n.* One of the minute discoidal bodies found in large numbers in the blood of mammals. They are from one fourth to one half the size of the red corpuscles, and are many times more numerous than the white corpuscles. See *blood* and *blood-corpuscle*. Also called *hematoblasts* of Hayem, and *corpuscles* or *elementary particles* of Zimmermann.

blood-poisoning (blud'poi'zn-ing), *n.* See *toxemia*.

blood-pudding (blud'pud'ing), *n.* Same as *black-pudding*.

blood-red (blud'red), *a.* [*< ME. blodrede, < AS. blōdredd (= D. bloedrood = G. blutroth = Icel. blōðrauðir = Sw. Dan. blodröd), < blōd, blood, + redd, red*.] Blood-colored; red with blood.

He wrapped his colours round his breast,
On a blood-red field of Spain. *Hemans.*

Blood-red hand, in *her.*, the badge of Ulster. See *badge* and *baronet*.

The event which was to place the blood-red hand of the Newcome baronetcy on his own brow.

Thackeray, *Newcomes*.

Blood-red heat, the degree of heat, shown by the color, required to reduce the protuberances on coarse iron by the hammer, after it has been brought to its shape, to prepare it for filing. Small pieces of iron are often brought to this heat preparatory to punching.

blood-relation (blud'rē-lā'shon), *n.* One related by blood or descent; a kinsman.

blood-relationship (blud'rē-lā'shon-ship), *n.* Consanguinity; kinship.

The hypothesis of differing gradations of blood-relationship.
Claus, Zoology (trans.), p. 157.

bloodroot (blud'rōt), *n.* 1. The tormentil (*Potentilla Tormentilla*) of Europe and northern Asia: named from the color of its root, which is rich in a red coloring matter. It is also rich in tannin, and has been used as an astringent.—2. The common name in the United States of a papaveraceous herb, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, one of the earliest spring flowers. Its fleshy roots yield a dark-red juice, are bitter and acrid, and contain a peculiar alkaloid, sanguinarin. It is used in medicine as a stimulant, expectorant, and emetic.

blood-sacrifice (blud'sak'ri-fis), *n.* A sacrifice made with shedding of blood; the sacrifice of a living being.

Cannot my body, nor blood-sacrifice,
Entreat you to your wanted furtherance?

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

blood-shaken† (blud'shā'kn), *a.* Having the blood set in commotion. *B. Jonson.*

bloodshed (blud'shed), *n.* [True partly to *bloodshedding*, and partly to the phrase *blood shed* as used in such sentences as "I feared there would be blood shed," "there was much blood shed," etc., where *shed* is the pp. agreeing with *blood*. See *blood* and *shed*†.] 1. The shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter; destruction of life: as, "deadly bloodshed," *Shak., K. John, v. 3.*

In my view of the present aspect of affairs, there need be no bloodshed or war. *Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 105.*

2†. The shedding of one's own blood; specifically, the death of Christ.—3†. A bloodshot condition or appearance; an effusion of blood in the eye.

bloodshedder (blud'shed'ēr), *n.* One who sheds blood; a murderer. [Rare.]

He that defrauded the laborer of his hire is a bloodshedder.
Eccles. xxxiv. 22.

bloodshedding (blud'shed'ing), *n.* [*< ME. blodsheddyng, < blod + sheddyng, shedding*.] 1. The shedding of blood; the crime of shedding blood or taking human life.

In feight and blodsheddynges
Va used gladly clariounges.
Chaucer, House of Fame.



Bloodroot *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

These hands are free from guiltless bloodshedding.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

2†. The act of shedding one's own blood.

bloodshot (blud'shot), *a.* Red and inflamed by a turgid state of the blood-vessels, as in certain weak or excited states: said of the eye.

Retiring late, at early hour to rise,
With shrunken features, and with bloodshot eyes.
Crabbe, Works, V. 21.

bloodshotten† (blud'shot'n), *a.* Bloodshot.
Johnson.

bloodshotteness† (blud'shot'n-nes), *n.* The state of being bloodshot.

The enemies of the church's peace could vex the eyes of the poor people . . . to bloodshotteness and fury.
I. Walton, Life of Hooker.

blood-sized (blud'sizd), *a.* Sized or stiffened with blood: as, "the blood-sized field," Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen. [Rare.]

blood-spavin (blud'spav'in), *n.* A dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the hock of a horse, forming a soft swelling.

blood-spiller (blud'spil'ér), *n.* One who spills or sheds blood; a bloodshedder. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

blood-spilling (blud'spil'ing), *n.* [*< ME. bloodespilling; < blood + spilling.*] The act of spilling or shedding blood; bloodshedding. [Rare.]

blood-stain (blud'stān), *n.* A spot or trace of blood.

bloodstain (blud'stān), *v. t.* [*< blood-stain, n.; but due rather to blood-stained.*] To stain with blood. *Byron.* [Rare.]

blood-stained (blud'stānd), *a.* Stained with blood; guilty of bloodshed or slaughter.

The beast of prey, blood-stain'd, deserves to bleed.
Thomson, Spring, l. 358.

blood-stanch (blud'stānch), *n.* One of the various names given to the common fleabane, *Erigeron Canadensis*, from its use in arresting hemorrhages.

blood-stick (blud'stik), *n.* A stick weighted at one end with lead, used for striking the fleam, or veterinary lancet, into a vein.

bloodstone (blud'stōn), *n.* [*< blood + stone; = D. bloodsteen = G. blutstein = Dan. Sw. blodsten.*] 1. A variety of hematite, having a finely fibrous structure and a reniform surface. The color varies from dark steel-gray to blood-red. It was extensively employed in ancient times, many of the Babylonian and Egyptian intaglios being in this material; now it is much less used, except for signet-rings, and as a polish for other stones and metals.

2. A variety of quartz having a greenish base, with small spots of red jasper, looking like drops of blood, scattered through it. This kind of bloodstone is also called *heliotrope*.

blood-stranger, *n.* [A compound having no obvious meaning, as to its second element, in E., and hence (being appar. only a book-name) prob. an adaptation of some foreign name, perhaps of an unrecorded G. **blutstrenge*, *< blut*, = E. blood, + *strenge*, tightness, strictness, *< streng*, tight, strict, strong, = E. strong: see *strong* and *string*. The name would have reference to the (supposed) styptic qualities of the plant. See N. E. D.] The mousetail, *Myosurus minimus*.

blood-stroke (blud'strōk), *n.* Apoplexy from encephalic hemorrhage or congestion.

bloodsucker (blud'suk'ér), *n.* [*< ME. blood-soukere = D. bloodzuiger = MHG. blutzüger = Dan. blodsuger = Sw. blodsgugare; < blood + sucker.*] 1. Any animal that sucks blood, as a leech, a mosquito, etc.—2. A name of a common agamoid East Indian lizard, *Calotes versicolor*, perhaps so called from the reddish line of the throat, as it does not suck blood.—3. A cruel or bloodthirsty man; hence, one who sucks the blood of or preys upon another; an extortioner; a sponger.

God keep the prince from all the pack of you!
A knot you are of damned bloodsuckers.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 3.

Thou art a villain and a forger,
A blood-sucker of innocence, an hypocrite.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

blood-sucking (blud'suk'ing), *a.* Sucking or drawing blood; preying on the blood: as, "blood-sucking sighs," Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 4.

blood-swelling (blud'swel'ing), *n.* Same as *hematocèle*.

blood-swollen (blud'swōln), *a.* Swelled or suffused with blood: as, "their blood-swollen eyes," May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, vi.

bloodthirstiness (blud'thēr's'ti-nes), *n.* [*< bloodthirsty + -ness.*] Thirst for blood; a propensity for shedding blood; a desire to slay.

He governed with a cruelty and bloodthirstiness that have obtained for him the name of the northern Nero.

bloodthirsty (blud'thēr's'ti), *a.* [*< blood + thirsty; = D. blooddorstig = G. blutdürstig = Dan. Sw. blodtörstig.*] Eager to shed blood; murderous: as, "his bloodthirstie blade," Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 16; "bloodthirsty lord," Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

Even the most bloodthirsty monsters may have a sincere partiality for their own belongings, paramour or friend or child.
H. N. Ozenham, Short Studies, p. 60.

blood-tree (blud'trē), *n.* In the West Indies, a native arborescent species of *Croton*, *C. gossypifolius*, which yields a kind of kino sometimes called dragon's blood.

blood-vascular (blud'vas'kū-lār), *a.* Vascular with blood-vessels; permeated with blood-vessels; pertaining to the circulation of blood.—**Blood-vascular gland.** See *gland*.—**Blood-vascular system,** the system of blood-vessels; the circulatory system of vessels containing blood; distinguished from water-vascular system.

blood-vessel (blud'ves'el), *n.* Any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body, whether artery, vein, or capillary.

blood-warm (blud'wārm), *a.* Warm as blood; lukewarm.

blood-warmed (blud'wārm), *a.* Having one's blood warmed by excitement, as by a bloody contest. [Rare.]

He meets the blood-warmed soldier in his mail.
J. Baillie.

blood-wite† (blud'wīt), *n.* [*< ME. blodwite, < AS. blōdwite, < blōd, blood, + wite, fine, penalty: see blood and wite.* Used only historically; sometimes improp. *bloodwit.*] In *anc. law*: (a) A wite, fine, or amercement paid as a composition for the shedding of blood.

The bloodwite, or compensation in money for personal wrong, was the first effort of the tribe as a whole to regulate private revenge.

Quoted in H. O. Forbes's Eastern Archipelago, p. 474.
(b) The right to such compensation. (c) A riot in which blood was shed.

bloodwood (blud'wūd), *n.* 1. A name given to logwood, from its color.—2. In Jamaica, a tree of the natural order *Ternstroemia*, *Laplacea hæmatorylon*, with dark-red wood.—3. In Australia, a name of species of *Eucalyptus*, especially *E. corymbosa*, yielding the Australian kino.—4. A large timber-tree of India, *Lagerstræmia Flos-Regina*, natural order *Lythraceæ*, with soft but durable blood-red wood, which is largely used for boat-building and ship-knees. Also called *jarool-tree*.

blood-worm (blud'wērm), *n.* The active blood-colored or scarlet larva of the species of *Chironomus*, found in the rain-water of tanks and cisterns.

bloodwort (blud'wērt), *n.* [*< ME. blodwurt, blodwerte* (applied to several plants), *< AS. *blōd-wyrt* (= Sw. blodört), *< blōd, blood, + wyrt, wort.*] A name applied to various plants, as (a) the bloody dock, *Rumex sanguineus*, a species of dock with the stem and veins of the leaves of a blood-red color; (b) the dwarf elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*; (c) in the United States, the *Hieracium venosum*, the leaves of which are veined with red.

bloody (blud'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bloudy*; *< ME. blody, bludy, blodi*, etc., *< AS. blōdig* (= OS. blōdig = OFries. blōdich = D. bloedig = OHG. bluotac, MHG. bluotec, G. blutig = Icel. blōðigr = Sw. Dan. blodig), *< blōd, blood: see blood and -y.*] 1. Of, of the nature of, or pertaining to blood; containing or composed of blood: as, a bloody stream; "bloody drops," Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.—2†. Existing in the blood.

Last is but a bloody fire. Shak., M. W., v. 5 (song).

3. Stained with blood; exhibiting signs or traces of blood: as, a bloody knife.—4. Of the color of blood; blood-red.

Unwind your bloody flag. Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

5. Cruel; murderous; given to the shedding of blood, or having a cruel, savage disposition.

The boar, that bloody beast.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 999.

He was a bloody man, and regarded not the life of her subjects no more than dogges. Spenser, State of Ireland.

6. Attended with or committing bloodshed; marked by cruelty: as, a bloody battle.

This Ireton was a stout rebel, and had been very bloody to the King's party. Evelyn, Diary, March 6, 1652.

7. Concerned with or portending bloodshed; sanguinary.

No magicke arts hereof had any might,
Nor bloody wordes of bold Enchaunters call.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 35.

8. In low language: (a) Excessive; atrocious; heinous: as, he's a bloody fool, or a bloody rascal. (b) Used as an intensive expletive, especially in negative expressions: as, there wasn't a bloody soul there.—**Bloody bill.** Same as *force-bill* (which see, under *force*).—**Bloody bread, blood on bread, blood of the host,** an appearance resembling drops of blood which sometimes occurs upon bread and other starchy substances. The red pigment is a product of either of two microscopic fungi growing in the substance discolored. One of them is *Micrococcus prodigiosus*, belonging to the bacteria, and the other *Saccharomyces glutinus*, one of the yeast fungi.—**Bloody chasm.** See *chasm*.—**Bloody flux,** dysentery.—**Bloody hand.** (a) A hand stained with the blood of a deer, which, in the old forest laws of England, was sufficient evidence of a man's trespass against venison in the forest. (b) Same as *badge of Ulster*. See *badge*.—**Bloody murrain.** Same as *symptomatic anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).—**Bloody shirt.** See *shirt*.—**Bloody statute,** a name by which the English statute of 1539, the Act of the Six Articles, is sometimes referred to. See the *Six Articles*, under *article*.—**Syn. 6.** See *sanguinary*.

bloody (blud'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bloodied*, pp. *bloodying*. [*< bloody, a. Cf. AS. geblōdegian* (= OHG. bluotagōn, bluotegōn), *< blōdig, bloody.*] To stain with blood.

With my own wounds I'll bloody my own sword.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 4.

bloody (blud'i), *adv.* [*< bloody, a.*] Very; exceedingly; desperately: as, "bloody drunk," Dryden, Prol. to Southerne's Disappointment. [Vulgar.]

"Are you not sick, my dear?" "Bloody sick."
Swift, Poisoning of Curll.

bloody-bones (blud'i-bōnz), *n.* A nursery name of a bugbear.

Why does the Nurse tell the Child of Raw-head and Bloody-bones, to keep it in awe? Selden, Table-Talk, p. 99.

Are you Milan's general, that
Great bugbear Bloody-bones, at whose very name
All women, from the lady to the laundress,
Shake like a cold fit?

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

bloody-eyed (blud'i-id), *a.* Having bloody or cruel eyes. *Lord Brooke.*

bloody-faced (blud'i-fāst), *a.* Having a bloody face or appearance. *Shak.*

bloody-fluxed (blud'i-flukst), *a.* Having a bloody flux; afflicted with dysentery.

The bloody-fluxed woman fingered but the hem of his garment.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 90.

bloody-man's-finger (blud'i-manz-fing'gēr), *n.* The cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*: so called from its lurid purple spadix or flower-spike. See cut under *Arum*.

bloody-minded (blud'i-mīn'ded), *a.* Having a cruel, ferocious disposition; barbarous; inclined to shed blood.

She is bloody-minded,
And turns the justice of the law to rigour.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

bloody-nose beetle. See *beetle* 2.

bloody-red (blud'i-red), *a.* Red with or as with blood; blood-red.

Housing and saddle bloody-red,
Lord Marmion's steed rush'd by.

Scott, Marmion, vi. 27.

bloody-sceptered, bloody-sceptred (blud'i-sep'tērd), *a.* Having a scepter obtained by blood or slaughter. [Rare.]

An untitled tyrant, bloody-scepter'd. Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

bloody-warrior (blud'i-wor'i-ēr), *n.* A dark-colored variety of the wall-flower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*.

bloom¹ (blōm), *n.* [= Sc. *blume*; early mod. E. *bloome, blome, bloume*; *< ME. blom, blome, < AS. *blōma*, a blossom (not found in this sense, for which reg. *blōstma, blōstm* (see *blossom*), but prob. the original of which *blōma*, a mass of iron (> E. *bloom* 2), is a deflected sense; the ME. may be in part from the Scand.) (= OS. *blōmo* = late OFries. *blām, blām*, NFries. *blomme* = MD. *bloeme*, D. *bloem*, f., = MLG. *blōme* = OHG. *bluomo*, m., *bluoma*, f., MHG. *bluome*, m., f., G. *blume*, f., = Icel. *blōmi*, m., *blōm*, neut., = Norw. *blom* = Sw. *blomma*, f., = Dan. *blomme* = Goth. *blōma*, m., a flower), with formative -m (orig. *-man), *< blōvan*, etc., E. *bloom* 2, bloom, whence also *blēd, blād*, > ME. *bledc* (= MLG. *blōt* = OHG. MHG. *bluot*, MHG. pl. *blüete*, G. *blüte*), a flower, blossom, fruit, and AS. *blōstma, blōstm*, > E. *blossom*, and perhaps AS. *blōd*, E. *blood*; also from the same ult. root, L. *flos* (*flor*-), > ult. E. *flower, flour*: see these words.] 1. A blossom; the flower of a plant, especially of an ornamental plant; an expanded bud.

While opening blooms diffuse their sweets around.
Pope, Spring, l. 100.

Now sleeps the humming-bird, that, in the sun,
Wandered from bloom to bloom. Bryant, May Evening.

2. The state of blossoming; the opening of flowers in general; flowers collectively: as, the plant is in *bloom*, or covered with *bloom*.

Ancient pear-trees that with spring-time burst
Into such breadth of *bloom*.

Bryant, Among the Trees.

3. A state of health and growth promising higher perfection; a flourishing condition; a palmy time: as, the *bloom* of youth.

He look'd, and saw a creature heavenly fair,
In *bloom* of youth, and of a charming air.

Dryden, Wife of Bath, l. 531.

In our sad world's best *bloom*. Tennyson, The Brook.

4. The rosy hue on the cheek indicative of youth and health; a glow; a flush.

And such a lovely *bloom*,
Disdaining all adulterated aids of art,
Kept a perpetual spring upon her face.

Massinger, Unnatural Combat, il. 3.

5. A name sometimes given to minerals having a bright color: as, the rose-red cobalt *bloom*, or erythrite, etc.—6. A powdery deposit or coating of various kinds. (a) The delicate, powdery, waxy coating upon certain fruits, as grapes, plums, etc., and leaves, as of the cabbage.

The finest qualities of our nature, like the *bloom* on fruits, can be preserved only by the most delicate handling.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 9.

(b) The powdery appearance on coins, medals, and the like, when newly struck. (c) In painting, a cloudy appearance on the surface of varnish. (d) The yellowish fawn-colored deposit from the tanning-liquor on the surface of leather, and penetrating it to a slight depth.

In tanning it [rock chestnut-oak bark] is used unmix'd, and gives a beautiful *bloom*. C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 119.

7. A fine variety of raisin.

These raisins [dried on the vines] are muscatels or *blooms*. Ure, Dict., III. 692.

bloom¹ (blōm), *v.* [*<* ME. *blomen* (= MLG. *blomen* = Norw. *bloma*, *blōma*, bloom; from the noun.) I. *intrans.* 1. To produce or yield blossoms; flower, literally or figuratively.

The first time a tree *bloometh*. Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The Lotos *blooms* below the barren peak.

Tennyson, Choric Song, viii.

2. To glow with a warm color.—3. To be in a state of healthful beauty and vigor; show the beauty of youth; flourish; glow.

Hearts are warm'd and faces *bloom*.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, Epil.

A better country *blooms* to view,
Beneath a brighter sky.

Logan, A Tale.

II. *trans.* 1. To put forth, as blossoms.

Behold, the rod of Aaron . . . *bloomed* blossoms, and yielded almonds. Num. xvii. 8.

2. To impart a bloom to; invest with luster or beauty.

Rites and customs, now superstitious, when . . . charitable affection *bloomed* them, no man could justly have condemned as evil.

Hooker, Eccles. Pol.

bloom² (blōm), *n.* [Not found in ME., but in late AS.; *<* AS. *blōma*, a bloom of metal (glossed *massa* or *metallum*; cf. *blōma* *oththe dāh*, 'bloom or dough' (of metal); *isenes blōma*, a bloom of iron; *gold-blōma*, lit. 'gold-bloom,' applied once (as elsewhere *gold-hord*, 'gold-hoard,' 'treasure') figuratively to Christ as incarnated); not found in other languages in this sense, and prob. a particular use of **blōma*, a flower, which is not found in AS. in that sense: see *bloom*¹. The reference may have been to the glowing mass of metal as taken from the furnace; but this sense as recorded is only recent.] A roughly prepared mass of iron, nearly square in section, and short in proportion to its thickness, intended to be drawn out under the hammer or between the rolls into bars. Some blooms are made directly from the ore in bloomeries, but most of them by shingling the puddled balls from the puddling-furnace. See *bloomery*, *blooming-mill*, *forge*, and *puddle*, *v.*

bloomery, *n.* See *bloomery*.

bloomed (blōmd), *a.* Covered with blooms or blossoms.

bloomer¹ (blō'mër), *n.* [*<* *bloom*¹, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] A plant which blooms.

This "illy" of Scripture [*Nymphaea lotus*] was a prolific *bloomer*. N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 25.

bloomer² (blō'mër), *a.* and *n.* [After Mrs. Bloomer: see def.] I. *a.* Having the character of the style of female dress introduced by Mrs. Bloomer of New York in 1849-50: as, a *bloomer* costume; a *bloomer* hat.

II. *n.* 1. A dress or costume for women, the distinctive features of which are a short skirt, loose trousers buttoned round the ankle, and a broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat. Specifically—2. A bloomer hat.—3. *pl.* The articles composing a bloomer costume: as, to be

dressed in *bloomers*.—4. A woman who assumes such a dress.

bloomerism (blō'mër-izm), *n.* [*<* *bloomer*² + *-ism*.] The wearing or adoption of a dress similar to that recommended by Mrs. Bloomer. See *bloomer*², *n.*, I.

bloomer-pit (blō'mër-pit), *n.* A tan-pit in which hides are placed to be acted upon by strong ooze, a process which produces a bloom upon the skin.

bloomery (blō'mër-i), *n.*; *pl.* *bloomeries* (-iz). [Less prop. *bloomary*, *blomary*, early mod. E. *blomarie*; *<* *bloom*² + *-ery*.] An establishment in which wrought-iron is made by the direct process, that is, from the ore directly, or without having been first produced in the form of cast-iron. The direct process was the original one by which wrought-iron was made wherever that metal was employed, and is still in use among nations where modern metallurgical methods are not yet introduced, especially in Burma, Borneo, and Africa; it is also employed, though to a very limited extent, in Europe and in the United States, especially in the Champlain district of New York. The iron made in bloomeries is obtained in the form of blooms (see *bloom*²). Also called *block-furnace*.

bloom-hook (blōm'hūk), *n.* A tool for handling metal blooms. Also called *bloom-tongs*.

blooming¹ (blō'ming), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bloom*¹, *v.*] 1. A clouded or smoked appearance on the surface of varnish; bloom.—2. In dyeing, the addition of an agent, usually stannous chloride, to the dye-bath, toward the end of the operation, for the purpose of rendering the color lighter and brighter. Also called *brightening*.

blooming¹ (blō'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bloom*¹, *v.*] 1. Blossoming; flowering; showing blooms.

And, ere one flowery season fades and dies,
Designs the *blooming* wonders of the next.

Cooper, Task, vi. 197.

Now May with life and music
The *blooming* valleys fill.

Bryant, The Serenade.

2. Glowing as with youthful vigor; showing the freshness and beauty of youth.

The lovely Thais, by his side,
Sate like a *blooming* Eastern bride.

Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 10.

3. Flourishing; showing high or the highest perfection or prosperity.

The modern [arabesque] rose again in the *blooming* period of modern art. Fairholt, Dict. of Art, p. 37.

4. Great; full-blown; 'blessed,' 'blamed,' 'darned,' etc.: as, he talked like a *blooming* idiot. [Slang.]

blooming² (blō'ming), *n.* [*<* *bloom*² + *-ing*¹.] In metal, same as *shingling*.

bloomingly (blō'ming-li), *adv.* In a blooming manner.

blooming-mill (blō'ming-mil), *n.* A mill in which puddled balls of iron are squeezed, rolled, or hammered into blooms or rough bars, and thus prepared for further treatment in the rolling-mill proper.

bloomingness (blō'ming-nes), *n.* The state of being blooming; a blooming condition.

blooming-sally (blō'ming-sal'i), *n.* The willow-herb, *Epilobium angustifolium*.

bloomless (blōm'les), *a.* [*<* *bloom*¹ + *-less*; = Norw. *blomlaus*.] Having no bloom or blossom.

bloom-tongs (blōm'tōngz), *n. pl.* Same as *bloom-hook*.

bloomy (blō'mi), *a.* [= D. *bloemig* = G. *blumig* = Sw. *blommig*; *<* *bloom*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Full of bloom or blossoms; flowery.

We wandered up the *bloomy* land,
To talk with shepherds on the lea.

Bryant, Day-Dream.

2. Having a bloom, or delicate powdery appearance, as fresh fruit.

What though for him no Hybla sweets distill,
Nor *bloomy* vines wave purple on the hill?

Campbell.

3. Having freshness or vigor as of youth.

What if, in both, life's *bloomy* flush was lost,
And their full autumn felt the mellowing frost?

Crabbe, Works, l. 89.

blooth (blōth), *n.* An English dialectal variation of *blowth*.

blor¹ (blōr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *blored*, ppr. *bloring*. [*<* ME. *bloren*, weep, a var. of *blaren*, blare: see *blare*¹.] To cry; cry out; weep; bray; bellow. [Prov. Eng.]

blor² (blōr), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *blare*¹ (after *blor*¹), affected by *blow*¹.] The act of blowing; a roaring wind; a blast.

Like rude and raging waves roused with the fervent *blor*
Of the east and south winds. Chapman, Iliad, il. 122.

blosmet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *blossom*.

blosmy, *a.* A Middle English form of *blossomy*.

blossom (blōs'um), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blossum*, *<* ME. *blossome*, *blossum*, usually *blosme*, earlier *blastme*, *<* AS. *blōstma*, *blōstma*, sometimes contr. *blōsma* (once *blōsan*, glossed by L. *flos*, appar. an error for *blōsma*), weak masc., *blōstn*, strong masc., flower, blossom (= OD. *blosem*, D. *bloesem* = MLG. *blosem*, *blossom*), a blossom, flower, with suffixes *-st* + *-mo*, *<* **blō*, in AS. *blōean*, blow, bloom (see *blow*²); less prob. *<* **blōs*- (= L. *florere*, **florere*), extended stem of *blōwan*, blow. The first suffix appears in MIG. *bluost*, a blossom, the second in ME. *blome*, E. *bloom*¹, etc., and both, transposed, in Icel. *blómstr* = Sw. *blomster* = Dan. *blomst*, a flower; cf. L. *flos* (*flor*-), a flower: see *blow*² and *flower*.] 1. The flower of a plant, usually more or less conspicuous from the colored leaflets which form it and which are generally of more delicate texture than the leaves of the plant. It is a general term, applicable to the essential organs of reproduction, with their appendages, of every species of tree or plant.

2. The state of flowering or bearing flowers; bloom: as, the apple-tree is in *blossom*.—3. Any person, thing, state, or condition likened to a blossom or to the bloom of a plant.

And there died,

My Icarus, my *blossom*, in his pride.

Shak., I Hen. VI., iv. 7.

This beauty in the *blossom* of my youth . . .

I sued and served.

Fletcher and Massinger, Very Woman, iv. 3.

4. A color consisting of a white ground mingled evenly with sorrel and bay, occurring in the coats of some horses.—5. The outcrop of a coal-seam, usually consisting of decomposed shale mixed with coaly matter; also, sometimes, the appearance about the outcrop of any mineral lode in which oxidizable ores occur.—To *nip in the blossom*. See *nip*.

blossom (blōs'um), *v. i.* [*<* ME. *blossomen*, *blōsmen*, *<* AS. *blōstman* (= D. *bloesemen*), *<* *blōstma*, blossom: see *blossom*, *n.*] To put forth blossoms or flowers; bloom; blow; flower: often used figuratively.

Fruits that *blossom* first will first be ripe.

Shak., Othello, il. 3.

They make the dark and dreary hours
Open and *blossom* into flowers!

Longfellow, Golden Legend, l.

blossomed (blōs'umd), *a.* Covered with blossoms; in bloom.

Blossomed furze, unprofitably gay.

Goldsmith, Des. VII.

Not Ariel lived more merrily
Under the *blossom'd* bough, than we.

Scott, Marmion, iv., Int.

blossomless (blōs'um-less), *a.* [*<* *blossom* + *-less*.] Without blossoms.

blossom-pecker (blōs'um-pek'ēr), *n.* A book-name of sundry small parine birds of Africa, of the restricted genus *Anthoscopus*: as, the dwarf *blossom-pecker*, *A. minutus*.

blossom-rifer (blōs'um-rī'flēr), *n.* A name of species of sun-birds or honey-suckers of the genus *Cinnyris*, as *C. australis* of Australia.

blossomy (blōs'um-i), *a.* [ME. *blossemy*, *blossmy*; *<* *blossom* + *-y*¹.] Full of or covered with blossoms.

A *blossemy* tre is neither drye ne deed.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 219.

The flavor and picturesque detail of Shakespeare's *blossomy* descriptions. Steadman, Vict. Poets, p. 105.

blot¹ (blot), *n.* [*<* ME. *blot*, *blotte*, a blot; origin unknown. By some connected with Icel. *blettir*, blot, spot, spot of ground, Dan. *plet*, a blot, speck, stain, spot, *plette*, *v.*, speck, spot, Sw. *plotter*, a scrawl, *plottra*, scribble; but these forms have appar. no phonetic relation to the E.] 1. A spot or stain, as of ink on paper; a blur; a disfiguring stain or mark: as, "one universal blot," Thomson, Autumn, l. 1143.—2. A scoring out; an erasure or obliteration, as in a writing.—3. A spot upon character or reputation; a moral stain; a disgrace; a reproach; a blemish.

A lie is a foul blot in a man.

Eccles. xx. 24.

If there has been a blot in my family for these ten generations, it hath been discovered by some or other of my correspondents. Steele, Tatler, No. 164.

4. Imputed disgrace or stain; defamation: as, to cast a blot upon one's character.

He that rebuketh a wicked man getteth himself a blot.

Prov. ix. 7.

blot¹ (blot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *blotted*, ppr. *blotting*. [*<* ME. *blotten*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To spot, stain, or bespatter, as with ink, mud, or any discoloring matter.

- Oh! never may the purple stain
Of combat blot these fields again.
Bryant, Battle of Bennington.
2. Figuratively, to stain as with disgrace or infamy; tarnish; disgrace; disfigure.
Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood. Rowe.
Take him! farewell: henceforth I am thy foe;
And what disgraces I can blot thee with look for.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.
3. To obliterate so as to render invisible or not distinguishable, as writing or letters with ink: generally with out: as, to blot out a word or a sentence.
To blot old books and alter their contents.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 948.

Hence—4. To efface; cause to be unseen or forgotten; destroy; annihilate: followed by out: as, to blot out a crime, or the remembrance of anything.

Will not a tiny speck very close to our vision blot out the glory of the world, and leave only a margin by which we see the blot?
George Eliot, Middlemarch, l. 458.

Blotting out the far-away blue sky,
The hard and close-packed clouds spread silently.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 336.

5. To darken or obscure; eclipse. [Rare.]
He sung how earth blots the moon's gilded wane.
Cowley.

The moon, in all her brother's beams array'd,
Was blotted by the earth's approaching shade.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, l.

6. To dry by means of blotting-paper or the like.

The ship-chandler clutched the paper, hastily blotted it,
and thrust it into his bosom.
G. A. Sala, The Ship-Chandler.

II. intrans. 1. To obliterate something written.

E'en copious Dryden wanted or forgot
The last and greatest art, the art to blot.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. l. 280.

2. To become blotted or stained: as, this paper blots easily.

blot² (blot), *n.* [First at the end of the 16th century; origin unknown. Plausibly referred to Dan. *blot* = Sw. *blott*, bare, exposed; cf. Dan. *blotte* = Sw. *blotta*, lay bare, expose one's self; Sw. *blottställa* = D. *blotstellen*, expose (the Scand. forms are prob. of I.G. origin, < D. *blot*, bare, naked, exposed); but there is no historical evidence for the connection.] In *backgammon*: (a) A single exposed piece which is liable to be forfeited or taken up. (b) The exposure of a piece in this way.—**To hit the blot**, to take a single exposed piece in the game of backgammon: often used figuratively.

Mr. Ellis hits the blot when he says that "absolute certainty and a mechanical mode of procedure, such that all men should be capable of employing it, are the two great features of the Baconian system."
The Nation, April 24, 1884, p. 360.

blotch (bloch), *n.* [Not found in ME., or in other languages; appar. a var. of *blot¹*, affected in sense and form by *boteh¹*, a pustule, and perhaps by dial. *blatch*, *q. v.*] 1. A pustule upon the skin.

Blotches and tumours that break out in the body.
Spectator, No. 16.

2. A spot of any kind, especially a large irregular spot or blot; hence, anything likened to a mere spot or blot, as a poor painting; a daub.
Green leaves, frequently marked with dark blotches.
Treasury of Botany.

3. A disease of dogs.

blotch (bloch), *v. t.* [*< blotch, n.*] To mark with blotches; blot, spot, or blur.

blotchy (bloch'i), *a.* [*< blotch + -y¹*] Having blotches; disfigured with blotches: as, "his big, bloated, blotchy face," *Warren.*

blotet, *a. and v.* Obsolete spelling of *blot¹*.

blotter (blot'er), *n.* 1. A piece of blotting-paper or other device for absorbing an excess of ink or other fluid, used especially in writing.—2. In *com.*, a waste-book in which are recorded all transactions in the order of their occurrence.—3. The current record of arrests and charges in a police office: called in Great Britain a *charge-sheet*.

blottesque (blot-esk'), *a. and n.* [*< blot + -esque*.] 1. *a.* In painting, executed with heavy blot-like touches.

II. *n.* A painting executed in this style.

blottesquely (blot-esk'li), *adv.* In a blottesque manner; with blot-like touches: as, to paint blottesquely.

blotting-book (blot'ing-buk), *n.* 1. A book formed of leaves of blotting-paper.—2. In *com.*, a blotter. See *blotter*, 2.

blottingly (blot'ing-li), *adv.* By blotting.

blotting-pad (blot'ing-pad), *n.* A pad consisting of several layers of blotting-paper, which can be successively removed as they become soiled or saturated with ink.

blotting-paper (blot'ing-pā'pēr), *n.* A bibulous, unsized paper, used to absorb an excess of ink from freshly written paper without blurring.

blotty (blot'i), *a.* [*< blot¹ + -y¹*] Full of blots.

blouse (blouz), *n.* [Also less prop. *blouse*; < F. *blouse*, of uncertain origin, by some identified with F. dial. *blaude*, *biaude*, a smock-frock, < OF. *bliaut*, *bliaud*, pl. *bliaus*, *bliauz*, an upper garment: see *bleuant*. But the connection is phonetically improbable.] 1. A light loose upper garment, made of linen or cotton, worn by men as a protection from dust or in place of a coat. A blue linen blouse is the common dress of French workmen.

Lelewell was a regular democrat. He wore a blouse when he was in Paris, and looked like a workman.
H. S. Edwards, Polish Captivity, l. 270.

2. A loosely fitting dress-body worn by women and children.

bloused (blouz'd), *a.* [*< blouse + -ed²*] Wearing a blouse.

There was a bloused and bearded Frenchman or two.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xxxiii.

blout¹, *a. and v.* Same as *blot²*.

blout², *a.* [Appar. < D. *blout*, bare, naked, with perhaps some confusion as to form with Icel. *blautr*, soft, wet. Cf. *blot²*, *blat¹*, and *blot¹*.] Bare; naked. *Douglas (Jamieson)* [Scotch.]

blout³ (blout), *n.* [Appar. imitative, after *blow¹*, *blast*, etc.] The sudden breaking of a storm; a sudden downpour of rain, hail, etc., accompanied by wind. *Jamieson* [Scotch.]

blow¹ (blō), *v.*; pret. *blew*, pp. *blown* (also dial. and colloq. pret. and pp. *blowed*), ppr. *blowing*. [= Sc. *blaw*, < ME. *blowen*, *blawen* (pret. *blew*, *blewe*, *blew*, *blawe*, *blu*, pp. *blown*, *blowen*, *bloun*, *blawen*), < AS. *blāwan* (strong verb, pret. *blēow*, pp. *blāwen*), blow, = OHG. *blāhan* (strong verb, pp. *blāhan*, *blān*), blow, also *blāen*, *blājan*, MHG. *blawen*, *blājen*, G. *blāhen* (weak verb), blow, puff up, swell, = L. *flāre*, blow. From the same root, with various formatives, come E. *blaze²*, *blast*, *bladder*, perhaps *blister*, and, from the L., *flatus*, *afflatus*, *flatulent*, *inflate*, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. To produce a current of air, as with the mouth, a bellows, etc.—2. To constitute or form a current of air, as the wind.

A keen north wind that, blowing dry,
Wrinkled the face of deluge. *Milton, P. L., xi. 842.*

3. To make a blowing sound; whistle.—4. To pant; puff; breathe hard or quickly.

Here's Mistress Page at the door, sweating and blowing.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

5. To give out sound by being blown, as a horn or trumpet.

There let the pealing organ blow.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 161.

6. To spout as a whale.

A porpoise comes to the surface to blow.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 348.

7. To explode, as gunpowder or dynamite; be torn to pieces by an explosion: with up: as, the magazine blew up.—8. To boast; brag. [Colloq.]

You blow behind my back, but dare not say anything to my face.
Bartlett, Dict. of Americanisms, p. 48.

9. In *founding*, to throw masses of fluid metal from the mold, as a casting, when, insufficient vent having been provided, the gases and steam are unable to pass off quietly.—**Blowing off**, in *engin.*, the process of ejecting water or sediment from a boiler by means of a current of steam passing through the blow-off pipe.—**Blowing through**, in *engin.*, the act of removing the air from the cylinders, valves, etc., of a steam-engine by a jet of steam previous to setting the engine in motion. Blow-through valves are fitted for this purpose.—**To blow down**, to discharge the contents of a steam-boiler.—**To blow hot and cold**, to be favorable and then unfavorable; be irresolute.—**To blow in**, to start up a blast-furnace, or put it in blast.—**To blow off**, to escape with violence and noise: said of steam, gas, etc.—**To blow out**, to be out of breath, or blown.—**To blow over**, to pass over; pass away after the force is expended; cease, subside, or be dissipated: as, the present disturbances will soon blow over.

A man conscious of acting so infamous a part, would have undertaken no defence, but let the accusations, which could not materially affect him, blow over.
Goldsmith, Bolingbroke.

To blow short, to be broken-winded: said of a horse.—**To blow the buck's horn**. See *buck¹*.—**To blow up**. (a) See 7, above. (b) To arise, come into existence, or increase in intensity: said of the wind, a storm, etc.

II. *trans.* 1. To throw or drive a current of air upon; fan: as, to blow the fire.

I with blowing the fire shall warm myself.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

2. To drive or impel by means of a current of air: as, the tempest blew the ship ashore.

North-east winds blow
Sabeian odours from the apicary shore.
Milton, P. L., iv. 161.

Along the grass sweet airs are blown.
D. G. Rossetti, A New Year's Burden.

3. To force air into or through, in order—(a) To clear of obstructing matter, as the nose. (b) To cause to sound, as a wind-instrument.

Hath she no husband
That will take pains to blow a horn before her?
Shak., K. John, l. 1.

The bells she jingled and the whistle blew.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 94.

4. To form by inflation; inflate; swell by injecting air into: as, to blow bubbles; to blow glass.—5. To empty (an egg) of its contents by blowing air or water into the shell.—6. To put out of breath by fatigue: as, to blow a horse by hard riding.

Blowing himself in his exertions to get to close quarters.
T. Hughes.

7. To inflate, as with pride; puff up. [Poetic when up is omitted.]

Look, how imagination blows him. *Shak., T. N., II. 4.*

8. To spread by report, as if "on the wings of the wind."

She's afraid it will be blown abroad,
And hurt her marriage. *B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.*
Through the court his courtesy was blown. *Dryden.*

9. To drive away, scatter, or shatter by firearms or explosives: now always with modifying words (*up*, *away*, *to pieces*, etc.): as, to blow the walls up, or *to pieces* with cannon or gunpowder; but formerly sometimes used absolutely.

And 't shall go hard,
But I will delve one yard below their mines,
And blow them at the moon. *Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.*

10. To deposit eggs in; cause to putrefy and swarm with maggots; make fly-blown: said of flies.

Rather on Nilus' mud
Lay me stark naked, and let the water-flies
Blow me into abhorring! *Shak., A. and C., v. 2.*

To blow a coal. See *coal*.—**To blow one's own trumpet**, to sound one's own praises.—**To blow out**. (a) To extinguish by a current of air, as a candle. (b) To destroy by firearms: as, to blow out one's brains; to blow an enemy's ship out of the water.—**To blow up**. (a) To fill with air; swell: as, to blow up a bladder or a bubble.

In summe, he is a bladder blown up with wind, which the least flaw crushes to nothing.

Ep. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Selfe-conceited Man.

(b) To inflate; puff up: as, to blow up one with flattery.

Blown up with high conceits ingendering pride.

Milton, P. L., iv. 809.

(c) To fan or kindle: as, to blow up a contention.

His presence soon blows up the unkindly fight.

Dryden.

(d) To burst in pieces by explosion: as, to blow up a ship by setting fire to the magazine. (e) Figuratively, to scatter or bring to naught suddenly: as, to blow up a scheme. (f) To scold; abuse; find fault with. [Colloq.]

He rails at his cousin, and blows up his mother.
Barham, Ingoldsbay Legends, l. 295.

Lord Gravelton . . . was blowing up the waiters in the coffee-room.

Bulwer, Pelham, iv.

(g) To raise or produce by blowing.

This windy tempest, till it blow up rain,
Held back his sorrow's tide, to make it more.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 1788.

To blow upon. (a) To bring into disfavor or discredit; render stale, unsavory, or worthless.

Since that time, . . . many of the topics, which were first started here, have been hunted down, and many of the thoughts blown upon. *Goldsmith, Essays, Preface.*

Till the credit of the false witnesses had been blown upon.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng.

(b) To turn informer against: as, to blow upon an accomplice. [Slang.]

blow¹ (blō), *n.* [*< blow¹, v.*] 1. A blowing; a blast; hence, a gale of wind: as, there came a blow from the northeast.—2. The breathing or spouting of a whale.—3. In *metal.*: (a) The time during which a blast is continued. (b) That portion of time occupied by a certain stage of a metallurgical process in which the blast is used. Thus, the operation of converting cast-iron into steel by the Bessemer process is often spoken of as "the blow," and this first portion is sometimes called the "Bessemer blow" or the blow proper, the second stage being denominated the "boil," and the third the "fining."

4. An egg deposited by a fly on flesh or other substance; a flyblow.

blow² (blō), *v.*; pret. *blew*, pp. *blown*, ppr. *blowing*. [*< ME. blowen* (pret. **blewe*, *bleou*, pp. *blown*, *blowen*, *blowe*), < AS. *blāwan* (pret. *blēow*, pp. *blāwen*), blossom, flower, flourish, = OS. *blājan* = OFries. *blōia* = D. *bloeien* = OHG. *bluojan*, MHG. *blüezen*, *blüen*, G. *blühen*, blow, bloom, = L. *florere* (a secondary form),

bloom, flourish; cf. *flās* (*flor-*), a flower. From the same root, with various formatives, come *bloom*¹ (and prob. *bloom*²), *blossom*, *blowth*, *blood*; and, from the *L.* *flower*, *flour*, *flourish*, *effloresce*, etc.] **I. intrans.** 1. To blossom or put forth flowers, as a plant; open out, as a flower: as, a new-blown rose.

How blows the citron grove. Milton, P. L., v. 22.

To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.
Wordsworth, Ode to Immortality.

2. Figuratively, to flourish; bloom; become perfected.

II. trans. To make to blow or blossom; cause to produce, as flowers or blossoms. [Poetic.]

The odorous banks, that blow
Flowers of more mingled hue.

Milton, Comus, l. 993.

For these Favonius here shall blow
New flowers. B. Jonson, Masque at Highgate.

blow² (blō), *n.* [*< blow*², *v.*] 1. Blossoms in general: a mass or bed of blossoms: as, the *blow* is good this season.

He believed he could show me such a *blow* of tulips as was not to be matched in the whole country.

Addison, Tatler, No. 218.

2. The state or condition of blossoming or flowering; hence, the highest state or perfection of anything; bloom: as, a tree in full *blow*.

Her beauty hardly yet in its full *blow*.

Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, l. ii.

blow³ (blō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blowe*, *blōc*, *< late ME. (Sc.) blaw*; origin uncertain. Plausibly explained as from an unrecorded verb, ME. **blēwen*, *< AS. *blēwēn* (strong verb, pret. **blēde*, pp. **blōwen*) = MD. *blouwen*, *blawen*, strike, beat, D. *blouwen*, beat, esp. beat or break flax or hemp, = MLG. *blūwen*, LG. *blāuen* = OHG. *blūwan*, *blīwan*, MHG. *blīwen*, *blīen*, G. *blāuen*, beat, drub (in G. and LG. modified under association with *blau*, blue, as in 'beat black and blue'), = Goth. *bliggwan*, strike, beat; not related to *L. fligere*, strike, beat (> ult. E. *afflict*, *infect*, etc.), *flagellum*, a flail (> ult. E. *flail*, *flagellate*, etc.). The absence of the verb from ME. and AS. records is remarkable (the ordinary AS. word for 'strike' was *sleān*, > E. *slay*), but the cognate forms favor its existence.] 1. A stroke with the hand or fist or a weapon; a thump; a bang; a thwack; a knock; hence, an act of hostility: as, to give one a *blow*; to strike a *blow*.

He struck so plainly, I could too well feel his *blows*; and withal so doubtfully that I could scarce understand them. Shak., C. of E., ii. 1.

2. A sudden shock or calamity; mischief or damage suddenly inflicted: as, the conflagration was a severe *blow* to the prosperity of the town.

It was a dreadful *blow* to many in the days of the Reformation to find that they had been misled.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 243.

At a blow, by one single action; at one effort; suddenly. Every year they gain a victory, and a town; but if they are once defeated they lose a province at a *blow*. Dryden.

Opposed or solid blow, in *metal-working*, a blow which stretches or thins the metal; **unopposed or hollow blow**, a blow which tends to thicken and bend it.—**To catch one a blow**. See *catch*.—**To come to blows**, to engage in combat, whether the combatants be individuals, armies, fleets, or nations.

In 1756 Georgia and South Carolina actually came to blows over the navigation of the Savannah river.

J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 95.

blow-ball (blō'bāl), *n.* The downy head of the dandelion, salsify, etc., formed by the pappus after the blossom has fallen.

Her treading would not bend a blade of grass,
Or shake the downy *blow-ball* from his stalk!

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, l. i.

blow-cock (blō'kok), *n.* A cock in a steam-boiler by means of which the water may be partly or entirely blown out when desired.

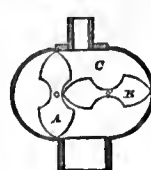
blowen (blō'en), *n.* [Also *blowing*; equiv. to *blowess*, a form of *blowez*, *q. v.*] A showy, flaunting woman; a courtesan; a prostitute. Formerly also *blowess* and *blowing*. [Low slang.]

blower¹ (blō'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. blower*, *blawere*, *< AS. blāwere*, *< blāwan*, blow: see *blow*¹.] 1. One who blows. Specifically—(a) One who is employed in a blowing-house for smelting tin. Cornwall. (b) In a glass-factory, the workman who blows the melted glass into shape.

2. A screen or cover of metal fitted to an open fireplace in such a way that when it is placed in position access of air to the chimney is closed except from the bottom, or through the fire itself: used to promote combustion, especially when the fire is first kindled, by concentrating the draft upon the substance to be

ignited.—**3.** In *coal-mining*, an escape, under pressure and with high velocity, of gas or fire-damp from the coal. Such escapes are sometimes sudden and of short duration; but they occasionally continue for weeks and sometimes for years.

4. A man employed in a mine in blasting.—**5.** A machine for forcing air into a furnace, mine, cistern, hold of a ship, public building, etc., to assist in drying, evaporating, and the like; a blowing-machine. See *blowing-engine*, *blowing-machine*.—**6.** A marine animal, as a whale, which spouts up water.—**7.** One who brags; a boaster.



Rotary Blower.
A, B, cams; C, box.

tions of which are governed by cam-faces, or which are shaped in various ways to interlock, inclosing between themselves and the casing volumes of air, which they carry forward.

blower² (blō'ēr), *n.* [*< blow*², *v.*, + *-er*.] A plant that blows. *N. E. D.*

blowess¹ (blō'es), *n.* [A form of *blowez*, perhaps in simulation of *blow*¹, with fem. suffix.] Same as *blowen*.

blow-fly (blō'tī), *n.* The common name of *Musca* (*Calliphora*) *vomitoria*, *Sarcophaga carnaria*, and other species of dipterous insects, which deposit their eggs (flyblow) on flesh, and thus taint it. Also called *flesh-fly*. See *cut* under *flesh-fly*.

blow-gun (blō'gun), *n.* A pipe or tube through which missiles are blown by the breath. Those used by certain Indians of South America are of wood, from 7 to 10 feet long, with a bore not larger than the little finger; through them are blown poisoned arrows made of split cane or other light material, from a foot to 15 inches in length, and wound at the butt with some fibrous material so as to fit the bore of the blow-gun. A similar blow-gun is in use among the Dyaks of Borneo. Also called *blow-tube* and *blowpipe*.

blow-hole (blō'hōl), *n.* 1. The nostril of a cetacean, generally situated on the highest part of the head. In the whalebone whales the blow-holes form two longitudinal slits, placed side by side. In porpoises, grampuses, etc., they are reduced to a single crescent-shaped opening.

2. A hole in the ice to which whales and seals come to breathe.—**3.** Same as *air-hole*, *2.*—**4.** In *steel-manuf.*, a defect in the iron or steel, caused by the escape of air or gas while solidification was taking place.

The following experiments were made in order to prepare solid steel without *blow-holes* by the crucible process, which would give a good resistance and a proper elongation. *Ure, Dict.*, IV. 835.

blowing¹ (blō'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *blow*¹, *v.*] A defect in china caused by the development of gas, by the reaction upon each other of the constituents of the glaze, or by a too strong firing.

blowing¹ (blō'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *blow*¹, *v.*] 1. Causing a current of wind; breathing strongly.—**2.** In the following phrase, liable to be blown about.—**Blowing lands**, lands whose surface-soil is so light as to be liable, when dry, to be blown away by the wind.

blowing² (blō'ing), *n.* Same as *blowen*.

On a lark with black-eyed *Sai* (his *blowing*).

Byron, Don Juan, xi. 19.

blowing-charge (blō'ing-chārg), *n.* In *gunnery*, a small charge of powder in a shell, sufficient to blow out the fuse-plug but not to burst the shell. It is used in firing for practice, or for testing time-fuses when it is desired to recover the shells and use them again. If it is desired to fill the cavity of the shell, coal-dust is added to the charge to increase its volume.

blowing-cylinder (blō'ing-sil'īn-dēr), *n.* The air-cylinder of a blowing-engine or other form of blast-machine.

blowing-engine (blō'ing-en'jin), *n.* 1. A motor used for driving a blower or blowing-machine.—**2.** A combined motor and blower.

blowing-fan (blō'ing-fan), *n.* A revolving wheel with vanes, used to produce a blast.

blowing-furnace (blō'ing-fēr'nās), *n.* A furnace in which partially formed glassware may be placed to be softened when it becomes cooled and stiff in working; sometimes, the secondary furnace following the melting-furnace.

blowing-house (blō'ing-hous), *n.* A house in which the process of smelting tin ore is carried on.

blowing-iron, *n.* Same as *blowpipe*, 1.

blowing-machine (blō'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* Any apparatus for creating a blast of air, as for

ventilating, urging fires in boilers or furnaces in glass-making, cold storage, removing dust, etc. See *blower*, 5.—**Piston blowing-machine**, a form of blowing-machine in which the air is expelled from a cylinder by a reciprocating piston. *E. H. Knight*.

blowing-pipe (blō'ing-pīp), *n.* A glass-blower's pipe; a pontee.

blowing-pot (blō'ing-pot), *n.* In the manufacture of pottery, an apparatus for distributing slip over the ware before burning.

blowing-snake (blō'ing-snāk), *n.* A non-venomous snake of the family *Colebridae* and genus *Heterodon*, notable for the noise it makes by the depression of its anterior parts and the expulsion of air. The best-known species is *H. platyrhinus* of the eastern United States, which is also called *backheat-nose snake*, *spreading-adder*, etc.

blowing-tube (blō'ing-tūb), *n.* In *glass-working*, a tube 4 or 5 feet long, with a bore varying in size according to the character of the work, used in blowing glass.

blow-milk (blō'milk), *n.* Milk from which the cream is blown off; skimmed milk. [Eng.]

blown¹ (blōn), *p. a.* [*< ME. blowen*, *blawen*, *< AS. blāwen*, pp. of *blāwan*: see *blow*¹.] 1. Swelled; inflated.

No *blown* ambition doth our arms incite.

Shak., Lear, iv. 4.

I come with no *blown* spirit to abuse you.

Beau. and FL., Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

2. Spongy or porous from the presence of bubbles of air or gas: said of metal castings.—**3.** Stale from exposure, as to air or flies; hence, tainted; unsavory: as, *blown* drink (obsolete); *blown* meat; a *blown* reputation. See *flyblown*.—**4.** Out of breath; tired; exhausted: as, "their horses much *blown*," Scott.

"Zounds! I am quite out of breath—Sir, I am come to—Whew! I beg pardon—but, as you perceive, I am devilishly *blown*." Colman the Younger, Poor Gentleman, iii. 3.

5. In *farriery*, having the stomach distended by gorging green food: said of cattle.—**6.** Emptied by blowing, as an egg.

blown² (blōn), *p. a.* [*< ME. blowen*, *< AS. *blōwen*, *geblōwen*, pp. of *blōwan*: see *blow*².] Fully expanded or opened, as a flower: as, "the *blown* rose," Shak., A. and C., iii. 11.

blow-off (blō'ōf), *a.* Pertaining to or used in blowing off (which see, under *blow*¹, *v.*).

The *blow-off* apparatus consists, in fresh-water boilers, simply of a large cock at the bottom of the boiler. Rankine, Steam Engine, § 305.

Blow-off cock, a faucet in the blow-off pipe of a steam-boiler.—**Blow-off pipe**, a pipe at the foot of the boiler of a steam-engine, communicating with the ash-pit (or with the sea in marine boilers), and furnished with a cock, the opening of which causes the water and the sediment or brine to be forced out by the steam.

blow-out (blō'out), *n.* A feast; an entertainment; a great demonstration; a spree. [Colloq.]

The Russian [sailors] . . . had celebrated their Christmas eleven days before, when they had a grand *blow-out*. R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 269.

blow-over (blō'ōv'ēr), *n.* In *glass-making*, the surplus glass, which, when a vessel is blown in a mold, is forced out above the lip of the mold.

blowpipe (blō'pīp), *n.* and *a.* **I. n.** 1. An instrument by which a current of air or gas is driven through



Blowpipes.
a, common blowpipe; b, Gahn's blowpipe, made with chamber near the jet.

a lamp, candle, or gas-jet, to direct the flame upon a substance, in order to fuse it, an intense heat being created by the rapid supply of oxygen and the concentration of the flame upon a small area.

In its simplest form, as used, for example, by gas-fitters, it is merely a conical tube of brass, glass, or other substance, usually about 7 inches long, 1/2 inch in diameter at one end, and tapering so as to have a very small aperture at the other, within 2 inches or so of which it is bent nearly at a right angle. The blowpipe of the mineralogist is provided with a small chamber near the jet, in which the moisture from the mouth collects. The current of air is often formed by a pair of bellows instead of the human breath, the instrument being fixed in a proper frame for the purpose. The most powerful blowpipe is the oxyhydrogen or compound blowpipe, an instrument in which oxygen and hydrogen (in the proportions necessary for their combination), propelled by hydrostatic or other pressure, and coming from separate reservoirs, are made to form a united current in a capillary orifice at the moment when they are kindled. The heat produced is such as to consume the diamond and to fuse or vaporize many substances refractory at lower temperatures. The blowpipe is used by goldsmiths and jewelers in soldering, by glass-blowers in softening and shaping glass, and extensively by chemists and mineralogists in testing the nature and composition of substances. Also called by workmen a *blowing-iron*.

2. Same as *blow-gun*.—**Airhydrogen blowpipe**, a modification of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe.

II. a. Relating in any way to a blowpipe, or to blowpiping; as, *blowpipe analysis*.

blowpipe (blō'pīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blow-piped*, ppr. *blowpiping*. [*< blowpipe, n.*] To use the blowpipe; conduct chemical experiments or perform mechanical operations by means of the blowpipe.

blow-point (blō'pōint), *n.* A game supposed to have consisted in blowing small pins or arrows through a tube at certain numbers.

Shortly boys shall not play
At span-counter or blow-point, but shall pay
Toll to some courtier. *Donne, Satires, iv.*

blowse¹, *n.* See *blouse*.

blowse², *n.* See *blowze*.

blowser (blou'zēr), *n.* [*E. dial.*] In *pilehard-fishing*, on the south coast of England, one of the men engaged in landing and carrying the fish to the curing-houses. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 254.

blowth (blōth), *n.* [*< blow + -th*, after *growth*, *< grow*.] Bloom or blossom; blossoms in a collective sense; the state of blossoming. [Now only dialectal in S. W. England (in the form *blooth*) and in New England.]

The seeds and effects . . . were as yet but potential, and in the *blowth* and bud. *Raleigh, Hist. World*, I. ix. § 3.

With us a single blossom is a blow, while *blowth* means the blossoming in general. A farmer would say that there was a good *blowth* on his fruit-trees.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

blow-through (blō'thrō), *n.* Pertaining to or used in the process of blowing through (which see, under *blow*¹, *v.*, I.).—**Blow-through cock**, a faucet through which the air that may be contained in a steam-chamber is blown out when steam is admitted.—**Blow-through valve**, a valve in the opening through which steam enters a condensing steam-engine, used in blowing through.

blow-tube (blō'tūb), *n.* 1. A hollow iron rod, from 5 to 6 feet long, by blowing through which a glass-blower expands the semi-fluid metal gathered on its further end while shaping it on the marver.—2. Same as *blow-gun*.

blow-up (blō'up), *n.* [From the phrase *to blow up*: see *blow*¹, *v.*, II.] 1. A scolding; a quarrel. [*Colloq.*]

The Captain . . . gave him a grand *blow-up*, in true nautical style. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 22.

2. One of the rooms in a sugar-refinery, usually on the top floor, where the raw sugar is first melted.—**Blow-up pan**, in *sugar-refining*, the pan in which the raw sugar, after being sifted, is placed with water to be dissolved. At the bottom of the pan is a perforated steam-pipe through which steam blows up through the solution; hence the name of the pan and of the room in which the operation is carried on.

blow-valve (blō'valv), *n.* The snifting-valve of a condensing-engine.

blow-well (blō'wel), *n.* In some parts of England, a popular name for an artesian well.

At Merton in Surrey, at Brighton, at Southampton, all along the east coast of Lincolnshire, and in the low district between the chalk works near Louth and the Wash, Artesian borings have long been known, and go by the name of *blow-wells* among the people of the district. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 646.

blowy (blō'i), *a.* [*< blow*¹ + *-y*¹.] Windy; blowing; breezy.

blowze (blouz), *n.* [Also spelled *blowse*, *blouse*, *blowze*, *E. dial.*; cf. *blowess*.] Origin uncertain.] 1. A beggar's trull; a beggar wench; a wench.

Wed without my advice, my love, my knowledge,
Ay, and a beggar, too, a trull, a *blowze*!

Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

Venus herself, the queen of Cytheron, . . . is but a *blowze*. *Shirley, Love Tricks*, iii. 5.

2. A ruddy, fat-faced wench; a blowzy woman: applied in Shakespeare to an infant.

Sweet *blowse*, you are a beauteous blossom sure.

Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2.

blowzed (blouzdz), *a.* [*< blowze* + *-ed*².] Blowzy; made ruddy and coarse-complexioned, as by exposure to the weather; fat and high-colored.

I don't like to see my daughters trudging up to their pew all *blowzed* and red with walking.

Goldsmith, Vicar, x.

Huge women *blowzed* with health and wind and rain.

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

blowzing (blou'zing), *a.* [*< blowze* + *-ing*².] Blowzy; flaunting; fluffy: as, "that *blowzing* wig of his," *J. Baillie*.

blowzy (blou'zi), *a.* [*< blowze* + *-y*¹.] 1. Ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy; high-colored.

A face made *blowzy* by cold and damp.

George Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.

2. Disheveled; unkempt: as, *blowzy hair*.

B. L. R. An abbreviation of *breech-loading rifle* or *breech-loading rifled*: used in the technical description of guns.

In naval service *B. L. R.* guns of cast-iron, strengthened by rings, have been employed, ranging from 70 to 300-pounders. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 665.

blub (blub), *v.* [*Var. of blub*; cf. *blubber*.]

I. trans. To swell; puff out.

My face was blown and *blub'd* with droopy wan.

Mir. for Mags., p. 112.

II. intrans. To swell; protrude.

blubber (blub'ēr), *v.* [*Also blubber*; *< ME. blubren*, *blöberen*, weep, earlier bubble, boil, as water in agitation. Cf. *G. dial. blubbern*, east up bubbles, as water, *LG. herut blubbern*, babble, chatter. Appar. an imitative word, having, like many such, a freq. form. The short forms *blub* and *blöb* are modern. Cf. *blub*, *blöb*, *blab*, *blöb*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To weep, especially in such a manner as to swell the cheeks or disfigure the face; burst into a fit of weeping: used chiefly in sarcasm or ridicule.

Even so lies she,

Blubbering and weeping, weeping and *blubbering*.

Shak., R. and J., iii. 3.

Hector's infant *blubber'd* at a plume. *Mrs. Browning*.

2. t. To bubble; foam.

Ther faure cities wern set, nov is a see called,
That ay is drouy & dym, & ded in hit kynde,
Blo, *blubrande*, & blak, vnbylthe to nege.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1017.

II. trans. To disfigure with weeping.

blubber (blub'ēr), *n.* [*Also blubber*; *< ME. blubber*, a bubble, *bluber*, *blöber*, surge, agitation of water, bubble: see the verb.] 1. A bubble.

At his mouth a *blubber* stode of fome.

Henryson, Test. of Creseide, I. 192.

2. The fat of whales and other cetaceans, from which train-oil is obtained. The blubber lies under the skin and over the muscles. The whole quantity yielded by a large whale ordinarily amounts to 40 or 50 hundredweight, but sometimes to 80 or more.

3. A gelatinous substance; hence, an aculeph or sea-nettle; a medusa.—4. [*< blubber*, *v.*] The act or state of blubbering: as, to be in a *blubber*.—5. One who blubs. *Carlyle*.

blubbered (blub'ēr), *p. a.* [*Pp. of blubber*, *v.*] Swollen; big; turgid: as, a *blubbered* lip; "her *blubbered* cheeks," *Dryden*, *Ceyx* and *Aleyone*, I. 392.

blubberer (blub'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who blubbers.

blubber-lip (blub'ēr-lip), *n.* [*< blubber* + *lip*.]

A swollen lip; a thick lip, such as that of a negro. Also written *blubber-lip*.

His *blubber-lips* and beetle-brows commend.

Dryden, tr. of *Juvenal's Satires*, iii.

blubber-lipped (blub'ēr-lip), *a.* [*ME. blubber-lipped*; *< blubber* + *lip* + *-ed*².] Having blubber-lips. Also written *blubber-lipped*: as, "a *blubber-lipped* shell," *N. Grew*.

blubber-spade (blub'ēr-spād), *n.* [*< blubber* (whale's blubber) + *spade*.] A keen-edged spade used to remove the layer of blubber which envelops a whale's body.

blubbery (blub'ēr-i), *a.* [*< blubber* + *-y*¹.] Resembling blubber; fat, as a cetacean.

blucher (blō'chēr), *n.* A strong leather half-boot or high shoe, named after Field-marshal von Blücher, commander of the Prussian army in the later campaigns against Napoleon.

He was, altogether, as roystering and swaggering a young gentleman as ever stood four feet six, or something less, in his *bluchers*. *Dickens, Oliver Twist*.

bludgeon (bluj'ōn), *n.* [Not found before 1730 (Bailey); origin unknown. A plausible conjecture connects it with *D. bludsen*, *blutsen*, bruise, beat (parallel with *butsen* with same meaning: see *botch*²). The *E.* word, if from this source, may have been introduced as a cant term in the Elizabethan period, along with many other cant terms from the *D.* which never, or not until much later, emerged in literary use.] A heavy stick, particularly one with one end loaded or thicker and heavier than the other, used as an offensive weapon.

Arms were costly, and the greater part of the fyrd came equipped with *bludgeons* and hedge-stakes, which could do little to meet the spear and battle-axe of the invader. *J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng.*, p. 127.

blue (blō), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. *E.* reg. *blew*, *blewe*, rarely *blue*; *< ME. blew*, *blewe*, occasionally *bluwe*, *blue*, *blwe*, *bleu*, possibly *< AS. *blāw* (in deriv. *blāwen*, bluish) for **blāw* (whence the reg. *ME. bla*, *blou*, mod. *E. dial. blow*, north. *ME. bla*, *blaa*, mod. north. *E.* and *Sc. bla*, *blea*, after the *Scand.*: see *blee*) (cf. *E. mew*, *< AS. mēw*, a gull); but more prob. from, and in any case merged with, *OF. blew*, *blef*, mod. *F. bleu* = *Pr. blau*, fem. *blava* = *OSP. blavo*, *Sp. Pg. blao* = *It. biavo* (obs. or dial.) (cf. mod. *It. bla*, *< F. or E.*), *< ML. blāwus*, *blāwus*, *< OHG. blāw* (*blāw*), *MHG. blā* (*blāw*), *G. blau* = *MD. blaue*, *D. blaue* = *OFries. blau* = *MLG. blā*, *blāw*, *blauwe*, *LG. blau*, *blaa*, *blue*, =

*AS. *blāw* (above) = *Icel. blār* = *Sw. blå* = *Dan. blå*, blue, livid (see *black*); perhaps = *L. flāvus*, yellow (color-names being variable in application). Some of the uses of *blue* originally belonged to the parallel form *blae* in the sense of 'livid,' as in *black and blue*.] **I. a.** 1. Of the color of the clear sky; of the color of the spectrum between wave-lengths .505 and .415 micron, and more especially .487 to .460, or of such light mixed with white; azure; cerulean.—2. Livid; lead-colored: said of the skin or complexion as affected by cold, contusion, or fear (see *blae*): hence the phrase *black and blue*. See *black*.—3. Figuratively, afflicted with low spirits; despondent; depressed; hypochondriacal; having the blues.

F'en I or you,

If we'd nothing to do,

Should find ourselves looking remarkably *blue*.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 10.

Sir Lucius looked *blue*, but he had hedged.

Disraeli, Young Duke, ii. 5.

4. Dismal; unpromising; applied to things: as, a *blue* lookout. [*Colloq.*]—5. Inflexible; rigid; strict in morals or religion; puritanic: as, a *blue* Presbyterian: often in the form *true blue* (which see, below).—6. [With ref. to *blue-stocking*, *q. v.*] Learned; pedantic: applied to women. Some of the ladies were very *blue* and well informed.

Thackeray.

7. Indecent; obscene: as, *blue* stories. [*Colloq.*]—**Black and blue**. See *black*.—**Blue antelope**. Same as *blauwolk*.—**Blue asbestos**. See *crocidolite*.—**Blue ashes**, a hydrated basic copper carbonate, prepared artificially. It is found native ("mountain blue") in Cumberland, England.—**Blue beech**. Same as *water-beech*.—**Blue bindweed**, *blood*, *bream*, *carmine*, *clay*, etc. See the nouns.—**Blue coppers**. Same as *bluestone*.—**Blue flesh-fly**. Same as *bluebottle*, 2.—**Blue funk**, extreme nervousness or nervous agitation; nervous apprehension or dread.—**Blue glass**, glass colored with cobalt manganese.—**Blue ground**. Same as *blue rock* (b or c).—**Blue lake**, a pigment similar to Antwerp blue.—**Blue magnetism**, that which characterizes the south pole of a magnet.—**Blue malachite**. See *malachite*.—**Blue metal**, copper at a certain stage in the process of refining.—**Blue milk**, *Monday*, etc. See the nouns.—**Blue ocher**. See *ocher*.—**Blue pole**, the south pole of a magnet.—**Blue pulp**, a name of various mixtures known to calico-printers and dyers, made up of yellow prussiate of potash and protochlorid or bichlorid of tin and water.—**Blue ribbon**. See *ribbon*.—**Blue rock**. (a) The name in parts of Ireland of an arenaceous shale. (b) In Australia, the volcanic (basaltic) material in places overlying the Tertiary auriferous gravels. (c) The bluish-colored matrix in which the South African diamonds are often found embedded. It is a kind of breccia.—**Blue sand**, a cobalt smalt used by potters for painting blue figures on pottery.—**Blue shark**. See *shark*.—**Blue verditer**. Same as *Bremen blue* (see below).—**Blue vitriol**. See *vitriol*.—**To burn blue**, to burn with a bluish flame like that of brimstone.—**True blue** [that is, genuine, lasting blue: blue being taken as a type of constancy, and used in this and other phrases often with an added allusion to some other sense of *blue*], constant; unwavering; stanch; sterling; unflinching; upright and downright: specifically applied to the Scotch Presbyterians or Whig party in the seventeenth century, from the color (blue) adopted by the Covenanters in contradistinction to the royal red.

II. n. 1. The color of the clear sky or of natural ultramarine, or a shade or a tint resembling it; azure. See I., 1.—2. A dye or pigment of this hue. The substances used as blue pigments are of very different natures, and derived from various sources; they are all compound bodies, some being natural and others artificial. See phrases below.

3. Bluish.—4. The sky; the atmosphere. [*Poetic.*]

I came and sat
Below the chestnuts, when their buds
Were glistening in the breezy *blue*.

Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

5. The sea; the deep sea. [*Poetic.*]—6. A member of a party, or of any company of persons, which has adopted blue as its distinctive color.—7. The heavy winter coat of the deer. See phrase *in the blue*, below.—8. A butterfly of the family *Lycenidae*, found in Great Britain and other parts of Europe.—9. [Short for *blue-stocking*.] A pedantic woman.

Next to a lady I must bid adieu—

Whom some in mirth or malice call a *blue*.

Crabbe.

Alexandria blue, a pigment used by the ancient Egyptians, composed of the silicates of copper and lime. Also called *Egyptian blue*.—**Alizarin blue**, $C_{15}H_9NO_4$, a coal-tar color used for dyeing, prepared by heating nitro-alizarin with glycerin and sulphuric acid, and afterward washing with water. It occurs in commerce as a dark-violet paste containing about 10 per cent. of dry substance, and is used in wool-dyeing and calico-printing in place of indigo, under certain conditions. Also called *anthracene blue*.—**Alkali blue**, in dyeing, a coal-tar color used for bright blue shades on silk and wool, but unsuited for cotton, because it will not combine with acid mordants. It consists essentially of the sodium salt of monosulphonic acid of rosaniline blue, and is applied in a slightly alkaline bath (hence the name). Also called *fast blue* and *Guernsey blue*.—**Aniline blue**, a generic name for spirit-blue, soluble blue, and alkali blue. See these terms.—**Anthra-**

cene blue. Same as *alizerin blue*.—**Antwerp blue,** a Prussian blue made somewhat lighter in color by the addition of alumina. It is more greenish than Prussian blue. Also called *Haarlem blue*, *mineral blue*.—**Armenian blue,** a pigment used by the ancients, probably a native ultramarine.—**Azure blue,** a name given to various pigments, such as cobalt blue, ultramarine, and carbonate of copper.—**Basic blue,** a more carefully prepared spirit-blue of the first kind. See *spirit-blue*. Also called *opal-blue*.—**Berlin blue.** Same as *Prussian blue*, but usually a little lighter in color. Also called *steel-blue*.—**Blackley blue.** Same as *soluble blue* (a).—**Bremen blue,** a hydrated copper oxid formed by precipitating nitrate of copper with lime. It is mostly used for fresco-painting, and retains its blue color under artificial light. Also called *blue verditer*.—**Cerulean blue,** a pigment composed of the oxides of tin and cobalt. It retains its blue color by artificial light.—**Chemic blue,** a term used by dyers for a very acid solution of indigo in sulphuric acid which resembles Saxony blue.—**China blue,** a coal-tar color similar to soluble blue, used in dyeing.—**Chinese blue,** a pigment similar to Prussian blue, but when dry and in a lump form having a peculiar reddish-bronze cast. Its tints are purer than those of Prussian blue.—**Cobalt blue,** a pure blue tending toward cyan-blue and of high luminosity. Also called *Hungary blue*, *Leithner's blue*, and *Paris blue*.—**Coupler's blue,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is a spirit-induline, and is the hydrochlorid of some color-base, such as triphenyl-violetaniline. It yields a dark-blue color not unlike indigo, and can be dyed on wool, silk, and cotton. Also called *azulphenyl*, *Elberfeld blue*, *Roubaix blue*.—**Cyanine blue.** Same as *Leitch's blue*.—**Distilled blue,** a purified solution of sulphate of indigo.—**Dumont's blue,** a carefully prepared small used by decorators of china.—**Egyptian blue.** Same as *Alexandria blue*.—**Elberfeld blue.** Same as *Coupler's blue*.—**Eschel blue.** Same as *small*.—**Fast blue.** Same as *alkali blue*.—**Fluorescent resorcin blue,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by dissolving azo-resorcin in potash, adding bromine, and precipitating with hydrochloric acid the hexabrom-diazo-resorcin, and converting this into the sodium salt. It dyes wool and silk a fast blue with a red fluorescence, especially in artificial light. Also called *resorcin blue*.—**French blue.** Same as *artificial ultramarine* (which see, under *ultramarine*).—**Gentiana blue.** Same as *spirit-blue*.—**Gold blue,** a color similar to purple of Cassius. See *purple*.—**Guernsey blue.** Same as *alkali blue*.—**Guinet blue.** Same as *artificial ultramarine* (which see, under *ultramarine*).—**Haarlem blue.** Same as *Antwerp blue*.—**Humboldt blue.** Same as *spirit-blue*.—**Hungary blue.** Same as *cobalt blue*.—**Imperial blue.** Same as *spirit-blue*.—**Indian blue.** Same as *indigo*.—**Intense blue,** a pigment made by refining indigo.—**In the blue,** wearing the blue coat, as a deer.

There is a bluish shade observed on the common deer, which is so prevalent as to have given the winter coat the general appellation of the blue among frontiersmen and hunters, who say the deer is in the red or the blue, as he may be in the summer or the winter coat.

J. D. Caton, Antelope and Deer of America, p. 149.

Leitch's blue, a compound of cobalt blue and Prussian blue. Also called *cyanine blue*.—**Leithner's blue.** Same as *cobalt blue*.—**Lyons blue,** one of the commercial names of spirit-blue.—**Mineral blue.** Same as *Antwerp blue*.—**Monther's blue,** a special kind of Prussian blue, in the making of which ammonia is used.—**Mountain blue.** See *azurite*.—**Napoleon blue,** a blue color dyed on silk by means of basic ferric sulphate and yellow prussiate of potash, forming a Prussian blue. Also called *Raymond's blue*.—**Native Prussian blue.** Same as *blue ochre* (which see, under *ochre*).—**Navy blue.** Same as *soluble blue* (b).—**Nemours blue,** a color produced in dyeing, by first dyeing with sandal-wood and afterward with indigo, giving a purple hue by reflected light.—**Neutral blue,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, the hydrochlorid of the color-base safranine. It is useful only in dyeing cotton.—**New blue.** Same as *artificial ultramarine*, or, in coal-tar colors, same as *neutral blue*.—**Night blue.** Same as *Victoria blue*, but of a purer shade. (b) Soluble blue. (c) Any blue that is free from violet, and retains a true blue color in artificial light.—**Paris blue.** (a) Same as *cobalt blue*. (b) A somewhat light shade of Prussian blue.—**Parma blue,** a spirit-blue of the first kind, with a decided violet tone.—**Paste blue.** (a) Sulphate of indigo. (b) Prussian blue in a pasty state.—**Permanent blue.** Same as *artificial ultramarine* (which see, under *ultramarine*).—**Prussian blue,** a pigment made by precipitating ferric sulphate with yellow prussiate of potash, forming a ferrocyanide of iron. It is a cyan-blue like that of the spectrum of wave-length .423 micron; its chroma is strong, but its luminosity is low. Sometimes called *royal blue*.—**Raymond's blue.** Same as *Napoleon blue*.—**Rebouleau's blue.** Same as *Schweinfurth blue*.—**Resorcin blue.** Same as *fluorescent resorcin blue*.—**Roubaix blue.** Same as *Coupler's blue*.—**Royal blue.** Same as *small*. In dyeing, Prussian blue is sometimes so named.—**Sanders or saunders blue,** a corrupt name for the French *céndres bleues* (ultramarine ashes).—**Saxony blue,** the sulphindigotic acid of commerce, prepared by dissolving indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid, and used for dyeing on wool and silk. It is brighter in color than that obtained from the indigo-vat, but is not so fast either to light or to the action of soap.—**Schweinfurth blue,** a pigment made by fusing together copper arseniate, potassium arsenate, and niter. The product soon turns blue when mixed with oil. Also called *Rebouleau's blue*.—**Soluble blue.** (a) A coal-tar color used in dyeing, obtained by heating a spirit-blue with sulphuric acid, and the product with oxalic acid. Such blues are soluble in water, in distinction from the *spirit-blues*, which are soluble only in alcohol. Also called *Blackley blue*. (b) A Prussian blue to which has been added an excess of prussiate of potash. Also called *ball-blue*, *navy blue*.—**The blues.** (a) [Contraction for *blue-devils*.] Low spirits; melancholy; despondency; hypochondria. See *blue-devils*. (b) [cap.] The name popularly given to the English regiment properly called the Royal Horse Guards, or Oxford Blues, first mustered in 1661, and so called from their blue uniforms.—**To be a blue,** to have won one's blue (which see, below). [Eng.]—**To win one's blue,** to be chosen to represent a university (Oxford or Cambridge) or school (Harrow or Eton) in athletic contests: from the

distinctive colors (dark blue for Oxford and Harrow, and light blue for Cambridge and Eton) adopted by students at those institutions. [Eng.]—**Ultramarine blue.** See *ultramarine*.—**Vat-blue.** Same as *indigo-blue*.—**Victoria blue,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing. It is a dark-blue powder soluble in water, and can be dyed on wool, silk, or cotton.—**Violet-blue,** a blue tending toward violet, the color of the spectrum between wave-lengths .460 to .415 micron, or of such light mixed with white.—**Wine-blue,** enocyan, used as a coloring matter for red wines.

blue (blō), v.; pret. and pp. *blued*, ppr. *bluing*. [*< blue, a.*] **I. trans.** To make blue; dye a blue color; color with bluing; make blue by heating, as metals, etc.

II.† intrans. To blush.

blueback (blō'bak), n. **1.** A local English name (current in Yorkshire) of the coal-fish, in allusion to the bluish color of the back.—**2.** The blue-backed salmon or nerka, *Oncorhynchus nerka*, known in Idaho as the *red-fish*.—**3.** In Maryland and Virginia, the glut-herring; a herring-like fish, *Clupea aestivalis*, without vomerine or palatine teeth, with the lower jaw projecting but little, and the peritoneum blackish. It is much like the alewife, but of less value.—**4.** A local name in Maine of the blue-backed trout, *Salvelinus oquassa*.

bluebell (blō'bel), n. The popular name of several different plants: (a) In Scotland, of *Campanula rotundifolia*, a plant bearing a loose panicle of blue bell-shaped flowers. See *harebell*. (b) In England, of *Scilla nutans*, the wild hyacinth, from the shape of its drooping flowers. (c) Of the grape-hyacinth, *Muscari botryoides*. (d) Occasionally, of other plants with blue bell-shaped flowers.

blueberry (blō'ber'i), n.; pl. *blueberries* (-iz). [*< blue + berry*]. Cf. *blueberry*.] In America: (a) The fruit of several species of *Vaccinium*, ordinarily distinguished from the various kinds of huckleberry by its blue color and smaller seeds. The swamp or tall blueberry is the *Vaccinium corymbosum*; the low blueberry, *V. vacillans*; and the dwarf blueberry, *V. pennsylvanicum*. See *bilberry*. (b) Another name of the cohosh, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*.

bluebill (blō'bil), n. A seap duck; the black-head (which see).

blue-billy (blō'bil'i), n. [*< blue + billy*, perhaps the proper name *Billy* used familiarly, as in other instances: see *billy*, *billy*.] In metal., the residuum from pyrites, roasted for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, or for the extraction in the moist way of the copper which it contains. This residuum, consisting mainly of peroxid of iron, is largely used as settling in the puddling-furnaces in parts of England.

bluebird (blō'bērd), n. [In 17th century, *bleu-bird*.] **1.** An American oscine passerine bird, of the genus *Sialia*, of which blue is the chief color. There are several species. The common or Wilson's bluebird, *Sialia sialis*, inhabits eastern North America. It is about 6½ inches long, blue above and dull-red-dish and white below. In most parts of the United States it is a harbinger of spring, coming with a melodious song. It nests in holes, and lays plain pale-bluish eggs. The western or Mexican bluebird, *S. mexicana*, is very similar, but has a reddish patch on the back, and the throat blue. The arctic or Rocky Mountain bluebird, *S. arctica*, is a larger species, of a paler blue than the others, fading into white below, without any red.

2. Some other bird of a blue color: as, the fairy bluebird of Java, *Irenic tucosa*.

blue-black (blō'blak), a. and n. **I. a.** Of a bluish-black color.

II. n. **1.** A name of ivory-black, from its bluish hue; a color resembling ivory-black.—**2.** A well-burnt and levigated charcoal prepared from vine-twigs. Also called *vine-black*.

blueblaw (blō'blā), n. [Also written *blue-blaw*, early mod. E. *bleu-blaw*, *< blec*, blue, + **blaw*, appar. a varied form of *blue* or *blae* (ME. *bla*, etc.), later modified to *blaw*.] An old name of the bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

blue-blazer (blō'blā'zēr), n. A sweetened and flavored drink made of Scotch whisky and water mixed, after being set on fire, by pouring back and forth between two mugs.

blue-blind (blō'blind), a. Unable to distinguish the color blue from other colors.

From the rarity and, in many cases, the entire absence of reference to blue in ancient literature, Gelger . . . has maintained that, even as recently as the time of Homer, our ancestors were *blue-blind*.

Sir J. Lubbock, *Pep. Sci. Mo.*, XXI. 200.

blueblow, n. See *blueblaw*.

bluebonnet (blō'bon'et), n. **1.** A name for the blue titmouse, *Parus carolinus*. Also called *bluecap*. *Macgillivray*.—**2.** In bot., same as *bluebottle*, 1.—**3.** A name given to the soldiery of Scotland when it was a separate kingdom,

from the color of their bonnets; also, any Scotchman: generally as two words. Also *bluecap*.

England shall many a day
Tell of the bloody fray
When the *blue Bonnets* came over the Border.
Scott, *Ballad*, *Monastery*, xxv.

bluebottle (blō'bot'l), n. [In def. 1 with ref. to the blue funnel-shaped florets arranged in a bottle-shaped involucre or whorl.] **1.** In bot., *Centaurea Cyanus*, a composite plant, a weed in Europe, cultivated for ornament in America. Also called *bluebonnet* and *bluecap*.—**2.** In zool., a dipterous insect with a blue abdomen, of the family *Muscidae* and genus *Musca*, or *Calliphora*. Also popularly called *beef-eater* and *blue flesh-fly*.

Under the term *bluebottle* at least two species are included [in England], namely, *Musca vomitoria* and *M. erythrocephala*. They both have the under surface of the head red. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, VI. 95

3. A policeman, a beadle, or other officer wearing a blue dress. [Slang.]

bluebreast (blō'brest), n. Same as *bluethroat*.

bluebuck (blō'buk), n. [Tr. of *D. blauwbok*.] Same as *blauwbok*.

bluebush (blō'bāsh), n. A Mexican shrub, *Ceanothus azureus*, with abundant blue flowers.

bluebuttons (blō'but'onz), n. Same as *bluecap*, 3 (a).

bluecap (blō'kap), n. **1.** A fish said to be of the salmon kind, with blue spots on its head. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** Same as *bluebonnet*, 1.—**3.** In bot.: (a) Some blue-flowered species of *Scabiosa*, as *S. succisa* and *S. arvensis*. (b) The bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.—**4.** Same as *bluebonnet*, 3.

A thousand *blue-caps* more. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., II. 4.

5. In coal-mining, a blue or brownish halo around the flame of the safety-lamp, indicating the presence of a dangerous quantity of fire-damp.

bluecoat (blō'kōt), n. A person who wears a blue coat, especially as a uniform or livery. Specifically: (a) A serving-man, especially in the house of an English country gentleman. The blue coat and badge were formerly the common livery of all the male servants and attendants in a large establishment. (b) A soldier in the army of the United States.—**Bluecoat boy**, a pupil of Christ's Hospital, London, a foundation dating from the time of Edward VI., the beneficiaries of which, who are young boys, still wear the dress common to boys at that time, or a slight modification of it, consisting of a long blue coat girded with a leather belt, knee-breeches, yellow stockings, and low shoes. Their head-dress is what is called a *muffin-cap* (which see), but generally they wear no caps, even in the coldest weather.

blue-cod (blō'kod), n. A chiroid fish, *Ophiodon elongatus*, of the Pacific coast of the United States, better known as *cuttus-cod*.

blue-creeper (blō'krē'pēr), n. A graceful twining plant of Tasmania, *Comesperma robusta*, natural order *Polygalaceae*, bearing an abundance of bright-blue flowers.

blue-curls (blō'kērlz), n. A low labiate plant of the United States, *Trichostema dichotomum*, with blue flowers and very long coiled filaments.

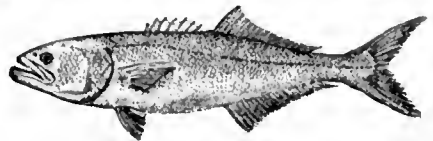
blue-devils (blō'dēv'lz), n. pl. [See *blue, a.*, 3, 4.] **1.** Low spirits; depression of mind.—**2.** [With allusion to the apparitions of such delirium.] Delirium tremens.

blue-disease (blō'di-zēz'), n. Same as *cyanosis*.

blue-eyed (blō'id), a. Having blue eyes: as, "the blue-eyed Norseman," *Longfellow*, *Tales of a Wayside Inn*.—**Blue-eyed grass, in bot., the name in the United States of species of *Sisyrinchium*.—**Blue-eyed Mary**, the name of a boraginaceous plant, *Onoplosodes verna*, of Europe, with small blue flowers, resembling the forget-me-not.**

bluefin (blō'fin), n. A local name in the United States of the lake-herring or whitefish of Lake Michigan, *Coregonus nigripinnis*. See *cisco*.

bluefish (blō'fish), n. **1.** The usual name of a fish of the family *Pomatomidae*, the *Pomatomus saltatrix*, also called *tailor*, *skipjack*, *blue-snapper*, and *green-fish*. It is of compressed subfusiform shape, greenish or bluish above and silvery below. It



Bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

sometimes attains a length of about 3 feet, though it is usually much smaller. It is common in many seas, but is best known along the Atlantic coast of the United States. Its teeth are small but trenchant, and the fish is exceedingly ravenous and destructive to other fishes. It affords excellent sport, and its flesh is esteemed for the table.

2. An occasional (New England) name of the common cunner, *Ctenolabrus adspersus*. See *cunner*.—3. A Californian sciaenoid fish, *Cynoscion parvipinnis*, related to the weakfish of the eastern United States.—4. A pimelepteroid fish of the Pacific coast of the United States, *Girella nigricans*, of a bluish-brown color, with tricuspid incisors in an outer row, and a band of smaller teeth within.—5. A West Indian and Floridian labroid fish, *Platygllossus radiatus*, with 9 dorsal spines, cheeks and opercles naked, and well-developed posterior canines. The adult is azure-blue, with a longitudinal band on the anal fin and a blue margin on the dorsal.

blue-glede (blō'glēd), *n.* An English name of the ring-tailed harrier, *Circus cyaneus*. Also called *blue-kite* and *blue-hawk*.

blue-gown (blō'goun), *n.* One of a former order of panpers in Scotland, also called the *king's beadsmen*, to whom the king annually distributed certain alms on condition of their praying for his welfare. Their number was equal to the number of years the king had lived. The alms consisted of a blue gown or cloak, a purse containing as many shillings Scots (pennies sterling) as the years of the king's age, and a badge bearing the words "Pass and repass," which protected them from all laws against mendicancy. Edie Ochiltree, in Sir W. Scott's novel "The Antiquary," is a type of the class. The practice of appointing beadsmen was discontinued in 1833.

blue-grass (blō'grās), *n.* [*< blue + grass*. Cf. *leel. blā-gras (Geranium pratense)*.] In *bot.*, the name of several species of *Poa*. The blue-grass of England is *P. compressa*; of Kentucky, *P. pratensis*, highly valued in the United States for pasturage and hay; and of Texas, *P. arachnifera*. The red-topped blue-grass of Montana and westward is *P. tenuifolia*.—**Blue-grass region**. See *grass*.

blue-gum (blō'gum), *n.* 1. In *pathol.*, a blue coloration of the free edge of the gums, frequent in cases of lead-poisoning.—2. The blue-gum tree.—**Blue-gum tree**, the *Eucalyptus globulus*, an important tree of Australia, of extremely rapid growth, and known to have attained a height of 350 feet. It is reputed to be a preventive of malaria, and is now largely planted in California and other countries. Its leaves are odoriferous when bruised, and are used as a febrifuge.

blue-haft (blō'haf'it), *n.* A local Scotch name of the bird better known as the hedge-chanter, *Acceator modularis*. See *cut* under *Acceator*.

blue-hawk (blō'hāk), *n.* 1. Same as *blue-glede*.—2. The adult peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus*.—3. The American goshawk, *Astur atricapillus*.

blue-hearts (blō'hārts), *n.* The common name of *Bucknera Americana*, natural order *Scrophulariaceae*, a perennial herb with deep-purple flowers.

blue-hot (blō'hot), *a.* Blue with heat: said of a body at so high a temperature that the more refrangible rays, that is, the blue and violet, preponderate in its total radiation, so that the light it emits appears blue.

blueing, *n.* See *bluing*.

blue-jack (blō'jak), *n.* A species of oak, *Quercus cinerea*, a small tree with hard, strong, and heavy wood, found on the coasts of the southern United States.

blue-jacket (blō'jak'et), *n.* 1. In the *naval service*, a sailor as distinguished from a marine: so called from the color of his jacket.—2. A name given in the United States to hymenopterous insects of the family *Sphingidae*. The predominant color is blue. The best-known are the *Peloporus coerules*, a northern species, and the *Chlorion cyaneum*, whose range is more to the south. Both are known under the collective name of *mud-daubers*. See *cuts* under *Ammophila*, *digger-wasp*, and *mud-dauber*.

blue-john (blō'jon), *n.* The local name in Derbyshire, England, of a blue variety of fluor-spar.

Blue John was a name given by the miners who first discovered it to a variety of fluor spar, in order to distinguish it from Black Jack, which is an ore of zinc. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 506.

bluejoint-grass (blō'joint-grās), *n.* A common name in the United States of two stout bluish-stemmed grasses, *Decuria (Calamagrostis) Canadensis*, and, west of the Rocky Mountains, *Agropyrum glaucum*.

blue-kite (blō'kit), *n.* Same as *blue-glede*.

blue-laid (blō'lād), *a.* In *paper-making*, having a blue tinge: said of a class of laid papers.

blue-laws (blō'lāz), *n. pl.* A supposititious code of severe laws for the regulation of religious and personal conduct in the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven; hence, any rigid Sunday laws or religious regulations. The assertion by some writers of the existence of the blue laws has no other basis than the adoption by the first authorities of the New Haven colony of the Scriptures as their code of law and government, and their strict application of Mosaic principles.

blue-leg (blō'leg), *n.* [A sportive adaptation of *blue-stocking*, *n.*] A blue-stocking; a literary person.

When Madame de Staël resided at Coppet, it was her custom to collect around her in the evening a circle of literati, the *blue legs* of Geneva, by some one of whom an essay, a disquisition, or a portion of a work in progress, was frequently read aloud to entertain the rest. *Southey*, *The Doctor*, l. 84.

blueling (blō'ling), *n.* [*< blue + -ling*.] A small butterfly of the genus *Polyommatus* or *Lycena*, notable for its blue color.

bluely (blō'li), *adv.* With a blue color. *Swift*.

blue-mantle (blō'man'tl), *n.* The title of one of the English pursuivants-at-arms. The office was instituted either by Edward III. or by Henry V., and named in allusion to the robes of the order of the Garter, or, as some suppose, to the color of the arms of France.

blue-mass (blō'mās), *n.* A drug made by rubbing up metallic mercury with confection of roses until all the globules disappear. Of this blue-pills are made.

blue-metal (blō'met'al), *n.* See *blue metal*, under *metal*.

blue-mold (blō'möld), *n.* A common minute fungus, *Penicillium crustaceum*, of bluish or greenish color, found on moldy bread and a large number of foods and other substances. The mycelium or spawn sends up numerous slender filaments or hyphae, which branch at the top and bear chains of reproductive cells or conidia. In rare cases spores are produced in asci.

blueness (blō'ness), *n.* [*< blue + -ness*.] The quality of being blue in any sense.

blue-nose (blō'nōz), *n.* 1. A native of Nova Scotia: a colloquial designation, in allusion either to the hue given to the noses of its inhabitants by its severe winter, or to a kind of potato so named which is largely produced there. *Haliburton*.—2. A Nova Scotian vessel.

blue-ointment (blō'oint'ment), *n.* Mercurial ointment.

blue-paidie (blō'pā'di), *n.* A Scotch name of the lumpsucker.

blue-paper (blō'pā'pēr), *n.* Paper sensitive to light, prepared by floating white paper on a solution of potassium ferrocyanide. It is used for copying maps and plans, printing photographic negatives, etc. After exposure to light during a proper interval beneath the subject to be reproduced, the print is finished by immersion in several changes of clean water, which dissolves from the paper that part of the ferrocyanide which has not been acted upon by light, and brings out a fine blue color in place of the original dull gray or greenish color in those portions of the surface which have been affected. Called in the trade *blue-process paper*.

blue-perch (blō'pērč), *n.* 1. A local name of the common New England cunner, *Ctenolabrus adspersus*. See *cut* under *cunner*.—2. A Californian embiotocoid fish, *Ditrema laterale*, a kind of surf-fish.

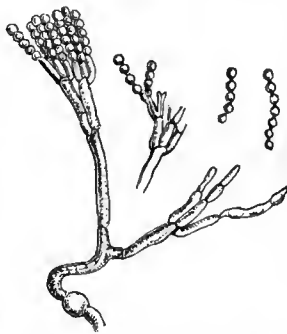
blue-peter (blō'pē'tēr), *n.* [*< blue + peter*, orig. *repeater*: see *peter*, *repeater*.] *Naut.*, a blue flag having a white square in the center, hoisted at the fore royal-mast-head of merchant vessels as a signal that the ship is ready to sail, to recall boats, etc.

A large brand-new red ensign pulling in rich color at the halliards at the peak, and *blue Peter* lazily fluttering above the fore-royal-yard. *W. C. Russell*, *A Strange Voyage*, iv.

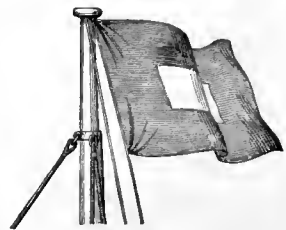
blue-pie (blō'pī), *n.* One of the species of Asiatic jays of the genus *Urocissa*.

blue-pigeon (blō'pī'jon), *n.* A name for a sounding-lead.

blue-pike (blō'pik), *n.* A local name in the United States of the wall-eyed pike-perch, *Stizostedion* (or *Lucioperca) vitreum*.



Blue-mold (*Penicillium crustaceum*), with detached chains of conidia, highly magnified.



Blue-peter.

blue-pill (blō'pil'), *n.* A pill made from blue-mass.

blue-pipe (blō'pip), *n.* The common lilac. *Ray*.

blue-pod (blō'pod), *n.* The name in California of species of *Godetia*, natural order *Onagraceae*, noxious weeds, with showy purple flowers.

blue-poker (blō'pō'kēr), *n.* The poebard, *Fulgula* (or *Aythya*) *ferina*. See *pochard*. [Local in Great Britain.]

blue-pot (blō'pot), *n.* A black-lead crucible made of a mixture of coarse plumbago and clay.

blue-pox (blō'poks), *n.* Malignant pustule.

blue-print (blō'print), *n.* An impression produced by blue-printing.

blue-printing (blō'prin'ting), *n.* A method of photo-printing by the agency of paper sensitized with ferropussiate of potash. See *blue-paper*.

blue-racer (blō'rā'sēr), *n.* A local name in the western United States of a variety of the common black-snake, *Bascanon constrictor flaviventris*.

blue-rock (blō'rok), *n.* A popular name of the commonest variety of domestic pigeon, *Columba livia*, of a bluish color, with two black bands on the wings.

blue-ruin (blō'rō'in), *n.* A cant name for gin, rum, etc., especially when bad.

bluesides (blō'sidz), *n.* A half-grown harp-seal, *Phoca groenlandica*.

blue-snapper (blō'snap'ēr), *n.* A local name in Massachusetts of the bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*.

blue-spar (blō'spār), *n.* Azure-spar; lazulite.

bluestart (blō'stärt), *n.* [*< blue + start*, tail; = *G. blasterz*. Cf. *redstart* = *G. rothsterz*.] A name of the blue-tailed warbler, *Lanthia cyanura*.

blue-stem (blō'stem), *n.* The name of some coarse but useful grasses in the United States, chiefly *Andropogon furcatus* east of the Rocky Mountains, and *Agropyrum glaucum* further westward.

blue-stocking (blō'stok'ing), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Wearing blue stockings; specifically, wearing blue or gray worsted stockings, as opposed to those of black silk worn in court or ceremonial dress; hence, not in full dress; in plain dress. (a) Applied to the Little Parliament of 1653.

That *Blue-stocking* Parliament, Barebone Parliament, a company of fellows called together by Cromwell.

Sir J. Bramston, *Autobiog.* (ed. 1845), p. 89. (*N. E. D.*)

(b) Applied to assemblies held in London about 1750 at the houses of Mrs. Montague and other ladies, in which literary conversation and other intellectual enjoyments were substituted for cards and gossip, and which were characterized by a studied plainness of dress on the part of some of the guests. Among these was Mr. Benjamin Stillingfleet, who always wore blue stockings, and in reference to whom, especially, the coterie was called in derision the "Blue-stocking Society" or the "Blue-stocking Club," and the members, especially the ladies, "blue-stockings," "blue-stocking ladies," and later simply "blue-stockings" or "blues."

II. *n.* 1. A member of the "Blue-stocking Club," especially a woman (see above); by extension, any woman with a taste for learning or literature; a literary woman; originally used in derision or contempt, and implying a neglect on the part of such women of their domestic duties or a departure from their "proper sphere"; now hardly used except historically or humorously.—2. A name of the American avo-set, *Recurvirostra americana*. See *avoset*. [Local, U. S.]

blue-stockingism (blō'stok'ing-izm), *n.* [*< blue-stocking + -ism*.] The character, manner, or habits of a blue-stocking; female learning or pedantry.

blue-stone (blō'stōn), *n.* 1. Sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol. Also called *blue copperas*.—2. A name given to a mere or less argillaceous sandstone of bluish color, extensively quarried at various points along the Hudson river, and used for building purposes and for flagging. Most of the quarries of this rock are in the Lower Silurian (Hudson river group), but the important ones at Maiden are in the Devonian (lower part of the Portage group). [In this sense commonly as one word.]

bluet (blō'et), *n.* [(1) *< ME. bluett, blouet*, *< F. (OF.) bluette*, a kind of woolen cloth, prop. fem. dim. of *bleu*, blue. (2) Also *bleuet, blerit*, *< F. bluet*, "blew-blow, blew-bottle, corn-flower, hurt-sickle" (Cotgrave), masc. dim. of *bleu*, blue: see *blue* and *-et*.] 1. A kind of woolen cloth of a bluish color.—2. In *bot.*, a name given to several plants with blue flowers: (a) to the bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*; (b) in the United States, to *Houstonia* (formerly *Oldenlandia*) *cerulea*; (c) to a species of bilberry.—

3. In *ornith.*, a humming-bird of the subgenus *Basiliinna*, as the Mexican *B. leucotis*, or the Californian *B. rautusi*, one of the queen-hummers.

bluetail (blō'tāl), *n.* An American lizard of the family *Scincidae*, *Eumeces quinque-lineatus* or *fasciatus*, with a blue tail, inhabiting the southern and middle United States. It is the most northern species of the genus.

bluetangle (blō'tang'gl), *n.* The blue huckleberry of the United States, *Gaylussacia frondosa*. Also called *daugleberry*.

bluethroat (blō'thrōt), *n.* A small sylvine bird of the genus *Cyanecula*, inhabiting northern Europe and Asia, and occasionally found



Bluethroat (*Cyanecula svecica*).

also in Alaska; a kind of redstart or red-tailed warbler, having a spot of rich blue on the throat. There are two species or varieties, *C. svecica* and *C. wolfei*. Also called *bluebreast* and *blue-throated redstart*.

blueweed (blō'wēd), *n.* The viper's bugloss, *Echium vulgare*, a foreign weed with showy blue flowers which has been introduced into the United States.

bluewing (blō'wing), *n.* The blue-winged teal of North America, *Querquedula discors*, a very common small duck with blue wing-coverts, much esteemed for the table. See cut under *teal*.

bluewood (blō'wūd), *n.* A small tree or shrub, *Condalia obovata*, of the natural order *Rhamnaceae*, found in Texas and westward, often forming dense chaparral or thickets. It makes an effective hedge. The wood is hard and very heavy, of a light-red color, and the berries are edible.

bluey (blō'ī), *a.* [*< blue + -y¹*.] Somewhat blue; bluish. *Southey*.

bluff¹ (bluf), *a.* and *n.* [Origin unknown; perhaps connected with MD. *blaf* (Kibian), flat, broad, as in *blaf acusicht*, a broad flat face, *blaf-fuert*, one who has a flat broad face, a coin with a blank face (see *blaffert*) (also a boaster, but in this sense prob. a different word, equiv. to mod. D. *blaffer*, *< blaffen*, bark, yelp: see *bluff*). The suggested D. origin is favored by the nautical associations of the word. There is prob. no connection with *bluff*².] **I. a.** 1. Having or presenting a broad, flattened front, as a ship with broad bows and nearly vertical stem.—2. Rising abruptly and boldly, as a high bank on the shore of a sea, lake, or river; presenting a bold and nearly perpendicular front, as a coastline or a range of low hills.

The rock Tabra, a *bluff*, peninsular prominence that juts out from the bottom of the cliff.

Atkins, Voyage to Guinea, p. 102.

3. Broad and full: specially applied to a full countenance, indicative of frankness and good humor.

His broad, bright eye, and *bluff* face, . . . like the sun on frost-work, melted down displeasure. *H. S. Riddell*.

Hence—4. Rough and hearty; plain and frank; somewhat abrupt and unconventional in manner.

Bluff Harry broke into the spence,
And turn'd the cows adrift.

Tennyson, Talking Oak.

In ripeness of mind and *bluff* heartiness of expression, he [Dryden] takes rank with the best.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 79.

5. Blustering; pompous; surly; churlish. [Obsolote or provincial.]

A pert or *bluff* important wight. *Armstrong, Taste*.

To stand *bluff*¹, to stand firm or stiff. *N. E. D.*

II. n. [First used in the American colonies in the 18th century.] A hill, bank, or headland

with a steep, broad face; a high bank presenting a steep or nearly perpendicular front, especially one on the shore of a sea, lake, or river; also, a steep rise between bottom-land and a higher table-land.

Beach, *bluff*, and wave, adieu! *Whittier*.

Round the hills from *bluff* to *bluff*.

Tennyson, Golden Year.

bluff² (bluf), *v.* [*E. dial.* also *bluft*, blindfold; origin uncertain, perhaps from two or more sources. The sense of 'deceive or impose upon' may come from that of 'blindfold, hood-wink,' but cf. Sc. "get the *bluff*," be taken in; prob. of LG. origin: LG. *bluffen*, *verbluffen*, D. *verbluffen*, > G. *verblüffen* = Dan. *forbløffe*, baffle, confound, stupefy. In popular apprehension prob. often associated with *bluff*¹, *a.*, as if 'assume a bluff or bold front.'] **I. trans.** 1†. To blindfold or hoodwink. *Bailey*.—2. In the game of poker, to deceive or impose upon (an opponent) by betting heavily on a worthless hand, or by acting in such a way as to cause the other players to believe that one's hand is stronger than it really is, in order to make them throw up their cards or stay out of the betting. Hence—3. To daunt or deter from the accomplishment of some design by boastful language or demeanor; repulse or frighten off by assuming a bold front, or by a make-believe show of resources, strength, etc.: frequently followed by *off*: as, to *bluff off* a dun. [Chiefly U. S.]

II. intrans. 1. In the game of poker, to bet heavily and with an air of confident assurance on a poor hand, in order to deceive an opponent and cause him to throw up his cards. Hence—2. To assume a bold, boastful front, so as to hoodwink an opponent as to one's real resources, strength, etc.

bluff² (bluf), *n.* [*E. dial.* also *bluftr*, a blinker; see the verb.] 1. A blinker for a horse.—2. A game at cards; poker. [U. S.]—3. The act of deceiving or influencing, as in the game of poker, by a show of confident assurance and boastful betting or language; hence, language or demeanor intended to blind, frighten, or daunt an opponent in any thing.

bluff-bowed (bluf'bowd), *a.* *Naut.*, broad, full, and square in the bows.

bluffer (bluf'ēr), *n.* One who bluffs.

bluff-headed (bluf'hēd'ed), *a.* *Naut.*, having an upright stem, or one with but little rake forward.

bluffy (bluf'li), *adv.* In a bluff manner; bluntly; in an unconventional or offhand way.

bluffness (bluf'nes), *n.* The quality of being bluff; bluntness; frankness; abruptness.

No such *bluffness* of meaning is implied in the Greek.

Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects.

bluffy (bluf'ī), *a.* [*< bluff*¹, *n.*, + *-y¹*.] 1. Having the character of a bluff; precipitous or steep.

We could see the acenities we had just left again cropping out much less *bluffy*, and terminating the table-land to the eastward by a continuous line, trending generally northwest and southeast. *Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp.*, II. 343.

2. Inclining to bluntness in appearance or manner.

bluft (bluft), *v. t.* [*E. dial.*: see *bluff*².] To blindfold. [Prov. Eng.]

blufter (bluf'tēr), *n.* [*< bluft* + *-er¹*.] A blinker. [Prov. Eng.]

bluid (blīd), *n.* A Scotch form of *blood*.

bluing (blō'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *blue*, *v.*] 1. The act of making blue; specifically, the process of giving a blue color to iron and other metals by heating.—2. A blue tint given to iron by boiling in a bath of hyposulphite of soda and acetate of lead.—3. The indigo, soluble Prussian blue, or other material, used in the laundry to give a blue tint to linen.

Also spelled *blueing*.

bluish (blō'ish), *a.* [*< blue* + *-ish¹*.] Blue in a small degree; somewhat blue.

bluishly (blō'ish-li), *adv.* In a bluish manner.

bluishness (blō'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being bluish; a small degree of blue color.

bluism (blō'izm), *n.* [*< blue*, *a.*, 6, *n.*, 9, + *-ism*.] Blue-stockingsism.

A wife so well known in the gay and learned world, without one bit of . . . *bluism* about herself.

T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, II. iv.

blumanger, *n.* See *blanc-mange*.

blunder (blun'dēr), *v.* [*< ME. blondren*, *blunderen*, a freq. form of uncertain origin, perhaps of double origin: (1) prop. *blondren*, freq. of *blonden*, *blanden*, mix (see *bland*¹, *v.*); (2) prop. *blunderen*, freq. of *blunden*, which occurs once in

the doubtful sense of 'stagger, stumble,' < *Icecl. blunda*, doze, = Sw. *blunda* = Dan. *blunde*, doze, slumber; cf. *Icecl. blundr* = Sw. Dan. *blund*, a doze, nap. Cf. *blunt*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To move or act blindly, stupidly, or without direction or steady guidance; flounder; stumble; frequently with *on* or *along*.

Bayard the blinde,
That blundereth forth.

Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 403.
It is one thing to forget matter of fact, and another to blunder upon the reason of it.

Here he delights the weekly news to con,
And mingle comments as he blunders on.

Crabbe, The Newspaper.

2. To make a gross mistake, especially through mental confusion; err widely or stupidly.

Was there a man dismay'd?

Not tho' the soldier knew

Some one had blunder'd.

Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.

II. trans. 1†. To mix (things) confusedly; confuse.

He blunders and confounds all these together.

Stillington.

2†. To confound; confuse; distract; cause to make blunders: as, "to blunder an adversary," *Dillon*, On the Resurrection, p. 63.—3†. To injure or destroy by blundering; mismanage: as, "to darken or blunder the cause," *Dillon*, On the Resurrection, p. 211.—4. To do or make faultily or erroneously; make mistakes in through ignorance or stupidity; bungle. [Rare.]

[Inscriptions] usually of very barbarous work and blundered.

B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 687.

Some fine pilgrim-flasks of blue and green have blundered copies of hieroglyphs and representations of Egyptian deities incised in the moist clay.

Euryg. Brit., XIX. 606.

The banker's clerk who was directed to sum my cash-account, blundered it three times. *Scott, Antiquary*, vi.

5. To utter thoughtlessly or in a blundering manner; blurt out; generally with *out*: as, to blunder out an excuse.

blunder (blun'dēr), *n.* [*< ME. blunder*, *blonder*, error, misfortune, < *blunderen*, *blondren*, blunder, *v.*] A mistake made through precipitance or mental confusion; a gross or stupid mistake.

It is worse than a crime; it is a blunder.

Memoirs of Fouché (trans.).

The "Magnalia" has great merits; it has, also, fatal defects. In its mighty chaos of fables and blunders and misrepresentations are of course lodged many single facts of the utmost value. *M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit.*, II. 83.

= *Syn. Error, Mistake, Blunder, Bull*. An error is a wandering from truth, primarily in impression, judgment, or calculation, and, by extension of the idea, in conduct; it may be a state. A mistake is a false judgment or choice; it does not, as error sometimes does, imply moral obliquity, the defect being placed wholly in the wisdom of the actor, and in its treatment of this defect the word is altogether gentle. *Blunder* is a strong word for a mistake which is stupid, a gross error in action or speech. A *bull* is a blunder in language, involving generally a very obvious and comical contradiction; but the word is sometimes applied to any particularly inapt or ludicrously inappropriate remark.

Speculative errors, which have no influence on the life and conversation, cannot be near so dangerous as those errors which lead men out of the way of their duty.

J. Blair, Sermon, in *Tyler's Amer. Lit.*, II. 262.

In general, pride is at the bottom of all great mistakes.

Ruskin, True and Beautiful.

It was the advice of Schomberg to an historian, that he should avoid being particular in the drawing up of an army . . . for that he had observed notorious blunders and absurdities committed by writers not conversant in the art of war.

Addison.

Lord Orford pronounced this to be the best *bull* he had ever heard: "I hate that woman," said a gentleman, looking at one who had been his nurse, "I hate that woman, for she changed me at nurse."

Miss Edgeworth, Essay on Irish Bulls.

blunderbuss (blun'dēr-bus), *n.* [In 17th century also *blunderbus* and *blunderbuss*; appar. a modification, prob. with humorous allusion to its blundering or random action, of D. *donderbus* (= G. *donnerbüchse*), a blunderbuss, < *donder* (= G. *donner* = E. *thunder*) + *bus*, a box, urn, barrel of a gun, same as *buis*, a tube, pipe, = G. *büchse*, a box, pot, barrel of a gun, pipe, etc., = E. *box*². Cf. the equiv. G. *blunderbüchse*, in imitation of the E., but prob. with a thought of *plunder*, baggage, lumber (E. *plunder*), in allusion to its heaviness. A charter of James I. (1617) mentions "plantier-busse, alias blanderbuss," as equiv. to *harquebuse*, but the first element here is different, ult. < L. *plantare*, plant (fix). Cf. Sc. *bluntyerd*, an old gun, any old rusty weapon.] 1. A short gun or firearm with a large bore and funnel-shaped muzzle, capable of holding a number of balls or slugs, and intended to be used at a limited range



Blunderbuss.—Armory, Tower of London.

without exact aim. It has been long obsolete in civilized countries.—2. A stupid, blundering person.

blunderer (blun'dér-ér), *n.* [*<* ME. "*blunderer*, or blunt warkere [worker]" (Prompt. Parv.), *<* *blunderen*, *blondren*, blunder, *v.*] One who blunders. (a) One who flounders about blindly or bunglingly in his work: as, "meer *Blunderers* in that Atomick Phyalogy," *Cudworth*. (*N. E. D.*) (b) One who, through carelessness or want of capacity, makes gross mistakes.

blunderhead (blun'dér-hed), *n.* [*<* *blunder* + *head*. Cf. *dunderhead*.] A stupid fellow; one who blunders.

This thick-skulled blunderhead. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

blunderingly (blun'dér-ing-li), *adv.* In a blundering manner; by mistake.

The tyro who had so blunderingly botched the business. *T. Hook*, *Gilbert Gurney*, I. iii.

Reckless perversions of meaning, whether intentionally or blunderingly made. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 205.

blunge (blunj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *blunged*, ppr. *blunging*. [Appar. a popular formation, after *plunge*, with ref. to the plunging action of the instrument used.] To mix (clay) with a blunger.

blunger (blun'jér), *n.* [*<* *blunge* + *-er*. Cf. *plunger*.] An instrument used for mixing clay in potteries. It is shaped like a shovel, but has a larger blade, and a cross-handle by which it is wielded. The name is also sometimes given to different varieties of the pug-mill.

blunging (blun'jing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *blunge*, *v.*] The process of mixing clay in potteries. The proper amount of the clay and the necessary quantity of water are placed in a trough, and mixed with a blunger, until reduced to a homogeneous mass. In large potteries this work is sometimes done by the machine called a pug-mill.

blunk, *v.* [Origin uncertain; appar. a corruption of *blenk* or *blink*.] I. *intrans.* To blench; blink; turn aside.

II. *trans.* To spoil; mismanage. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

blunk² (blungk), *n.* [Cf. *blunket*.] In plural, linen or cotton cloths for printing; calicos. [Scotch.]

blunker¹ (blung'kér), *n.* [*<* *blunk*¹, *v.*, II., + *-er*.] A bungler; one who spoils everything he meddles with. [Scotch.]

Dunbog is nae mair a gentleman than the blunker that's biggit the bonnie house down in the howm.

Scott, *Guy Mannering*, iii.

blunker² (blung'kér), *n.* [*<* *blunk*² + *-er*.] A calico-printer. [Scotch.]

blunket, *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *blonket*, *bloncket*, *blancket*, *<* ME. *blanket* (*a.*), *blunket*, also *plunket*, *plonkete* (*n.*), appar. *<* OF. *blanquet*, var. of *blanchet*, dim. of *blanc*, white; see *blanket*, which is thus a doublet of *blunket*.] I. *a.* Gray; grayish or light-blue.

Our blunket liveries bene all to saddle. *Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, May.

II. *n.* A kind of cloth; apparently the same as *blanket*, I.

blunt (blunt), *a.* and *n.* [*<* ME. *blunt*, *blont*, of an edge or point, dull, not sharp; of manner, rude; of mind, dull, stupid, blind; prob. *<* AS. **blunt*, found in the deriv. *Blunta*, a man's name (cf. the mod. E. surnames *Blunt*, *Blount*). The sense of 'dull, stupid,' appears to be the orig. one (see the quotation from the *Ormulum*), pointing to a connection with *leel. blunda* = Sw. *blunda* = Dan. *blunde*, doze, slumber. Cf. *blunder*, and the sense of *blunt* in the quotation from the Prompt. Parv. under *blunderer*.] I. *a.* 1. Obtuse, thick, or dull, as an angle, edge, or point; having an obtuse, thick, or dull edge or point, as a foil, sword, pencil, etc.; not sharp or acute.

No doubt the murderous knife was dull and blunt, Till it was whetted on thy stone-hard heart.

Shak., *Richard III.*, iv. 4.

An individual act of wrong sometimes gives a sharp point to a blunt dagger. *O. W. Holmes*, *Emerson*, xlii.

2. Dull in understanding; slow of discernment.

Unwis mann iss blunn and blind Off herttas eghe alihthe [of heart's eyesight.] *Ormulum*, l. 16954.

His wits are not so blunt. *Shak.*, *Much Ado*, iii. 5.

3. Obtuse; free from sharp angularities, projections, or corners.

From the back the shore of Sicily curves with delicately indented bays toward Messina; then come the straits, and the blunt mass of the Calabrian mountains terminating Italy at Spartivento.

J. A. Symonds, *Italy and Greece*, p. 204.

4. Rough in manner or speech; rude; unpolished; hence, abrupt in address or manner; plain-spoken; unceremonious: applied to persons.

I am no orator, as Brutus is; But, as you know me all, a plain blunt man. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, iii. 2.

Thou'rt honest, blunt, and rude enough, o' conscience. *Ford*, *Lover's Melancholy*, iv. 2.

5. Plain; plain-spoken; unceremonious or unconventional; direct; free from circumlocution: as, *blunt* truths; a *blunt* bearing.

In blunt terms, can you play the sorcerer? *Coleridge*.

To his blunt manner and to his want of consideration for the feelings of others he owed a much higher reputation for sincerity than he at all deserved. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

6. Hard to penetrate. [Rare.]

I find my heart hardened and blunt to new impressions. *Pope*.

7. Faint.

Such a burr mygt make myn herte blunt. *Adlitterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 176.

II. *n.* 1. A blunt sword for fencing; a foil.

2. A needle of a grade shorter and less sharply pointed than a sharp. See *needle*.—3. [Slang, and perhaps of different origin.] Money; ready money.

"Well, how goes it?" said one. "I have been the rounds. The blunt's going like the ward-pump."

Disraeli, *Coningsby*, ix.

blunt (blunt), *v.* [*<* *blunt*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make blunt, as an edge or point; dull the edge or point of, as a knife or bodkin, by making it thicker.

A less deadly sword, of which he carefully blunted the point and edge. *Macaulay*, *Addison*.

Knowledge neither blunts the point of the lance, nor weakens the arm that wields a knightly sword. *Ticknor*, *Span. Lit.*, I. 334.

2. To weaken or deaden, as appetite, desire, or power of the mind; impair the force, keenness, or susceptibility of.

Blunt not his love. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

To blunt or break her passion. *Tennyson*, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

II. *intrans.* To become blunt: as, the blade blunts easily.

blunthead (blunt'hed), *n.* An East Indian serpent, *Amblycephalus boa*, of the family *Cobubridae* and subfamily *Leptognathinae*, of Java, Borneo, etc.

blunting (blun'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *blunt*, *v.*] 1. The act of dulling.—2. Something that dulls or blunts. [Rare.]

Not impediments or bluntings, but rather as whetstones, to set an edge on our desires. *Jer. Taylor* (?), *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 73.

bluntish (blun'tish), *a.* [*<* *blunt* + *-ish*.] Somewhat blunt.

bluntishness (blun'tish-nes), *n.* [*<* *bluntish* + *-ness*.] A slight degree of bluntness.

Tempered with an honest bluntishness. *Wood*, *Athene Oxon.* (ed. 1815), II. 582.

bluntly (blunt'li), *adv.* 1. Stupidly.—2. Without sharpness or tenacity; obtusely: as, *bluntly* serrate.—3. In a blunt manner; abruptly; without delicacy, or the usual forms of civility; in an abrupt, offhand, or curt manner; without circumlocution: as, to tell a man something bluntly.

Fathers are Wou by degrees, not bluntly as our masters Or wronged friends are. *Dekker and Ford*, *Witch of Edmonton*, i. 1.

bluntness (blunt'nes), *n.* [*<* *blunt* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being blunt. (a) Want of sharpness; dullness; obtuseness. (b) Plainness, directness, or abruptness of address; want of ceremony in manners; rudeness of manner or address: as, "honest bluntness," *Dryden*; "bluntness of speech," *Boyle*.

To keep up Friendship, there must be little Addresses and Applications, whereas Bluntness spoils it quickly. *Selden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 23.

blunt-witted (blunt'wit'ed), *a.* [*<* *blunt* + *wit* + *-ed*. Cf. ME. "blunt of wytte," *Prompt. Parv.*] Dull; stupid.

Blunt-witted lord, ignoble in demeanour! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

blur (blér), *v.*; pret. and pp. *blurred*, ppr. *blurring*. [*<* Sc. *blure*; first in early mod. E. *blurre*; perhaps a deflected form of *blear*, early mod. E. *blere* (see *blear*¹), but it may be an independent formation. Cf. *blot*¹, *blotch*.] I. *trans.* 1. To ob-

scure or sully (a thing) with something which detracts from its fairness or beauty.

The usually mirrored surface of the river was blurred by an infinity of raindrops. *Hawthorne*, *Old Manse*, I.

2. To sully; stain; blemish: as, to blur one's reputation.

Never yet did base dishonour blur our name, But with our sword we wip'd away the blot. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

3. To obscure without quite effacing; render indistinct; confuse and bedim, as the outlines of a figure.

One low light betwixt them burn'd, Blurr'd by the creeping mist. *Tennyson*, *Guinevere*.

4. To dim the perception or susceptibility of; make dull or insensible to impression: as, *blurred* eyesight; to blur the judgment.

Her eyes are blurred with the lightning's glare. *N. Drake*.

To blur out, to efface.

We saw forked flashes once and again . . . lighting up the valleys for a moment, and leaving the darkness blacker . . . as the storm blurred out the landscape forty miles away. *J. A. Symonds*, *Italy and Greece*, p. 228.

To blur over, to obscure by a blur; put out of sight. II. *intrans.* To make blurs in writing.

blur (blér), *n.* [*<* *blur*, *v.*] 1. A smudge or smear, such as that made by brushing writing or painting before it is dry; a blot which partially defaces or obscures.—2. Figuratively, a blot, stain, or injury affecting character, reputation, and the like.

Her rallying sette a greate blurre on myne honestie and good name. *Udall*, tr. of *Erasmus*, *Luke* xviii.

These blurs are too apparent in his Life. *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, i.

3. A blurred condition; a dim, confused appearance; indistinctness.

The eye learns to discriminate colors, and shades of color, where at first there was only a vague blur of feeling. *G. H. Lewes*, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, II. ii. § 10.

blurry (blér'i), *a.* [*<* *blur*, *n.*, + *-y*.] Full of blurs; confused and indistinct.

blurt (blért), *v.* [= Sc. *blirt* (see *blirt*); appar. imitative, with the initial sound as in *blow*, *blast*, *blash*, *bluster*, etc., and the final sound as in *spurt*, *spirt*, *squirt*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To utter suddenly or inadvertently; divulge unadvisedly: commonly with out.

Others . . . cannot hold, but blurt out those words which afterwards they are forced to eat. *Hakewill*.

And yet the truth may lose its grace, If blurted to a person's face. *Lloyd*, *The Nightingale*.

At last to blurt out the broad, staring question of, "Madam, will you marry me?" *Goldsmith*, *She Stoops to Conquer*, ii.

2. To treat contemptuously.

And, I confess, I never was so blurted, Nor never so abus'd. *Fletcher*, *Wildgoose Chase*, ii. 2.

To blurt at, to speak contemptuously of; ridicule.

None would look on her, But cast their gazes on Marina's face; Whilst ours was blurted at. *Shak.*, *Pericles*, iv. 4.

II. *intrans.* 1. To puff or emit the breath explosively as in sleep, or contemptuously as in saying "pooh"; puff in scorn or with a contemptuous expression of the lips.—2. To burst out weeping.

blurt (blért), *n.* [*<* *blurt*, *v.*] A sudden puff or emission of the breath, especially in contempt, as when saying "pooh."

blush (blush), *v.* [*<* ME. *blushen*, *bluschen*, *blyschen*, glow, rarely blush, usually look, glance, prob. *<* AS. *blyscan*, *blyscan* (glossed *rutilare*), glow, = MLG. *bloschen*, LG. *blüsen*, blush; cf. AS. **blyscan*, in comp. *ablysian* for **ablysian*, blush (verbal *n.* *ablysung*, *ablysung*, blushing), = MD. *blosen*, D. *blozen* = MLG. *blosen*, blush; connected with AS. *blysa*, *blisa*, also *blysige*, a torch, **blys* (in comp. *bælblys*), a flame, = MLG. *blus*, LG. *blüse*, a flame, = Sw. *bloss* = Dan. *blus*, a torch; LG. *blüsen*, set on fire, inflame, = Sw. *blossa*, blaze, = Dan. *blusse*, blaze, flame, blush in the face; from the noun. Not phonetically connected, though prob. notionally associated, with *blaze*: see *blaze*¹, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To shine, as the sun.—2. To glance; look. [In these senses only in Middle English; but see *blush*, *n.*, I. 2.]

Tyl on a hyl that I asspyed & blushed on the burgh, as I forth dreued. *Adlitterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 979.

3. To become red in the face; redden all over the face: especially from modesty, embarrassment, confusion, or shame.

Ask him a question, He blushes like a girl, and answers little. *Fletcher*, *Rule a Wife*, i. 1.

In the presence of the shameless and unblushing the young offender is ashamed to *blush*. *Buckminster.*

4. To appear as if blushing; exhibit a red or roseate hue; bloom freshly or modestly.

The sun of heaven, methought, was loth to set,
But stay'd, and made the western welkin *blush*.
Shak., K. John, v. 5.

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen.
Gray, Elegy.

5. To be ashamed: with *at* or *for*.

He *blushes* for the "disingenuousness of the most devoted worshipper of speculative truth."
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 19.

II. *trans.* 1. To make red. [Rare.]

Which [blood] . . . he'er returneth
To *blush* and beautify the cheek again.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

2. To express, show, or make known by blushing, or by a change of color similar to a blush. [Rare and poetical.]

Pass the happy news,
Blush it thro' the West.
Tennyson, Maud, xvii.

blush (blush), *n.* [*< ME. blusch, gleam, glimpse; from the verb.*] 1. A gleam.

To hide a blisful *blush* of the bryzt sunne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (ed. Morris), I. 520.

2. A glance; glimpse; look; view: obsolete except in the phrase *at first blush*.

At the first *blush* we thought they had beene shippes
come from France.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 336.

This sounds, at first *blush*, very neat, if not even very profound; but a closer examination dissolves it into nothing.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 618.

3. Look; resemblance: as, she has a *blush* of her father. [North. Eng.] [Hence, collectively, an assembly, company, in the isolated example, *a blush of boys* = a company of boys ("Book of St. Albans").]—4. The suffusion of the cheeks or the face with a red color through confusion, shame, diffidence, or the like.

If impious acts
Have left thee blood enough to make a *blush*,
I'll paint it on thy cheeks.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, III. 3.

Her *blush* of maiden shame. *Bryant, Autumn Woods.*

5. A red or reddish color; a rosy tint.

And light's last *blushes* tinged the distant hills.
Lord Lyttelton, Uncertainty, I.

To put to the *blush*, to cause to blush or be ashamed.

blusher (blush'er), *n.* One who blushes, or is given to blushing.

Mulattoes are often great *blushers*, blush succeeding blush over their faces.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 320.

blushet (blush'et), *n.* [*< blush + -et.*] A little blusher; a modest young girl.

Go to, little *blushet*. *B. Jonson, Entertainments.*

blushful (blush'fŭl), *a.* [*< blush + -ful.*] Full of blushes.

From his [the sun's] ardent look the turning Spring
Averts her *blushful* face.
Thomson, Summer, I. 7.

The true, the *blushful* Hippocrene.
Keats, Ode to Nightingale.

blushfully (blush'fŭl-i), *adv.* With many blushes.

blushing (blush'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *blush*, *v.*] The act of becoming red in the face through modesty, confusion, or shame; suffusion with a roseate tint.

The *blushings* of the evening.
J. Spencer, Prodigies, p. 146.

Blushing is the most peculiar and the most human of all expressions. Monkeys redden from passion, but it would require an overwhelming amount of evidence to make us believe that any animal could blush.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 310.

blushing (blush'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *blush*, *v.*]

1. Modest; bashful; given to blushing or suffused with blushes: as, a *blushing* maiden.—2. Freshly blooming; roseate, literally or figuratively.

The dappled pink and *blushing* rose.
Prior, The Garland.

To-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his *blushing* honours thick upon him.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

blushingly (blush'ing-li), *adv.* In a blushing manner; with blushes; modestly.

blushless (blush'les), *a.* [*< blush + -less.*] Without a blush; unblushing; past blushing; impudent; barefaced; shameless: as, "*blushless* crimes," *Sandys*.

blushwort (blush'wɜrt), *n.* A name given to cultivated species of *Eschynanthus*.

blushy (blush'i), *a.* [*< blush + -y.*] Like a blush; having the color of a blush. [Rare.]

Blossoms of apples . . . are *blushy*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 507.

bluster (blus'ter), *v.* [Origin obscure. Hardly connected with *ME. blusteren*, wander about aimlessly, = *LG. blustern, blistern*, flutter about anxiously; but prob. one of the imitative words attached loosely to what is felt to be the common root of *blow*, *blast*. The *E. Fries. blüstern*, bluster, freq. of *blüsen*, var. of *blasen* (= *E. blaze*), blow, is appar. a parallel formation.] **I. intrans.** 1. To roar and be tumultuous, as wind; blow boisterously: as, the storm *blusters* without.

Bluster the winds and tides.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

2. To be loud, noisy, or swaggering; swagger, as a turbulent or boasting person; utter loud empty menaces or protests.

Your ministerial directors *blustered* like tragic tyrants here.
Burke, American Taxation.

Let your demagogues lead crowds, lest they lead armies;
let them *bluster*, lest they massacre.
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

3t. [Only in *ME.*; perhaps a different word. Cf. *LG. blustern, blistern*, flutter in alarm.] To wander or run about aimlessly.

That thay *blustered* as blynde as bayaril watz euer.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 886.

II. *trans.* 1. To compel or force by mere bluster. [Rare.]

He meant to *bluster* all princes into a perfect obedience.
Fuller.

2. To utter with bluster, or with noise and violence: generally with *out* or *forth*.

Bloweth and *blustereth* out . . . blasphemy.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 374.

To *bluster down*, to blow down with violence, as of the wind.

By a tempestuous gust *bluster down* the house.
Seasonable Sermons, p. 26.

bluster (blus'ter), *n.* [*< bluster, v.*] 1. The noise of a storm or of violent wind; a blast; a gust.

The skies look grimly
And threaten present *blusters*.
Shak., W. T., III. 3.

2. A boisterous blast, or loud tumultuous noise.

The brazen trumpet's *bluster*. *Swift, Prometheus.*

3. Noisy but empty talk or menace; swagger; boisterous self-assertion.

A coward makes a great deal more *bluster* than a man of honour.
Sir R. L. Estrange.

The real weather gods are free from brag and *bluster*.
The Century, XXV. 674.

= *Syn.* 3. Turbulence, boasting, bragging, bullying.

blusteration (blus'ter-ā'shon), *n.* [*< bluster + -ation.*] Noisy boasting; blustering; boisterous conduct. [Prov. Eng. and Amer.]

blusterer (blus'ter-er), *n.* One who or that which blusters; especially, a swaggerer; a bully; a noisy, boastful, or boisterous fellow.

Sometime a *blusterer*, that the ruffle knew
Of court, of city. *Shak., Lover's Complaint*, I. 58.

blustering (blus'ter-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bluster, v.*] 1. Stormy; windy; tempestuous: as, *blustering* weather; "a *blustering* day." *Shak.*, I Hen. IV., v. I.—2. Noisy; violent; self-asserting; swaggering: as, a *blustering* fellow.

A policy of *blustering* menace and arrogant interference.
N. A. Rev., XXXIX. 410.

blusteringly (blus'ter-ing-li), *adv.* In a blustering manner.

blustrous, blustrous (blus'ter-us, -trus), *a.* [*< bluster + -ous.*] 1. Noisy; tempestuous; rough; stormy.

New, mild may be thy life!
For a more *blust'rous* birth had never babe.
Shak., Pericles, III. 1.

2. Violent; truculent; swaggering.

blustery (blus'ter-i), *a.* [*< bluster + -y.*] Blustering; blustrous; raging; noisy.

A hollow, *blustery*, pusillanimous, and unsound [character].
Carlyle, Life of Sterling.

blustrous, a. See *blustrous*.

-bly. A termination of adverbs. See the etymology of *-ble*.

blype (blip), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] 1. A shred; a piece of skin rubbed off. *Burns*.—2. A stroke or blow. [Scotch.]

blythet, a. An obsolete spelling of *blithe*.

B. M. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Medicine*.

B. M. E. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Mining Engineering*.

B. Mus. An abbreviation of *Bachelor of Music*. *bo't, a., pron., and conj.* [*ME.*, also *boo*, *< AS. bā, fem.* (in *ME.* common and neut.), with *begen* (*ME. bezen, beien, beyne, dayne, beie, beye, baye*), *mase., bu, neut.*, = *Goth. bai, m., ba, neut.*, = (with a prefix) *L. am-bo* = *Gr. am-bo*, both (see

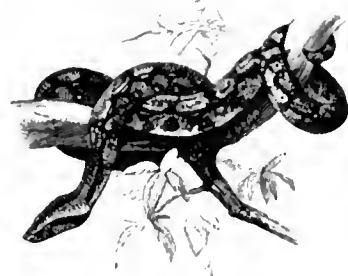
ambi-, amphi-), = (with an added element) *leel. bādhir*, etc., *ME. bathe, bothe*, mod. *E. both*: see *both*.] The earlier word for *both*.

bo² (bō), *interj.* [Also written *boh* and formerly also *boe*; a mere exclamation. Cf. *D. "hij kan boe noch ha zeggen,"* equiv. to *E. "he cannot say bo to a goose."* Cf. *bool*.] An exclamation used to inspire surprise or fright; especially, a cry uttered by children to frighten their fellows. Also *boo*.

I'll rather put on my flashing red nose and my flaming face, and come wrapped in a calf's skin, and cry *bo, bo!* I'll fray the scholar, I warrant thee.
Old Play, Willy Beguiled.

Not able to say *bo!* to a goose, very foolish or timid. **b. o.** A common abbreviation in stock-exchange reports and documents of *buyer's option*: as, *b. o. 3* (that is, at the buyer's option within 3 days).

boa (bō'ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. boa*, also *bora*, applied to a large serpent; perhaps *< bos* (*bov-*), an ox, in allusion to its large size: see *Bos* and *bovine*.] 1. [*cap.*] In *herpet.*, a genus of very large non-venomous serpents, of the family *Boidæ*, notable for their power of constriction. It was formerly nearly coextensive with the modern family, and included all the boas, anacondas, etc., but is now restricted to certain South American species congeneric



Boa (*Boa constrictor*).

with *Boa constrictor*. The genus includes some of the largest known serpents (sometimes more than 20 feet long), capable of enveloping and crushing mammals as large as a deer.

2. In ordinary language, some large serpent, as a *boa-constrictor*, anaconda, or python; any member of the family *Boidæ* or *Pythonidæ*.—3. A long and slender cylindrical wrap of fur, worn by women round the neck.

boa-constrictor (bō'ā-kŏn-strik'tor), *n.* A name popularly applied to any large serpent of the family *Boidæ* or *Pythonidæ*: same as *boa*, 2.

boalee (bō'ā-lē), *n.* [*< boyuri*, the Bengalese native name.] A fish of the family *Siluridæ*, *Wallago attu*, which has been also named *Silurus boalis*, inhabiting the fresh waters of India and Burma. It has a long body, deeply cleft mouth, forked caudal, very long anal, and small dorsal. It attains a length of about 6 feet, and is edible.

In India the jawbone of the *boalee* fish (*Silurus boalis*) is employed by the natives about *bocca*. The teeth, being small, recurved, and closely set, act as a fine comb for carding cotton.

Stimmonds, Com. Products of the Sea, p. 255.

Boanerges (bō'ā-nér'jēs), *n. pl.* [*LL.*, *< Gr. Boanepyrēs*, from an Aramaic form equiv. to Heb. *bnē hargem*, sons of thunder (*< bnē*, pl. of *bēn*, son, + *ha*, the, + *ra'am*, thunder), or to the synonymous Heb. *bnē regesh*.] 1. Sons of thunder: a name given by Christ to two of his disciples, James and John, sons of Zebedee.

And he surnamed them *Boanerges*, which is, The sons of thunder.
Mark III. 17.

Hence—2. *sing.* A name sometimes given to a vociferous preacher or orator.

boar¹ (bōr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. *E.* also *bore*; *< ME. boor, bore, bor*, *< AS. bār* = *OS. bār* (*-suin*, swine) = *D. beer* = *MLG. bēr*, *LG. ber* = *OHG. bēr*, *MHG. bēr*, a boar, *G. bär*, a young boar. Cf. *Russ. bororā*, a boar.] **I. n. 1.** The male of swine (not castrated).—2. A military engine used in the middle ages. *Grosce*.—**Ethiopian wild boar.** Same as *hathuf*.—**Wild boar** (*Sus scrofa* or *aper*), an ungulate or hoofed mammal, family *Suidæ*, the original of the tame hog. Wild boars are found in most parts of Europe, excepting the British islands (where, however, they formerly abounded), and also in the greater part of Asia, and on the Barbary coast of Africa. The wild boar differs in several respects from the tame species; its body is smaller, its snout longer, and its ears (which are always black) rounder and shorter; its color is iron-gray, inclining to black. The tusks, formed by the enlarged canine teeth, are larger than those of the tame boar, being sometimes nearly a foot in length. The chase of the wild boar is one of the most exciting sports of Europe and India.

Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*).

In heraldry the wild boar is represented with large tusks and open mouth.

II. a. Male: as, a *boar* squirrel.
boar², boar³. Obsolete spelling of *bore¹, bore².*

board (bōrd), *n.* [Under this form and the cognate forms in the other languages are merged two different words: (1) ME. *bord*, *boord*, *borde*, < AS. *bord*, a board, plank, table, shield, = OS. *bord* = OFries. *bord* = D. *bord* = MLG. *bort*, LG. *boord* = Icel. *bordh* = OHG. MHG. *bort*, G. *bord*, *bort* = Sw. and Dan. *bord* = Goth. *baurd* (in *fōtu-baurd*, 'footboard,' footstool), neut., a board, plank, table (in AS. also shield); (2) ME. *bord*, *boord*, *borde*, < AS. *bord* (= OS. *bord* = D. *bord* = MLG. *bort*, LG. *boord* = OHG. MHG. *bort*, G. *bord* = Icel. *bordh* = Sw. Dan. *bord*), mase. (and, by confusion with the preceding, neut.), border, brim, rim, side, esp. side of a ship. From the Teut. comes F. *bord* = OSP. *borda*, Sp. *bordo* = Pg. *bordo* = It. *bordo*, side, edge, esp. in the nautical use, whence in E. some uses of *board*, *n.* and *v.*, after the F. Hence *border*, etc. Connection of the two original words is uncertain. Another form of AS. *bord*, a plank, appears transposed in AS. *bred*, a board, flat surface, E. dial. *brede*, a board, = OD. *bred*, D. *berd*, a floor, = OHG. MHG. *bret*, G. *brett*, a board, plank, = Sw. *bräde* = Dan. *brædt*, board. Not connected with *broad*, as is usually supposed. Cf. Ir. Gael. Corn. *bord* = W. *bord* and *burdd*, a board, table.] 1. A piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness. The name is usually given to pieces of timber (in this and similar forms called *timber* in the United States) more than 4½ inches wide and less than 2 inches thick. Thicker pieces of the same form are called *planks*, and narrower ones *battens*. When boards are thinner on one edge than on the other, they are called *feather-edged boards*; and to roven pieces of this kind, not more than 3 feet long, used for roofing, the name *board* is exclusively applied in the southern United States.

But ships are but *boards*, sailors but men.

Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

2. A table, especially as being used to place food on.

Fruit of all kinds . . .
She gathers, tribute large, and on the board
Heaps with unsparing hand. Milton, P. L., v. 343.

Hence—3. (a) That which is served on a board or table; entertainment; food; diet.

Sometimes white lilies did their leaves afford,
With wholesome poppy-flowers, to mend his homely board.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's *Georgics*, iv.

They . . . suffer from cold and hunger in their fireless houses and at their meagre boards.

Howells, *Venetian Life*, xxi.

(b) Provision for a person's daily meals, or food and lodging, especially as furnished by agreement or for a price: applied also to the like provision for horses and other animals. Board without lodging is often distinguished either as *day-board* or *table-board*.

4. A table at which a council or the session of a tribunal is held.

I wish the king would be pleased sometimes to be present at that board; it adds a majesty to it.

Bacon.

Better acquainted with affairs than any other who sat then at that board.

Clarendon.

Hence, by metonymy—5. A number of persons having the management, direction, or superintendence of some public or private office or trust; as, a *board* of directors; the *board* of trade; the *board* of health; a school-board.

The honourable board of council. Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1.

Boards partake of a part of the inconveniences of larger assemblies. Their decisions are slower, their energy less, their responsibility more diffused. They will not have the same abilities and knowledge as an administration by single men.

A. Hamilton, *Works*, i. 154.

6. A flat slab of wood used for some specific purpose: as, an ironing-board; a bake-board;

a knife-board.—7. A tablet; especially, a tablet upon which public notices are written, or to which they are affixed: as, a notice-board; a bulletin-board.—8. A table, tablet, or frame on which games are played: as, a chess- or backgammon-board; a bagatelle-board.—9. *pl.* The stage of a theater: as, to go upon the boards, to leave the boards (that is, to enter upon or leave the theatrical profession).

Our place on the boards may be taken by better and younger mimes.

Thackeray.

There is not—never was—any evidence that Lodge, who was a very meagre dramatist, ever trod the boards.

N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 107.

10. A kind of thick stiff paper; a sheet formed by layers of paper pasted together; paste-board: usually employed in compounds: as, cardboard, millboard, Bristol-board. Hence—

11. In bookbinding, one of the two stiff covers on the sides of a book. By a book in boards is usually to be understood a book that has the boards covered only with paper, in distinction from one which is covered with cloth or leather. The boards were at first made of wood, but are now made of hard-pressed rough paper-stock and shredded rope. Often abbreviated to *bds*.

The boards used in bookbinding are formed of the pulp obtained from refuse brown paper, old rope, straw, or other vegetable material more or less fibrous.

Ure, *Dict.*, i. 421.

12. *pl.* In printing, thin sheets of very hard paper-stock placed between printed sheets in a press to remove the indentation of impression: distinctively called *press-boards*.—13. *Naut.*: (a) The deck and interior of a ship or boat: used in the phrase *on board*, *aboard*. (b) The side of a ship.

Now board to board the rival vessels row.

Dryden.

(c) The line over which a ship runs between tack and tack.—14. In mining, as generally used in England: (a) Nearly equivalent to *breast*, as used among Pennsylvania miners. See *breast*. (b) An equivalent of *cleat*. In Yorkshire, when the coal is worked parallel to the cleat, it is said to be worked *board* or *bord*, the more usual term elsewhere being *face* on: when worked at right angles to the cleat, the term used is *end on*.—Academy board. See *academy*.—Binders' board. See *binder*.—Board and pillar, in coal-mining, a method of winning coal. See *pillar* and *breast*, under *pillar*.—Board of control, directors, equalization, health, ordnance, trade, etc. See the nouns.—Board on board, board and board (*naut.*), side by side.—By the board, over the ship's side.—From bed and board. See *bed*.—London board, a variety of sized cardboard.—On board, on or in a ship or conveyance.—Police board. See *police*.—To begin the board, to take a seat at the head of the table; take precedence at table.

Ful ofte tyme he hadde the bord byggonne
Aboven alle nacouns in Pruce.

Chaucer, *Gen. Proel.* to C. T., i. 52.

To go by the board. (a) *Naut.*, said of a mast which is broken off a short distance above the deck. Hence—(b) To be completely destroyed or carried away.—To keep one's name on the boards, at Cambridge University, to remain a member of a college: in allusion to the custom there of inscribing the names of members on a board or tablet.—To make a board, to make a stretch on any tack when a ship is working to windward.—To make a good board, to get well on in a stretch to windward.—To make a half board (*naut.*), to luff into the wind till the headway ceases, and then to fall away on the same tack.—To make a stern board, to force a ship astern by the sails.—To make short boards, to tack frequently.—To sweep the board, in gaming, to take everything; pocket all the stakes.

board (bōrd), *v.* [< *board*, *n.* In sense 8, after F. *aborder*, come to, accost: see *aboard², aboard¹*, *v.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To cover with boards; inclose or close up with boards; lay or spread with boards: often with *up*, *in*, or *over*.—2. In leather-manuf., to rub (leather) with a pommel or graining-board, in order to give it a granular appearance, and make it supple.

If after "stoning out" the leather should require softening, it is boarded.

C. T. Davis, *Leather*, p. 431.

3. To place at board: as, he boarded his son with Mrs. So-and-so.—4. To furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensation: as, his landlady boards him at a reasonable price.

He was . . . boarded and lodged at the houses of the farmers whose children he instructed.

Freeling, *Sketch-Book*, p. 421.

5. To come up alongside of (in order to attack); fall aboard of.—6. To go on board of (a vessel). Specifically—(a) To embark. (b) To hail and enter officially, as a custom-house or other officer. (c) To enter by force, or in a hostile manner.

You board an enemy to capture her, and a stranger to receive news or make communications.

Totten.

7. To put on board; stow away.

The seamen call; shall we board your trunks?

Middleton and Rowley, *Changeling*, i. 1.

8. To approach; accost; make advances to.

Him the Prince with gentle court did board.

Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 2.

In his next pithy symbol I dare not board him, for he passes all the seven wise Masters of Greece.

Milton, *Apology for Smectymnus*.

9. To border on; approach.

The stubborn Newre whose waters gray
By fair Kilkenny and Rosseponté board.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 43.

To board out. (a) To exclude with boards or by boarding. (b) To send out to board; hire or procure the board of elsewhere: as, to board out a child or a horse.—To board up. (a) To stop or close by putting up boards: as, to board up a road. (b) To shut in with boards: as, to board up a flock of chickens. (c) To case with boards: as, to board up a room or a house.

II. intrans. 1. To take one's meals, or be supplied with both food and lodging, in the house of another, at a fixed price.

We are several of us, gentlemen and ladies, who board in the same house.

Spectator, No. 296.

2. *Naut.*, to tack.

boardable (bōr'da-bl), *a.* [< *board*, *v.*, + *-able*.]

Capable of being boarded, as a ship.

board-clip (bōrd'klip), *n.* A spring-clasp for holding sheets of paper upon a board, desk, or printer's case.

board-cutter (bōrd'kut'ēr), *n.* A bookbinders' machine for cutting millboards for the covers and backs of books.

boarder (bōr'dēr), *n.* One who boards. (a) One who gets his meals, or both meals and lodging, in the house of another for a price agreed upon.

There's a boarder in the floor above me; and, to my torture, he practises music.

Smollett, *Humphrey Clinker*.

(b) *pl.* On a man-of-war, the officers and men detailed to attack an enemy by boarding. They are armed with cutlasses and pistols.

Heading for the steamer, he formed his boarders on the bow.

J. R. Soley, *Blockade and Cruisers*, p. 163.

boarding (bōr'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *board*, *v.*] 1. Wooden boards collectively.

The supply of material, wood, and boarding for building, repairing, or constructing public and sacred buildings.

Seeborn, *Eng. Vil. Communities*, p. 290.

2. Boards put together, as in a fence or a floor.

—3. The operation of rubbing leather with a pommel or graining-board to make it granular and supple, after it has been shaved, daubed, and dried.—4. The act of entering a ship, especially by assault.—5. The practice of obtaining one's food, or both food and lodging, in the home of another, for a stipulated charge.—Luffer boarding, in *carp.*, a style of boarding in which one board projects and partly covers another, and in its turn is partly covered by still another, as in clapping.

boarding-clerk (bōr'ding-klérk), *n.* The employee of a custom-house agent or shipping firm whose duty is to communicate with ships on their arrival in port. [Eng.]

boarding-house (bōr'ding-hous), *n.* A house of entertainment, more home-like than a hotel or restaurant, where persons are furnished with board for a fixed price.

boarding-joist (bōr'ding-joist), *n.* One of the joists in naked flooring to which the boards are fastened.

boarding-machine (bōr'ding-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for rubbing the surface of leather to raise the grain.

boarding-nettings (bōr'ding-net'ingz), *n. pl.* Nettings of small rope or wire fixed around the bulwarks of a ship to prevent her from being boarded. See *netting*.

boarding-officer (bōr'ding-of'fī-sēr), *n.* An officer of the custom-house who boards ships on their arrival in port in order to examine their papers and to prevent smuggling.

boarding-pike (bōr'ding-pīk), *n.* A short pike used in naval warfare in boarding or in repelling boarders. See *half-pike*.

boarding-school (bōr'ding-skōl), *n.* A school which provides board for its pupils; a school at which the pupils are fed and lodged.

board-rack (bōrd'rak), *n.* In printing, a rack for sliding shelves (called *letter-boards*) on which to lay away composed type.

board-rule (bōrd'röl), *n.* A figured scale for finding the number of square feet in a board, without calculation.

board-school (bōrd'sköl), *n.* In Great Britain, a school under the management of a school-board consisting (except in London) of from 5 to 15 members, elected by the rate-payers of a school district; a public elementary school.

board-wages (bōrd'wā'gez), *n. sing. and pl.* A fixed payment made to domestic servants in lieu of board, especially when it is necessary for them to live out during the temporary absence from home of their employers.

Not enough is left him to supply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery.

Dryden.

boar-fish (bôr'fish), *n.* A name applied to various dissimilar fishes which have a projecting snout. (a) In England, the *Capros aper*, a fish of the family *Caproidae*. It has the power of extending and contracting its mouth at will. When extended the mouth takes the form of a hog's snout, whence the name. It is

Boar-fish (*Capros aper*).

6 inches long, and inhabits the Mediterranean and Atlantic northward to the British coasts. (b) In New Zealand, the *Cyttus australis*, a species of the family *Zenidae*. It is related to the john-dory, but has a rough skin and is destitute of large plates and the black lateral spots. (c) In southern Australia (Melbourne, etc.), the *Pentacerosus recurvirostris*, a species of the family *Pentaceroideae*. It is esteemed as a food-fish.

boarish (bôr'ish), *a.* [*< boar + -ish¹.*] Of or pertaining to a boar; resembling a boar; swinish; sensual; cruel.

In his anointed flesh stick boarish fangs.

Shak., Lear, iii. 7.

boar-spear (bôr'spēr), *n.* [*< ME. boresper, < AS. bārspera, < bār, boar, + sperc, spear.*] A spear used in hunting boars.

boar-stag (bôr'stag), *n.* A gelded boar.

boar's-tusk (bôr'z'tusk), *n.* A common name given to shells of the genus *Dentalium*. *J. B. Sowerby, Jr.*

boart (bört), *n.* Same as *bort*.

boast¹ (böst), *v.* [*< ME. bosten, boosten, < bost, boast; origin unknown.* The *W. bostia, bostian* = Corn. *bostyc* = Gael. *bosd*, *boast*, are from the E.] **I. intrans.** 1†. To threaten; utter a threat.—2. To brag; vaunt; speak vain-gloriously or exaggeratedly, as of one's own worth, property, deeds, etc.

Booste not myche, it is but waast;

Bl boostynge, men mowe foolis knowe.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

By grace are ye saved through faith; . . . not of works, lest any man should boast.

Eph. ii. 8, 9.

3. To glory or exult on account (of); speak with laudable pride.

1 boast of you to them of Macedonia.

2 Cor. ix. 2.

4. To be possessed, as of something remarkable or admirable: often used jeocosely.

It [the cathedral] does not appear so rich as the smallest church, but boasts of a little organ, which sent forth singularly inharmonious cries.

Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, i. 4.

=*Syn.* To bluster (about), vapor, crow (about a thing, or over a person), swell, talk big, put on airs.

II. trans. 1. To brag of; speak of with pride, vanity, or exultation: as, to boast what arms can do.

But let him boast

His knowledge of good lost, and evil got.

Milton, P. L., xi. 86.

He boasts his life as purer than thine own.

Tennyson, Ballin and Balan.

2. To glory or exult in possession; have as a source of pride: often in a joecose sense: as, the village boasts a public pump.

God be thanked, the meaneast of His creatures

Boasts two soul-sides, one to face the world with,

One to show a woman when he loves her.

Browning, One Word More.

3. To magnify or exalt; make over-confident; vaunt: with a reflexive pronoun.

They that trust in their wealth, and boast themselves in the multitude of their riches.

Ps. xlix. 6.

Boast not thyself of to-morrow.

Prov. xxvii. 1.

Many there be that boast themselves that they have faith.

Latimer, 4th Sermon, bef. Edw. VI. (1549).

boast¹ (böst), *n.* [*< ME. boast, bost; see the verb.* The *W. bost* (= Corn. *bost* = Ir. and Gael. *bosd*), a boast, is from the E.] 1†.

Clamor; outcry.

He crackede bost and swor it was nat so.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, i. 81.

2†. Threatening; menace.—**3.** Brag; vaunting; language expressive of ostentation, pride, or vanity.

Reason and morals? and where live they most,

In Christian comfort or in Stoic boast?

Dryden, Enthusiasm.

4. A cause of boasting; occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation: as, Shakspeare, the boast of English literature.

His Candle is always a longer sifter vp than himselfe, and the boast of his Window at Midnight.

Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographic, A Pretender to Learning.

=*Syn.* Vaunt, brag. See *boasting¹*.

boast² (böst), *v. t.* [*Origin unknown; perhaps a corruption of bosh¹, q. v.*] 1. In masonry, to dress off the surface of a stone with a broad chisel and mallet.—2. In sculp., to reduce ornaments or other work to their general contour or form, preparatory to working out the details.

boast² (böst), *n.* [Appar. in allusion to the ball's rubbing or scruping the wall; *< boast², v.*] In tennis, a stroke by which the ball is driven against the wall of a court at an acute angle. The rubbing against the wall makes the ball spin.

boastance¹, *n.* [*< boast¹ + -ance.*] Boasting. Chaucer.

boaster¹ (bös'tër), *n.* [*< ME. boster, bostour, < bosten, boast.*] One who boasts, glories, or vaunts with exaggeration, or ostentatiously; a bragger.

boaster² (bös'tër), *n.* [*< boast² + -er¹.*] A broad chisel used in rough-hewing and dressing off the surface of a stone; a boasting-chisel.

boastful (böst'fûl), *a.* [*< ME. boastful, < boast, boast, + -ful.*] Given to boasting; vaunting; bragging.

Boastful and rough, your first son is a squire.

Pope, Moral Essays, i. 151.

Let boastful eloquence declaim

Of honor, liberty, and fame.

Whittier, Prisoner for Debt.

boastfully (böst'fûl-i), *adv.* In a boastful manner.

boastfulness (böst'fûl-nēs), *n.* [*< boastful + -ness.*] The state or quality of being boastful.

boasting¹ (bös'ting), *n.* [*< ME. boasting; verbal n. of boast¹, v.*] A glorying or vaunting; boastful or ostentatious words; bragging language.

When boasting ends, then dignity begins.

Young.

=*Syn.* Brag, bravado, bluster, swagger, swaggering, vain-glory,rodomontade, parade, vaporizing, rant.

boasting² (bös'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *boast², v.*] 1. In masonry, the process of dressing the surface of a stone with a broad chisel and mallet.—2. In sculp. and carving, the act of cutting a stone roughly with a boasting-chisel, so as to give it the general contour of a statue or an ornament. Also called *scabbling*.



Boasting-chisels.

boastingly (bös'ting-li), *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; with boasting.

boastive (bös'tiv), *a.* [*< boast¹ + -ive.*] Presumptuous; boastful. *Skenstone*. [Rare.]

boastless (böst'les), *a.* [*< boast¹ + -less.*] Without boasting or ostentation. [Rare.]

Diffusing kind beneficence around,

Boastless, as now descends the silent dew.

Thomson, Summer, i. 1644.

boat (bēt), *n.* [*< ME. boot, bate, bot, < AS. bāt = leel, beif (rare), a boat; appar. not found as an orig. word elsewhere, being in the later languages appar. borrowed from ME. or AS.; namely (from ME.), MD. and D. boot = MLG. bōt, LG. boot (> G. boot), and (from AS.) leel. bātr = Sw. bāt = Dan. baad, also W. bad = Ir. bad = Gael. bata, and ML. batus, battus, It. batto = OF. bat; with dim. It. battello = Sp. batel = Pr. batelh = OF. batel, F. bateau: see bateau.*] 1. A small vessel or water-craft; especially, a small open vessel moved by oars. The forms, dimensions, and uses of boats are very various. The boats in use in the United States naval service are steam-launches, launches, steam-cutters, cutters, barges, gigs, whale-boats, and dughies. 2. Any vessel for navigation: usually described by another word or by a prefix denoting its use or mode of propulsion: as, a packet-boat, passage-boat, steamboat, etc. The term is frequently applied colloquially to vessels even of the largest size.—3. Any open dish or vessel resembling a boat: as, a gravy-boat; a butter-boat.

The crude red [in the decomposition of aniline] has left a violet deposit in the bottom of the boats in which it was cooled.

Pap. Sci. Mo., XXV. 207.

4. In the Rom. Cath. Ch., the vessel containing the incense to be placed in the thurible when needed.—**All in the same boat**, all engaged in the same enterprise; all in the same condition, especially unfortunate condition; all to have the same fate or fortune.—**Boat-compass**. See *compass*.—**High boat**. See *high*.—**Paper boat**, a light boat, used especially for racing and sporting purposes, made of sheets of manila paper, or of paper made from superior unbleached linen stock. The first sheet is fastened to a model which corresponds to the interior of the boat, and coated with adhesive varnish; another sheet is then put over the first; and so on until a sufficient thickness is obtained.

boat (böt), *v.* [*< boat, n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To transport in a boat: as, to boat goods across a lake.—2. To provide with boats. [Rare.]

Our little Arno is not boated like the Thames.

Walpole, Letters, i. 39.

To boat the oars, to take them out of the rowlocks and place them fore and aft on the thwarts.

II. intrans. To go in a boat; row.

I boated over, ran

My craft aground.

Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

boatable (böt'ta-bl), *a.* [*< boat + -able.*] Navigable by boats or small river-craft.

boatage (böt'tāj), *n.* [*< boat + -age.*] 1. Carriage by boat, or the charge for carrying by boat.—2†. Boats collectively.—3. The aggregate carrying capacity of the boats belonging to a ship.

It is generally assumed that sufficient boatage is invariably provided.

Edinburgh Rev., CXV. 166.

boatbill (böt'bil), *n.* A South American bird, *Cochlearia* (or *Cancroma*) *cochlearia*, related to the true herons: so named from the shape and

Boatbill (*Cancroma cochlearia*).

size of the bill, which is very broad and much vaulted. The boatbill is about the size of and somewhat resembles a night-heron (apart from the bill), but is the type of a distinct subfamily, *Cancrominae* (which see). Also called *boat-billed heron* and *saracou*.

boat-builder (böt'bil'dër), *n.* One who makes boats; a boatwright.

boat-fly (böt'fli), *n.* An aquatic heteropterous hemipterous insect of the family *Notonectidae*, which swims upon its back. See *Notonecta*. Also called *back-swimmer* and *boat-insect*.

boat-hook (böt'hük), *n.* A brass or iron hook and spike fixed to a staff or pole, used for pulling or pushing a boat. Also called *gaff-setter*, *setting-pole*, *pole-hook*, and *hitcher*.

boat-house (böt'hous), *n.* A house or shed for stering boats and protecting them from the weather.

boating (böt'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *boat, v.*] 1. The act or practice of rowing or sailing a boat, especially as a means of exercise or amusement.—2. Transportation by boats.—3. A punishment in ancient Persia, consisting in fastening an offender on his back in a boat and leaving him to perish or be eaten by vermin.

boat-insect (böt'in'sekt), *n.* Same as *boat-fly*. **boation¹** (böt-ā'shon), *n.* [*< L. as if *boatio(n)-, equiv. to boatus, a crying out, < boare, earlier boare, = Gr. βοᾶν, cry out, roar, bellow.*] A reverberation; a roar; loud noise. [Rare.]

The guns were heard . . . about a hundred Italian miles, in loud boations.

Derham, Physico-Theology.

boat-keeper (böt'kē'pēr), *n.* 1. One of the crew of a ship's boat left in charge of it during the absence of the others.—2. One who keeps boats for hire.

boatman (böt'man), *n.*; pl. *boatmen* (-men). 1. A man who manages or is employed on a boat; a rower of a boat.

The boatman plied the oar, the boat

Went light along the stream.

Southey.

2. A hemipterous insect of the family *Corixidae* and genus *Notonecta*.

boat-racing (böt'rā'sing), *n.* A trial of speed between boats; racing with boats.

boat-rope (böt'röp), *n.* A rope to fasten a boat, usually called a *painter*.



Boat's-gripes.

boat's-gripes (bôts'grîps), *n. pl.* Lashings used to secure boats hoisted at the davits.

boat-shaped (bōt'shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a boat; navicular; cymbiform; hollow like a boat, as (in *bot.*) the valves of some pericarps. Specifically, in *ornith.*, applied to the tail of certain birds.



Boat-shaped.—Tail of a Grackle.

as the boat-tailed grackle, *Quiscalus major*, in which the plane of the feathers of each half meets that of the other half obliquely, slanting downward and toward the median line, and thus induces a reentrance or hollow of the upper surface and a salience or keel below.

boat-shell (bōt'shel), *n.* The English name of the shells of the genus *Cymbium* or *Cymba*, belonging to the family *Foliatidae*. See cut under *Cymbium*.

boat-skid (bōt'skid), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of wood fastened to a ship's side to prevent chafing when a boat is hoisted or lowered.

boatsman (bōts'man), *n.* [*< boat's*, poss. of *boat*, + *man*; = *D. bootman* = *Sw. båtsman* = *Dan. baadsman*, *boatswain*.] 1. A boatswain. —2. A boatman.

boat-song (bōt'sōng), *n.* A vocal, or occasionally an instrumental, musical composition, either intended actually to be sung while rowing or sailing or written in imitation of a song thus used. See *barcarole*.

boatswain (bōt'swān; colloq. and in *naut.* use, bōt'sn), *n.* [Also colloq. and *naut. boson* (formerly in good literary use); early mod. *E. boatswain*, *boatson*, *boteswayne*, *< late ME. bot-swayne*; *< boat* + *swain*, in the sense of 'boy servant.' The alleged *AS. *bōtsuān* is not authorized.] 1. A subordinate officer of a ship, who has charge of the rigging, anchors, cables, and cordage. It is his duty also to summon the crew for any evolution, and to assist the executive officer in the necessary business of the ship. His station is always on the fore-castle, and a silver call or whistle is the badge of his office. 2. A jäger or skua; any bird of the genus *Lestris* or *Stercorarius*.

Dr. Bessels killed three fork-tailed gulls, and two boatswains. C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition, p. 388.

3. A name of birds of the genus *Phaethon*. See *tropic-bird*. —**Boatswain's mate**, an assistant of a boatswain. Boatswain's mates inflicted corporal punishment before it was abolished.

boat-tailed (bōt'tāld), *a.* Having the tail boat-shaped. See *boat-shaped*.

boat-tails (bōt'tālz), *n. pl.* In *ornith.*, a name sometimes given to the American grackles, subfamily *Quiscalinae*, family *Icteridae*, from the fact that their tails are boat-shaped. See cut under *boat-shaped*.

boatwright (bōt'rit), *n.* A boat-builder.

bob¹ (bob), *n.* [Under the form *bob* are included several words of obscure origin, mostly colloquial and without a definite literary history, and in consequence now more or less confused in sense as well as in form. The different senses, in their noun and verb uses, have reacted on each other, and cannot now be entirely disentangled. *Bob*¹, *n.*, a cluster, etc., = *Sc. bob*, *bab*, a cluster, bunch, nosegay, *< ME. bob, bobbe*, a cluster; cf. *Icel. bobbi*, a knot (*nodus*, *Haldorsen*), and *Gael. babag*, a cluster, *baban*, a tassel, fringe. In senses 5, 6, 7, rather from *bob*¹, *v. t.*, 1; in senses 10, 11, 13, *bob* is short for *bob-wig*, *bob-stick*, *bob-sled*, *q. v.*] 1. A bunch; a cluster; a nosegay. [Now chiefly *Scotch*.]

Vynes . . . with wondere grete bobbis of grapes.

MS. in Halliwell.

The rose an' hawthorn sweet I'll twine
To make a bob for thee. *Hogg, The Hay-makers.*

2†. The seed-vessel of flax, hops, etc.—3. Any small round object swinging or playing loosely at the end of a cord, line, flexible chain, wire, rod, or the like. Specifically—(a) A little pendant or ornament so attached; an ear-drop.

In jewels dressed, and at each ear a bob.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi.

Those Indians who are found to wear all the gold they have in the world in a bob at the nose.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lii.

(b) The ball or weight at the end of a pendulum, plumb-line, and the like. (c) The movable weight on the graduated arm of a steelyard. (d) A knot of worms, rags, or other lures, fixed to a string, with or without a hook, and used in angling. (e) Formerly, a grub or larva of a beetle used for bait.

Yellow bobs turned up before the plough

Are chiefest bait with cork and lead enough.

J. Denny, Secrets of Angling, ii. (1613).

(f) A gang of fish-hooks.

The bob . . . is formed by tying three hooks together, back to back, and covering their shanks with a portion of

a deer's tail; . . . strips of red flannel or red feathers are sometimes added, . . . forming a kind of tassel, with the points of the hooks projecting at equal distances.

The Century, XXVI. 383.

(g) A float or cork for a fish-line.

4. A small wheel made entirely of a thick piece of bull-neck or sea-cow leather, perforated for the reception of the spindle, used for polishing the inside of the bowls of spoons and the concave portions of other articles.—5†. The words repeated at the end of a stanza; the burden of a song.

"To bed, to bed," will be the bob of the song.

Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.

6. A short jerking action or motion: as, a bob of the head.—7. In change-ringing, a set of changes which may be rung on 6, 8, 10, or 12 bells. That rung on 6 bells is called a *bob minor*; on 8 bells, a *bob major*; on 10 bells, a *bob royal*; and on 12 bells, a *bob maximus*.

8. A triangular or four-sided frame of iron or wood, vibrating on an axis, by the aid of which the motion of the connecting-rod of an engine is communicated to a pump-rod, the former being usually horizontal, the latter vertical or considerably inclined.—9. A dance. [*Scotch*.]

O what'n a bob was the bob o' Dunblane.

Jacobite Song.

10. A particular kind of wig; a bob-wig.

A plain brown bob he wore.

Shenstone, Extent of Cookery.

He had seen flaxen bobs succeeded by majors, which in their turn gave way to negligents, which were at last totally routed by bags and ramilles. *Goldsmith, Richard Nash.*

11. A shilling. Formerly *bobstick*. [*Slang*.]

"Well, please yourself," quoth the tinker; "you shall have the books for four bob." . . . "Four bobs—four shillings: it is a great sum," said Lenny.

Bulwer, My Novel, iv. 5.

12. An infantry soldier: as, the light bobs: possibly so called because soldiers were enlisted in England with a shilling. [*Slang*.]—13. A seat mounted on short runners, used either for pleasure coasting or for the conveyance of loads over ice or snow; a sled. [*American*.]—

Bob at the bolster. Same as *cushion-dance*.—**Dry bob**, at Eton College, England, a boy who devotes himself to cricket or foot-ball: in opposition to *wet bob*, one who makes boating his principal recreation.—**Oscillating or rocking bob.** Same as *balance-bob*.

bob¹ (bob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bobbed*, ppr. *bobbing*. [*< bob*¹, *n.*, 3, from the vibrating movement; cf. *Icel. boppa*, wave up and down. In sense I., 2, there is reference to the short, cut-off appearance of bobs. In sense II., 4, *< bob*¹, *n.*, 3 (d) (c). This verb is probably in part vaguely imitative, and not directly connected with the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause a short jerky motion of; effect by a short jerking movement: as, "he bobbed his head," *Irvine*; to bob a courtesy.

When Ionian shoals

Of dolphins bob their noses through the brine.

Keats, Endymion, i.

2. To cut short; dock: often with *off*: as, to bob or bob off a horse's tail.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act jerkily, or by short quick motions; move or play loosely, in a swaying or vibrating manner: as, to bob against a person; to bob up and down, or back and forth, as a pith-ball or other object, or a person.

A birthday jewel bobbing at their ear.

Dryden.

2. To make a jerky bow or obeisance.

He rolled in upon two little turned legs, and having bobbed gravely to the bar, who bobbed gravely to him, put his little legs under his table. *Dickens, Pickwick, xxxiv.*

3. To dance. [*Scotch*.]—4. To angle or fish with a bob, as for eels, or by giving the hook a jerking motion in the water.

I'll bob for no more eels.

Shirley, Hyde Park, v. 2.

These are the baits they bob with.

Beau. and FL., Captain, iii. 4.

bob² (bob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bobbed*, ppr. *bobbing*. [*< ME. bobben*, strike. Origin obscure, perhaps in part imitative; cf. *bob*³, *v.* Cf. *Sc. bob*, a mark or butt.] 1. To strike; beat.

With the bit of his blade he bobbit him so . . .

He clefe him to the coler.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 7316.

I'll not be bob'd in th' nose.

Fletcher, Mons. Thomas, ii. 2.

2. To jog; shake; nudge.

Mr. Harley bobbed me at every line to take notice of the beauties.

Swift, Journal to Stella, Letter 6.

bob^{2†} (bob), *n.* [*< bob*², *v.*] A shake or jog; a blow: as, "pinches, nips, and bobs," *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*.

He that a fool doth very wisely hit

Doth very foolishly, although he smart,

Not to seem senseless of the bob.

Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

bob^{3†} (bob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bobbed*, ppr. *bobbing*. [*< ME. bobben*, *< OF. bober*, mock, deceive, cheat.] 1. To mock; deride; insult.

So by sicke feyned myracils men by gylenhemislf and dispisen God, as the tormentours that bobbiden Crist.

Rel. Antig., ii. 47.

2. To deceive; delude; cheat.

Play her pranks and bob the foole.

Turberville, A Pretie Epigram.

You're bob'd; 'twas but a deed in trust.

Middleton (and others), The Widow, v. 1.

3. To gain by fraud or cheating.

Gold, and jewels, that I bob'd from him.

Shak., Othello, v. 1.

bob³ (bob), *n.* [*< bob*³, *v.* Cf. *OF. bobbe*, mocking, deception.] A taunt; a jeer or flout; a trick.

Let her leave her bobs;

I have had too many of them; and her quilllets.

Fletcher, Tamor Tamed.

I am beholding to you

For all your merry tricks you put upon me,

Your bobs, and base accounts.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

To give the bob tot, to make a fool of; impose upon.

It can be no other [business]

But to give me the bob.

Massinger, Maid of Honour, iv. 5.

bob⁴ (bob), *n.* [*< ME. bobbe*, an insect mentioned in connection with spiders and lice; = *Sw. bobba*, a certain insect, buprestis. Perhaps the same word as *bob*¹, a bunch, of which a dial. sense is 'ball'; cf. *attercop*, a spider, lit. 'poison-head' or 'poison-bunch'; cf. also *pill-beetle*. Cf. *Icel. bobbi*, a snail-shell; *komast i bobba*, get into a puzzle.] A louse; any small insect. *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

bobac, bobak (bob'ak), *n.* [*Pol. bobak*.] The Polish marmot, *Arctomys bobac*.

Bobadil (bob'a-dil), *n.* [The name of a boastful character in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour."] A blustering braggart.

Bobadilian (bob'a-dil'ian), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a Bobadil, or a blustering fellow who makes pretenses to prowess.

Bobadilism (bob'a-dil-izm), *n.* [*< Bobadil* + *-ism*.] Blustering conduct or braggadocio.

bobak, *n.* See *bobac*.

bobance, *n.* [*ME.*, also *bobounce*, *< OF. bobance* (*F. bobance*) = *Pr. bobansa*, ostentation, display, = *It. bombanza*, exultation. Cf. *ML. bombicus*, proud, ostentatious, *< L. bombus*, a buzzing sound: see *bomb*².] Boasting. *Chaucer*.

bobber¹ (bob'er), *n.* [*< bob*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which bobs.—2. One who fishes with a bob.—3. One of the artificial flies of an angler's east.

bobber^{2†}, *n.* [*< bob*³ + *-er*.] 1. One who scoffs.

Bitter taunters, dry bobbers, nyppinge gybers, and skorneful mockers of others.

Touchstone of Complexions (1575).

2. A deceiver.

bobbery (bob'er-i), *n.*; pl. *bobberies* (-iz). [Popularly regarded as a native *E. term*, *< bob*¹, *v.*, *bob*², *v.*, + *-ery*, but really of Anglo-Indian origin, being an accom. of Hind. *bāp re*, O father! a common exclamation of surprise: *bāp*, father; *re*, a vocative particle expressing surprise.] A squabble; a row; a disturbance: as, to kick up a bobbery. [*Colloq. and vulgar*.]

I heard something yesterday of his kicking up a bobbery in the kitchen.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, i. 36.

bobbin (bob'in), *n.* [Formerly *bobin*; = *D. bobijn* = *It. dial. bobina*, *< F. bobine*, a bobbin; of unknown origin, perhaps Celtic; cf. *Gael. baban*, a tassel, fringe, *babag*, a cluster, tassel. This would bring *bobine* into connection with *E. dial. bobbin*, a small bagot (unless this is a var. of *babbin* = *bavin*¹), and *bobbin*, a little knob hanging by a string attached to a latch. See *bob*¹.] 1. A reel or spool for holding thread. Specifically—(a) One of the weights used to steady the threads in pillow-lace making, each bobbin having a slender neck around which a part of the thread is wound; formerly made of bone, but now commonly of wood. (b) A spool with a head at one or both ends, intended to have thread or yarn wound on it, and used in spinning, in weaving, and in sewing-machines.

Hence—2. Either of the twospool-shaped parts of an electromagnet, consisting of a central core of soft iron wound around with a considerable length of fine insulated copper wire.—3. A narrow tape or small cord of cotton or linen.—4. A hank of Russian flax, consisting of 6, 9, or 12 heads, according to the quality.—**Bobbin and fly-frame.** (a) A machine used in cotton-manufacture for taking the sliver as received from the drawing-frame and converting it into roving or slubbing; this is the first or coarse frame. (b) A machine which takes the slubbing from the first frame and converts it into a coarse yarn.

bobbin (bob'in), *v. t.* [*< bobbin, n.*] To wind on bobbins or spools, as thread.

bobbinet (bob-in-et' or bob'in-et), *n.* A common contracted form of *bobbin-net*.

bobbing (bob'ing), *n.* [*E. dial. also babbing*; verbal *n.* of *bob*¹, *v.*, II., 4.] The act or operation of fishing with a bob.

bobbin-net (bob-in-net'), *n.* A machine-made cotton netting, consisting of parallel threads which form the warp, upon which two systems of oblique threads are laid in such a way that each of the oblique threads makes a turn around each of the warp-threads, producing a nearly hexagonal mesh. See *tulle*. Often contracted to *bobbinet*.

In 1808, Mr. John Heathcoat obtained a patent for a *bobbin-net* machine, being the first successful attempt to produce by machinery an imitation of pillow lace.

A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 360.

bobbin-winder (bob'in-win'ēr), *n.* A machine for winding thread or yarn upon a bobbin, spool, or shuttle, having a device for distributing the thread in such a manner as to form in winding any desired shape.

bobbin-work (bob'in-wēr'k), *n.* Work woven with bobbins.

bobbish (bob'ish), *a.* [*Cf. bob*¹, *v.*] Hearty; in good spirits and condition. [*Colloq.*]

bobble (bob'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bobbled*, ppr. *bobbling*. [*Freq. of bob*¹, *v.* Cf. *bubble*¹.] To bob up and down; move with continual bobbing. [*Colloq., Eng.*]

bobble (bob'l), *n.* [*< bobble, v.*] The movement of agitated water. [*Colloq., Eng.*]

bobby (bob'i), *n.*; pl. *bobbies* (-iz). [*A slang term, from Bobby, dim. of Bob, familiar form of Robert, in allusion to Sir Robert Peel. Also called peeler, from his surname.*] A policeman: a nickname first given to the members of the police force established under Sir Robert Peel's act (passed in 1829) for improving the police in and near London.

bob-cherry (bob'cher'i), *n.* [*< bob*¹ + *cherry*.] A child's play consisting in catching with the teeth a cherry or other fruit hung from the ceiling, lintel of a door, or other high place, as it swings to and fro.

bob-fishing (bob'fish'ing), *n.* Same as *clod-fishing*.

bobization (bō-bi-zā'shon), *n.* [*< bo + bi, syllables used in singing, + -ization.*] In music, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a general term for the various methods of naming the tones of the scale (for convenience of reference and accuracy of singing) by syllables. See *solmization*, *bacization*, *bocedization*, *damenization*, *labecedization*.

bob-lincoln (bob-ling'kon), *n.* [*Also boblineon, bob-o-lincoln, as if it were Bob o' Lincoln, and hence still further expanded to Robert of Lincoln, in allusion to the proper names Robert (see bobby) and Lincoln; a fanciful imitation of the bird's note. Now usually bobolink, q. v.*] The bobolink.

The luxurious little *boblineon* revels among the clover blossoms of the meadows. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 147.

Over the mountain-side or mead,

Robert of Lincoln is telling his name.

Bryant, Robert of Lincoln.

bobolink (bob'o-ling'k), *n.* [*Also boblink, and earlier boblineon, boblineon (see above); an imitation of the bird's note.*] An American oscine passerine bird, of the family *Icteridae* and subfamily *Aegialinae*, the *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, named from its hearty voluble song in

male wears the black livery only in the breeding season, and is only then in song. He molts in midsummer or in August, acquiring a plumage like that of the female. Both sexes are then known as *reed-birds* in the Middle States, as *rice-birds* in the Southern States, and as *butter-birds* in Jamaica. In the spring the male acquires his black and buff suit without molting any feathers: whence the correct popular notion, based, however, on erroneous premises, that the reed-birds turn into bobolinks in the spring. The bird is abundant in most of the United States, and is a regular migrant, breeding on the ground in meadows in the Northern States and Canada. In the fall, when fat and flocking in the marshes to feed upon wild oats (*Zizania*), it is much esteemed for the table. Also called *bob-lincoln*, facetiously *Robert of Lincoln* (see *bob-lincoln*), *skunk-blackbird*, from its coloring, which resembles that of the skunk, and *meadowink*.

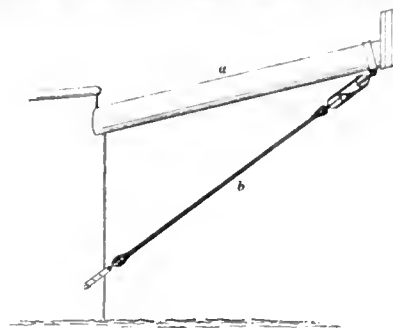
The crack-brained bobolink courts his crazy mate, Poised on a bulrush tipsy with his weight.

O. W. Holmes, Spring.

bob-sled (bob'sled), *n.* A sled consisting of a body resting on two short sleds called bobs, placed one behind the other. Bob-sleds are used for the transportation of timber, etc., and, when of lighter build for coasting, are also called *double-runners* or simply *bobs*. [*American.*]

bob-sleigh (bob'slē), *n.* A sleigh constructed upon the same principle as a bob-sled. [*U. S.*]

bobstay (bob'stā), *n.* [*< bob*¹ + *stay*¹.] *Naut.*, one of two or three ropes or chains extending from the outer end of the bowsprit to the ent-



a, Bowsprit; b, Bobstay.

water. Their function is to hold the bowsprit down in its place, and counteract the upward strain exerted by the headstays.—**Bobstay holes**, holes in the fore part of the knee of the head in a ship, formerly serving to secure the bobstay. *Wale*.—**Bobstay piece**, a timber fastened to the main piece of the head in a ship, to which the bobstay is secured.—**Bobstay plates**, iron plates by which the lower ends of the bobstays are secured to the stem.

bobstick (bob'stik), *n.* [*< bob*¹ + *stick*; the application is not clear.] A shilling; a bob. [*Slang.*]

bobtail (bob'tāl), *n.* [*< bob*¹, *n.*, or *bob*¹, *v.*, I., 2, + *tail*¹.] 1. A short tail, or a tail cut short.

—2t. A contemptible fellow; a eur. *N. E. D.*—3. Collectively, the rabble; used in contempt, most frequently in the phrase *rag-tag and bob-tail*.—4. A kind of short arrow-head. *Planché*.

bobtailed (bob'tāld), *a.* [*< bobtail + -ed*².] Having the tail cut short: as, "a bobtailed eur," *Sir R. D'Estrange*.—**Bobtailed ear**, a small street-car designed to be used without a conductor or guard, and drawn usually by one horse. [*Local, U. S.*]

bobtail-wig (bob'tāl-wig'), *n.* A wig with a short cue, worn in the seventeenth century.

bob-white (bob'hwit'), *n.* [*So called from its note.*] A name of the bird *Ortyx virginianus*, commonly known in America as the quail or partridge. See *ent* under *quail*.

In the North and East, he is called Quail; In the South and West, he is Partridge; while everywhere he is known as *Bob White*.

A. M. Mayer, Sport with Gun and Rod, p. 663.

bob-wig (bob'wig), *n.* [*Short for bobtail-wig.*] A bobtail-wig.

A bob-wig and a black alken bag tied to it.

Addison, Spectator, No. 129.

bocaget, *n.* A by-form of *bocage*.

bocal (bō'kal), *n.* [= *D. bokaal* = *G. pokal*, *< F. bocal* = *Sp. Pg. bocal* = *It. boccale*; cf. *ML. bucalis, baucalis*, *< Gr. βακάλος*, also *κακάλος*, a vessel in which wine or water is cooled; cf. *LGr. βακάλιον*, also *κακάλιον*, a narrow-necked vessel that gurgles when water is poured in or out: said to be imitative; cf. *Gr. βακάλιον*, lull, sing a lullaby.] 1. A cylindrical glass vessel with a short, wide neck and large mouth, used to contain anatomical specimens and the like, preserved in spirits.—2. The mouthpiece of a brass musical instrument, as a horn, a trumpet, or a trombone.

bocan, *n.* Same as *bucan*.

bocardo (bō-kār'dō), *n.* [*An artificial term.*]

1. In *logic*, the mnemonic name of that mood of the third figure of syllogism in which the ma-

for premise is a particular negative, the minor a universal affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative proposition: as, Some patriarchs (Enoch, Elijah) are not mortal; but all patriarchs are men; hence, some men are not mortal. Of the seven letters which compose the word, five are significant. The three vowels, *o, a, o*, indicate the quality of the premises and conclusion; *b* shows that the mood is to be reduced to Barbara of the first figure; *c*, that the reduction is *per impossibile*. The word was probably invented by Petrus Hispanus. See *mood*².

2. A prison: so called from the old north gate of Oxford, which had this name and was at one time used as a prison. *Nares*.

Was not this [Achilles] a seditious fellow?—Was he not worthy to be cast in bocardo or little-cage?

Latimer, Sermons, fol. 105 C.

bocasine (bōk'a-sin), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also bocassine, bocassin (late ME. bokesy), < F. bocassin, now bocassin = It. bocaccino = Sp. bocacín, bocaci = Pg. bocacim, buckram, < Turk. bōhāsi, bōghāsi, cotton cloth.*] 1t. A linen stuff woven so fine as to look like silk.—2. At the present day, in the Levant, a kind of cotton cloth. *Schuyler*.

bocca (bōk'ā), *n.* [*It. = Sp. Pg. boca = F. bouche, < L. bucca, cheek, esp. as puffed out: see bucca.*] The round hole in a glass-furnace by which the fused glass is taken out.

boccaccio (bō-kā'chiō), *n.* [*It. one having a large mouth, < boccaccia, f., a large ugly mouth, < bocca, mouth (< L. bucca, cheek: see bucca), + aug. -accio: see -acc.* Hence the surname *Boccaccio*.] A name given by the Italians about San Francisco to the *Sebastes paucispinis*, a scorpionoid fish of California. It has very small scales and a projecting lower jaw, attains a length of 30 inches, and is a good food-fish, abundant in rather deep water along the coast.

boccale (bō-kā'le), *n.* [*It.: see bocal.*] A liquid measure used in most parts of Italy, before the introduction of the metric system, for wine and oil. Its capacity in different cities is shown in the following table:

	Liters.	British Qts.	U. S. Qts.
Bologna	1.255	1.10	1.33
Florence — for wine	1.140	1.00	1.20
" oil	1.044	0.92	1.10
Leghorn	1.064	0.94	1.12
Modena — for wine	1.037	1.49	1.79
Nice — for wine	0.684	0.60	0.72
Rome — for wine, old	1.493	1.31	1.58
" new	1.823	1.60	1.92
for oil, old	1.992	1.75	2.10
" new	2.053	1.81	2.17
Trieste — for wine, old	1.847	1.63	1.95
" new	1.415	1.25	1.49
Turin	0.684	0.60	0.72
Venice	1.012	0.89	1.07

boccamela (bōk-ā-mē'lā), *n.* [*NL.*] A kind of weasel found in southern Europe, *Putorius boccamela*.

boccarelt, *n.* See *bockerel*.

boccarella (bōk-ā-rel'ā), *n.* [*It. < bocca, q. v.*] A small aperture in a glass-furnace, made on each side of the bocca; a nose-hole.

boccarett, *n.* See *bockerel*.

Boccins light. See *light*¹.

Bocconia (bō-kō-ni'ā), *n.* [*NL.*; named after a Sicilian botanist, Paolo Boccone, 1633-1704.]

A genus of tall, coarse, herbaceous plants, natural order *Papaveraceae*, with large lobed leaves and large panicles of flowers. Some species are cultivated, as *B. Japonica* and *B. cordata* from China, but rather for their ornamental habit than for their flowers.

bocet, *n.* Same as *bogue*².

bocedization (bō-sē-di-zā'shon), *n.* [*< bo + ce + di (see def.) + -ization.*] In music, the application of the syllables *bo, ce, di, ga, lo, ma, ni* to the tones of the scale: a system introduced about 1550 by the Belgian musician Waelrant.

bochet, *n.* A Middle English form of *botch*¹.

bochka (boch'kā), *n.* [*Russ.*] A Russian liquid measure, containing 40 vedros, or about 130 gallons.

bock (bok), *v. t.* [*Sc. = boke*², *q. v.*; *< ME. bocken, boken, beleh*, vomit, also *croak*; var. of *bolck*, *ME. bolken, beleh*: see *bolck*.] 1. To retch; vomit.—2. To gush intermittently, as liquid from a bottle. *Burns*.

bock-beer (bōk'bēr), *n.* [*Also, as G., bockbier, G. also simply bock, popularly associated with bock, a goat, = E. buck*¹, but in fact shortened from *Einbockbier*, now *Einbecker bier*, from *Einbock*, *Einbeck*, now *Einbeck*, a town in Prussia formerly famous for its beer.] A double-strong variety of German beer, darker in color than the ordinary kinds, less bitter in taste, and considerably more intoxicating. It is brewed in December and January, and is drunk in May.



Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*).

spring. The male is about 7½ inches long, black, with a buff nape, and much white or pale ash on the back and wings; the tail-feathers are very acute. The female is smaller, yellowish, darker above, and streaked. The

bockelet, *n.* See *bockerel*.

bockerel (bók'ē-rel), *n.* [Also written *boc-carel*, with fem. forms *bockeret* and *boccaret*, also *bockelet*, dim. forms of unknown origin; possibly from the same source (OF. *boc*) as *butcher*, OF. *bokier*, *boukier*, F. *boucher*; cf. E. *butcher-bird*, the great gray shrike.] The male of a kind of falcon, the female being designated *bockeret* or *boccaret*.

bockerett, *n.* See *bockerel*.

bockey (bók'ē), *n.* [Prob. < D. *bakje*, a small bowl or vessel, dim. of *bak*: see *back*.] A bowl or vessel made from a gourd. [New York.]

bocking (bók'ing), *n.* A coarse woolen drugget or baize, named from Bocking, in Essex, England, where it was first made.

bocking (bók'ing), *n.* [< D. *bokking* (= MHG. *bücking*, G. *bücking*), a smoked herring, appar. < *bok* (= E. *buck*), a goat, + *-ing*.] A red herring. *Crabb*.

bockland, *n.* See *bockland*.

bockmant, *n.* See *bockman*.

bock-pot (bók'pot), *n.* Same as *buck*.

bockland, *n.* [That is, *böckland*, the early ME. and AS. form of *bookland*.] Same as *bookland*.

bocket, *n.* An obsolete form of *buckle*.

bockmant, *n.* [That is, *böckman*, the early ME. and AS. form (recorded only in legal (ML.) documents) of *bookman*.] A holder of bookland (which see).

bocco-wood (bō'kō-wūd), *n.* The wood of a leguminous tree, *Bocopa Proracensis*, of Guiana. It is very hard and dark-colored, and is much used for furniture, and for carving and turning.

bodach (bō'dach), *n.* [Gael., a churlish old man, a rustic, = Ir. *bodach*, a rustic, clown.] 1. An old man. *Scott*.—2. A local British name of the small ringed seal, *Phoca fatida*.

bodark (bō'därk), *n.* [Corruption of F. *bois d'arc*, lit. bow-wood; see *bois*, *bush*, and *arc*.] A local name for the Osage orange, or bow-wood. Also spelled *bowdark*. See *Maclura*.

boddice, *n.* See *bodice*.

boddle, *n.* See *bodde*.

boddle, *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] A small iron instrument used by woodmen for peeling oaks and other trees. *Halliwel*. [North. Eng.]

boddum (bō'dūm), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc.] A dialectal form of *bottom*.

bode (bōd), *v.* [In mod. E. archaic, early ME. *bode*, < AS. *boda* (= OFries. *boda* = OS. *bodo* = D. *bode* = OHG. *boto*, MHG. G. *bote* = Icel. *bodhi* = Sw. Dan. *bud*), a messenger, < *bēdan* (pp. *boden*), announce: see *bid*, and cf. *beadle*, also a noun of agent from the same verb.] A messenger; a herald; one who announces or conveys a message.

bode (bōd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *boded*, ppr. *boding*. [< ME. *boden*, *bodien*, < AS. *bodian* (= OFries. *bodia* = Icel. *bodha* = Sw. *bāda* = Dan. *be-bude*), tell, announce, < *boda*, a messenger: see *bode*, *n.*, and cf. *bode*, *n.* Hence *forebode*, q. v.] 1. *trans.* 1. To announce; proclaim; preach.—2. To decree; command; bid.—3. To announce beforehand; prognosticate; predict; presage. [Archaic.]

Prophet of plagues, for ever *boding* ill.

Pope, *Iliad*, i. 132.

4. To portend; augur; be an omen or indication of; betoken: with a non-personal subject.

In the gross and scope of my opinion,

This *bodes* some strange eruption to our state.

Shak., *Hamlet*, i. 1.

I pray God, his bad voice *bode* no mischief!

Shak., *Much Ado*, ii. 3.

Upon which he mounted, and his horse wept: and then he saw clearly how this should *bode* his death.

De Quincey, tr. of *Cretan Ballad*.

5. To forebode or have a presentiment of (ill, or coming disaster).

And my soul, dark-stirred with the prophet's mood,

Bodes nothing good.

J. S. Blackie, tr. of *Æschylus*, ii. 229.

= **Syn.** 4. To augur, betoken, portend.

II. intrans. 1. To promise; portend: with *well* or *ill*: as, this *bodes well* for your success.—2. To presage something evil; be of evil omen.

I would croak like a raven; I would *bode*, I would *bode*.

Shak., *T. and C.*, v. 2.

Fear for ages had *boded* and mowed and gibbered over government and property. *Emerson*, *Compensation*.

bode (bōd), *n.* [< ME. *bode*, *bod*, a command, an announcement, a bid, price offered, < AS. *bod*, usually *gebod* (or *bebod*) (= OFries. *bod* = OS. *gibod* = D. *gebod*, a command, *bod*, a bid, offer, = OHG. *gabot*, MHG. G. *gebod*, *bot* = Icel. *bodh* = Sw. Dan. *bud*, a command, etc.), < *bēdan* (pp. *boden*), announce, command, bid: see

bid, and cf. *bode*, *v.*] 1. A command; an order.—2. An announcement; a message.

The owle eke, that of deth the *bode* bringeth.

Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 343.

3. Omen; premonition; augury.

If no fate

Have an unlucky *bode*. *Shirley*, *Love in a Maze*, v. 5.

4. A foreboding; presentiment.—5. A bid; the price offered by a buyer or asked by a seller. [Scotch.]

Ye should never tak' a fish-wife's first *bode*.

Scott, *Antiquary*, xxxix.

bode (bōd), *v. t.*; pret. *bode*, pp. *boden*, ppr. *boding*. [< *bode*, *n.*, 5.] To bid for; make an offer for; buy. [Scotch.]

bode (bōd), *v. t.* Preterit and past participle of *bide*. **bode** (bōd), *n.* [< ME. *bode*, *bade*, a stop, delay, < *biden* (pret. *bode*, *bod*, *bad*), *bide*. Cf. *abode*, *n.*, of similar formation.] A stop; delay.

Withouten *bode* his heste she obeyed.

Chaucer, *Anelida* and *Arc*, l. 119.

bode (bōd), *v. t.* [ME. forms of the pp. of *biden*, *bid*, command: see *bid*.] Bidden; commanded.

bodeful (bōd'fūl), *a.* [< *bode*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Ominous; threatening; foreboding.

Uttering the dismal *bodeful* sounds of death. *J. Baillie*.

Poor Weber almost swooned at the sound of these cracked voices, with their *bodeful* raven-note.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, l. iii. 8.

Lady Macbeth hears not so much the voice of the *bodeful* bird as of her own premeditated murder, and we are thus made her shuddering accomplices before the fact.

Lowell, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 186.

bodega (bō-dē'gā), *n.* [Sp., < ML. *apotheca*: see *apothec*.] A wine-cellar, or a shop where wine is sold from the wood; a wine-vault.

A wine *bodega* near the Grand Theatre caught fire.

New York Herald.

bodement (bōd'ment), *n.* [< *bode*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] An omen; portent; prognostic; a foreshowing: as, "sweet *bodements*!" *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

bodent, *pp.* See *bode*.

boden (bō'den), *a.* [Sc., also written *bodin*, and formerly *bodinn*, < ME. (Sc.) *bodyn*, *bodin*, appar. a particular use of *boden*, pp. of ME. *biden*, *bid* (see *bid*); but the sense suggests some confusion with *boun*, ready: see *boun*, *bound*.] Accoutred; armed; fitted out; provided; prepared.

The Baron of Avenel never rides with fewer than ten jack-men at his back, and oftener with fifty, *bodin* in all that efferts to war, as if they were to do battle for a kingdom.

Scott, *Monastery*, II. 181.

Bodenheimer (bō'den-hi-mēr), *n.* [< *Bodenheim*, a village near Mainz.] A white wine grown near Mainz in Germany.

Bode's law. See *law*.

bode-wash (bōd'wosh), *n.* [Corruption of F. *bois de rache*, lit. cow's wood, or idiomatically "buffalo-chip." The dried dung of the American bison or buffalo, used for fuel. *Bartlett*. See *buffalo-chip*.

bodge (boj), *v. i.* [Another form of *botch*, *v.*] To boggle; botch; patch. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

All the actions of his life are like so many things *bodge'd* in without any natural cadence or connexion at all.

Bp. Earle, *Micro-cosmographie*, An Affected Man.

bodge (boj), *n.* [Another form of *botch*.] A botch; a patch.

Taking revenge on Thomas Nash, Gabriel Harvey taxes him with having forged "a mishapen rablement of absurd and ridiculous words, the proper *bodges* of his new-fangled figure, called foolrisme."

F. Hall, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 110.

bodge (boj), *v. i.* [Appar. a var. of *budge*.] To budge; give way: used only in the passage cited.

With this, we charg'd again: but out, alas!

We *bodge'd* again. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.

bodger (boj'ēr), *n.* [< *bodge* + *-er*; var. of *botcher*.] A botcher.

bodger (boj'ēr), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *badger*, q. v.] A peddler; a hawker. [Prov. Eng.]

bodhisat (bō'di-sat), *n.* Same as *bodhisattva*.

The beings who will in due course become Buddhas are called *Bodhisat*. They are numberless.

S. Hardy, *Manual of Buddhism*.

bodhisatship (bō'di-sat-ship), *n.* In *Buddhism*, the highest degree of saintship. See *bodhisattva*. Also spelled *bodhisatship*.

The leaders of the Great Vehicle [that is, the Mahayana development of Buddhism] urged their followers to seek to attain not so much to Arhatship, which would involve only their own salvation, but to *Bodhisatship*, by the attainment of which they would be conferring the blessings of the Dharma [law of Buddha] upon countless multitudes in the long ages of the future.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 226.

bodhisattva (bō-di-sat'vā), *n.* [Skt. (> Singalese *bodhisat*, *bodisat*, Jap. *bosatsu*, Chin. *poosah*), < *bodhi*, intelligence, wisdom (< √ *budh*, know: see *Buddha*), + *sattva*, being, essence, < *sant* (= L. *ens*), being, ppr. of √ *as*, be: see *be*.] In *Buddhism* of the northern school, or the later development called the Mahayana, one of a numerous class of beings who, having arrived at supreme wisdom (*bodhi*), have to pass through human existence only once more before attaining to Buddhahood, or complete enlightenment, and entrance into Nirvana. Among Singalese Buddhists called *bodhisat* and *bodisat*, among the Chinese *poosah*, and among the Japanese *bosatsu*.

bodhi-tree (bō'di-trē), *n.* Same as *bo-tree*.

bodice (bod'is), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *boddice*, formerly *bodies*, being orig. pl. of *body*. Cf. *corset*.] 1. A sort of inner stays or corset, laced in front, worn by women, and sometimes by men: also called a *pair of bodies*, or a *bodies*.—2. An outer laced garment, covering the waist and bust, worn by women in some European styles of costume, often as an ornament.—3. More generally, the close-fitting waist or body of a gown.

bodiced (bod'ist), *a.* [< *bodice* + *-ed*.] Clothed in a bodice; furnished with a bodice.

Slim her little waist,

Comfortably *bodiced*.

Thackeray, *Peg of Limavaddy*.

They appear habited in *bodiced* gowns.

Archæol. Jour., XXXV. 256.

bodied (bod'id), *a.* [< *body* + *-ed*.] Having body, or a body, of the kind indicated by the context: used chiefly in composition: as, an able-bodied man.

I was told by a very good judge who tasted it [wine made from wild grapes], that it was a pleasant, strong, and full-bodied wine.

Beverly, *Virginia*, ii. ¶ 15.

bodieron (bō-di-ē'ron), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A local name on the Pacific coast of the United States of sundry fishes of the family *Chiridae* and genus *Hexagrammus*. Also called *rock-trout*, *rock-cod*, *sea-trout*, *boregat*, and *starling*. See *cut* under *Hexagrammus*.

bodikin (bod'i-kin), *n.* [< *body* + dim. *-kin*.] A diminutive of *body*, forming part of the exclamatory phrase "odd's bodikin," a corruption of *God's body*. Also spelled *bodykin*.

Pol. My lord, I will use them according to their desert.

Ham. Odd's *bodikin*, man, better. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

bodiless (bod'i-less), *a.* [< *body* + *-less*.] Having no body or material form; incorporeal: as, "phantoms *bodiless* and vain," *Swift*.

Man is a concrete whole. He is neither a soulless body nor a *bodiless* soul.

N. A. Rev., CXX. 259.

bodiliness (bod'i-li-ness), *n.* [< *bodily* + *-ness*.] Corporeality. *Minsheu*.

bodily (bod'i-li), *a.* [< ME. *bodily*, *bodili*, *bodiliche*, etc.; < *body* + *-ly*.] 1. Pertaining to or concerning the body; of or belonging to the body or to the physical constitution; not mental; corporeal: as, *bodily* dimensions; *bodily* exertions; *bodily* pain.

You are a mere spirit, and have no knowledge of the *bodily* part of us.

Tatler, No. 15.

Since we are creatures with bodies, if we desire to express a real sentiment of reverence for anyone, we must use some *bodily* act—some form of words or gestures.

Mivart, *Nature and Thought*, p. 233.

2. Having a material body.

There are three *bodily* inhabitants of heaven; Henoah, Eljah, our Saviour Christ.

Bp. Hall, *Rapture of Elijah* (Ord MS.).

= **Syn.** 1. *Bodily*, *Physical*, *Corporeal*, *Corporeal*. *Bodily* generally means connected with the body or a body, and is frequently opposed to *mental*: as, *bodily* pains, *bodily* strength. *Physical* in this connection is often the same as *bodily*, but may cover everything that is material, as opposed to *mental* or *spiritual*: as, *physical* distress. *Corporeal* relates to the body in its outward bearings: as, *corporeal* punishment; *corporeal*, to its substance, being opposed to *spiritual* or *immaterial*: as, *corporeal* existence.

We speak of Shakespeare's mind, but Jonson starts up always in *bodily* proportion. *Whipple*, *Ess.* and *Rev.*, II. 26.

Dr. Beddoe . . . believes that wherever a race attains its maximum of *physical* development it rises highest in energy and moral vigour. *Darwin*, *Descent of Man*, I. 111.

The poor beetle, that we tread upon,

In *corporeal* sufferance finds a pang as great

As when a giant dies. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, iii. 1.

When [the soul] is freed from all *corporeal* alliance, then it truly exists. *Xenophon* (trans), *Cyrus the Elder*.

bodily (bod'i-li), *ade.* [ME. *bodily*, *-li*, *-lich*; < *body* + *-ly*.] 1. Corporeally; in connection with a body or matter; in the flesh; in person.

It is his human nature, in which the Godhead dwells *bodily*.

Watts.

2. In respect to the entire body or mass; entirely; completely: as, to carry a thing away *bodily*.

bodin (bō'din), *a.* Same as *boden*.

boding (bō'ding), *n.* [*<* ME. *bodunge*, *bodunge*, omen, preaching, *<* AS. *bodung*, preaching, verbal *n.* of *bodian*, announce, bode: see *bode*¹, *v.*]

1. An omen; a prognostic; a foreboding premonition; presentiment.

Ominous *bodings*, and fearful expectations.

Bp. Ward, Sermon, Jan. 30, 1674.

The minds of men were filled with dismal *bodings* of some inevitable evil.

Prescott, *Ferd.* and *Isa.*, l. 3.

boding (bō'ding), *p. a.* [*Ppr.* of *bode*¹, *v.*] Foreboding; ominous.

So Joseph, yet a youth, expounded well
The *boding* dream, and did th' event foretell.

Dryden, To J. Northleigh.

Nor knew what signify'd the *boding* sign,
But found the powers displeas'd, and fear'd the wrath divine.

Dryden, *Pal.* and *Are.*, iii.

You might have heard . . . a cricket sing,
An owl flap his *boding* wing.

Scott, *Marmion*, v. 20.

bodingly (bō'ding-li), *adv.* Ominously; portentously.

All is so *bodingly* still.

Lowell, *Summer Storm*.

bodisat, *n.* Same as *bodhisatva*.

bodisatship, *n.* See *bodhisatship*.

bodkin¹ (bōd'kin), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also *bodkine*, *botkin*, *boidken* (*cf.* *Se. boikin*), *<* ME. *bodekyn*, earlier *boydekyn*, *boidekyn*; origin unknown. The Celtic forms, *W. bidogyn*, *bidogan* (with accent on second syllable), dim. of *bidog* = Gael. *biodag* = Ir. *bideog*, a dagger (*cf.* *W. pid* = Gael. *biod*, a point), are not near enough to be regarded as the source of the *E.* word.]

1†. A small dagger; a stiletto.

Who would bear the whips and scorns of time, . . .
When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare *bodkin*?

Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 1.

Your pocket-dagger, your stiletto; out with it.

Beau. and Fl., *Custom of the Country*, ii. 3.

2. A small pointed instrument of steel, bone, or ivory, used for piercing holes in cloth, etc.

With knyf or *boydekyn*.

Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 40.

3. A similar but blunt instrument, with an eye, for drawing thread, tape, or ribbon through a loop, hem, etc.—4. A long pin-shaped instrument used by women to fasten up the hair.

The *bodkin*, comb, and essence.

Pope, *R.* of the *L.*, iv. 98.

5. A thick needle or straight awl of steel, used by bookbinders to make holes in boards and to trace lines for cutting.—6. A printers' tool for picking letters out of a column or page in correcting.—To be, sit, ride, or travel *bodkin*, to sit as a third person between two others on the seat of a carriage suited for two only.

He's too big to travel *bodkin* between you and me.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*.

bodkin², *n.* A corruption of *baukein*.

bodkin-work (bōd'kin-werk), *n.* A rich trimming formerly used for garments: probably a corruption of *baukein*.

bodle (bōd'l), *n.* [*Sc.*, also written *boddle*; said to be derived from the name of a mint-master named *Bothwell*. *cf.* *atchison* and *hawbee*.] A Scotch copper coin first issued under Charles II., and worth at that time 2d. Scotch, or one sixth of an English penny; hence, a very small coin. The name *turner* was also applied to it.

I care not a brass *boddle* for the feud.

Scott, *Abbot*, II. xiii.

Bodleian (bōd'lē'an or bōd'lē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sir Thomas Bodley, who began in 1597 the restoration of the public library of Oxford University, hence since called the *Bodleian* Library; also, belonging to that library: as, *Bodleian* manuscripts.

bodragt, **bodraget**, *n.* [Also written *bordray* (and *bordraging*), simulating *E. border*; appar. a corruption of some Ir. word; *cf.* Ir. *buidhreachth*, disturbance, *buidre*, tumult.] An incursion; a raid.

No wayling there nor wretchednesse is heard, . . .
No nightly *bodraget*, nor no hue and cries.

Spenser, *Colin Clout*, l. 315.

[In some editions printed *bodraget*.]

bod-worm (bōd'werm), *n.* Same as *boll-worm*.

body (bōd'i), *n.*; pl. *bodies* (-iz). [*<* ME. *body*, *bodi*, *<* AS. *bodig*, body, = OHG. *botah*, *botach*,

MHG. *botech*, *botich*, body; perhaps akin to OHG. *botahha*, MHG. *boteche*, *botech*, G. *bottich*, a large vessel, tub, vat; but this may come from another source, that of *boat*². The Gael. *bodhaig*, body, is from *E.*] 1. The physical structure of an animal; the material organized substance of an animal, whether living or dead, in distinction from the soul, spirit, or vital principle.

For of the soule the *bodie* forme doth take,
For soule is forme, and doth the *bodie* make.

Spenser, *Hymne in Honour of Beatie*, l. 132.

2. The main portion of an animal, tree, etc.; the trunk, as distinct from the head and limbs or branches; in *ichth.*, often used for the whole fish exclusive of the fins.—3. The part of a dress which covers the body, as distinct from the parts which cover the arms or extremities; in female dress, a bodice; a waist.

Their *bodies* were of carnation cloth of silver, richly wrought.

B. Jonson, *Masque of Hymen*.

4. The main, central, or principal part of anything, as of an army, country, building, etc., as distinguished from subordinate or less important parts.

Learn to make a *body* of a limb.

Shak., *Rich.* II., iii. 2.

The van of the king's army was led by the general . . . ; in the *body* was the king and the prince.

Clarendon.

Specifically—(a) In a blast-furnace, the core or main portion between the top, or opening at the throat, and the boshes. (b) In music: (1) The whole of the hollow part of a string-instrument, designed to increase its resonance. (2) All that part of a wind-instrument that remains after removing its appendages, mouthpiece, crooks, and bell. (3) The higher resonant part of an organ-pipe, above the reed or the mouth, which causes the air to vibrate. (c) The shank of a type, as determining its size; as, minion on nonpareil *body*. (d) The main part of a tool; the main part of a blade, as of a sword, as distinguished from the heel and point, etc. (e) That part of a wagon, railroad-car, etc., which contains the load.

5. The main portion; the bulk of anything; the larger part; the majority: as, the *body* of the people are opposed to the measure.—6. The person; an individual as recognized by law: as, *body* execution; held in *body* and goods. [*Chiefly legal.*]—7. A person; a human being: now generally combined with *any*, *every*, *some*, or *no*: as, *somebody*, *nobody*.

There cannot a poor *body* buy a sack of coals, but it must come through their hands.

Latimer, 2d Sermon, bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

A *body* would think so, at these years.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 1.

Gin a *body* meet a *body*,
Comin' thro' the rye.

Burns, *Song*.

But human *bodies* are sic fools,
For a' their colleges an' schools.

Burns, *The Two Dogs*.

A dry, shrewd kind of a *body*.

Irring.

8. A number of individuals spoken of collectively, usually associated for a common purpose, joined in a certain cause, or united by some common tie or occupation; an incorporated or other aggregate: as, a legislative *body*; the *body* of the clergy; a *body* corporate.

So please you, my lord, it is a *body* of horse—and . . . there is a still larger *body* of foot behind it.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, l. 86.

The trading *body* may be a single individual in one case; it may be the whole inhabitants of a continent in another; it may be the individuals of a trade diffused through a country in a third.

Jecons, *Pol. Econ.*, p. 96.

9. A material thing; anything having inertia. See *matter*.—10. In *geom.*, any solid having the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness.—11. A united mass; a number of things or particulars taken together; a general collection; a code; a system: as, a *body* of laws.

I have, with much pains and reading, collected out of ancient authors this short summary of a *body* of philosophy and divinity.

Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, ii.

He was furnished with every requisite for making an extensive *body* of natural history.

Goldsmit, *Pref.* to *Brooke's Nat. Hist.*

The mind unequal to a complete analysis of the motives which carry it on to a particular conclusion . . . is swayed and determined by a *body* of proof, which it recognizes only as a *body*, and not in its constituent parts.

J. H. Newman, *Gram. of Assent*, p. 281.

12. A certain consistency or density; substance; strength, as opposed to thinness, weakness, transparency, or flimsiness: as, wine, paper, etc., of good *body*. As applied to paints, *body* denotes opacity or density, as opposed to transparency.

It was a fragrant Port, with plenty of *body* and a large proportion of soul.

T. Winthrop, *Cecil Dreeme*, xiii.

13. In *music*, the resonance of a tone, whether instrumental or vocal.—**Adipose body**, **astral body**. See the adjectives.—**Bodica of Arantius**. See *corpora Arantii*, under *corpus*.—**Body center-plate**, a metal plate on the body-bolster of a car. It rests upon a similar plate on the center of a truck. The center-bolt or king-bolt passes through these plates.—**Body corporate**. See *body politic*.—**Body hand-rail**. See *hand-rail*.

Body of a column, the part between the base and the capital; the shaft.—**Body of a gun**, that part of the gun which is situated behind the trunnions.—**Body of a place**, in fort.: (a) The works next to and surrounding a town, in the form of a polygon, regular or irregular. (b) The space inclosed within the interior works of a fortification.—**Body of the fornix**. See *fornix*.—**Body politic**, the whole body of people living under an organized political government: used in contradistinction to *body corporate*, an association of persons legally incorporated for the promotion of some specific object. A *body politic* and *corporate* is a municipality governed according to a legislative act of incorporation, and thus possessing corporate political powers.

We may fairly conclude that the *body politic* cannot assist, any more than the animal body, without a head.

J. Adams, *Works*, IV. 379.

Cavernous bodies, **centrobaric body**, **ciliary body**. See the adjectives.—**Descent of bodica**. See *descent*.—**Deviation of a falling body**. See *deviation*.—**Diplomatic body**. See *diplomatic*.—**Elementary body**. See *element*.—**Fifth body**, the ether or fifth element, the substance of the heavenly bodies, according to the Aristotelians.—**Fixed bodies**, **geniculate bodica**, **heterogeneous body**, **main body**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Mathematical body**, a body in sense 10.—**Mystical body of the church**, the aggregate of believers as constituting the bride of Christ.—**Okenian body**, **olivary body**. See the adjectives.—**Regular body**, a polyhedron in which the relations of any one face, edge, or summit are the same as those of any other. Pythagoras enumerated the five regular bodies (the *sphere* is not included among them): the *tetrahedron*, the *cube*, the *octahedron*, the *dodecahedron*, and the *icosahedron*. These are often called the *five bodies* simply; also the *cosmical bodies*, because Timæus of Locri held that the *tetrahedron* is the shape of fire, the *octahedron* of air, the *icosahedron* of water, the *cube* of earth, and the *dodecahedron* of God; also the *Platonic bodies*, because mentioned by Plato in his dialogue "Timæus." Four other regular bodies which envelop the center more than once were discovered by Kepler and by Poincaré. These are named by Cayley the *great icosahedron*, the *great dodecahedron*, the *great stellated dodecahedron*, and the *small stellated dodecahedron*. For illustrations of all these bodies, see *solid*.—**Irregular bodies**, such as are not bounded by equal and like surfaces.—**The bodies seven**, in *alchemy*, the metals corresponding to the planets.

The *bodies seven*, eek, lo hec hec anon:
Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe [call],
Mars yren, Mercurie quiksilver we clepe,
Saturnus leed, and Jupiter is tin,
And Venus coper.

Chaucer, *Prolog* to *Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 272.

body (bōd'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bodied*, *ppr.* *bodying*. [*<* *body*, *n.*] 1. To provide with a body; embody.—2. To form into a body or company.

A new exotic way of *bodying*, that is, formally covenanted and verbally engaging with them and to them beyond the baptismal bond and vow.

Bp. Gauden, *Tears of the Church*, p. 37.

3. To represent in bodily form; exhibit in tangible form or outward reality: with *forth*.

As imagination *bodies forth*
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, v. 1.
Bodied forth the tourney high,
Held for the hand of Emily!

Scott, *Rokeby*, vi. 26.

body-bag (bōd'i-bag), *n.* A bag to sleep in.

body-bolster (bōd'i-bōl'ster), *n.* A cross-beam of wood, iron, or the two in combination, on the under side of a railroad-car, which supports it and transmits its weight to the truck. The upper end of the king-bolt, which forms the pivot for the truck, is fastened to a *body-bolster*.

body-cavity (bōd'i-kav'i-ti), *n.* In *zool.*, the general or common cavity of the body, as distinguished from special cavities, or those of particular organs; the *cœlom* or *cœloma*. In vertebrates the *body-cavity* is formed by the splitting of the *mesoblast* into its somatopleural and splanchnopleural layers, and consists of the cavities of the thorax, abdomen (divided or not by a diaphragm), and pelvis.

body-cloth (bōd'i-klōth), *n.* A cloth for the body; specifically, a large rug or cloth for covering a horse. See *body-clothes*, 2.

Before the window were several horses in *body-cloths*.

Bulwer, *Pelham*, lxi.

body-clothes (bōd'i-klōthz), *n. pl.* 1. Garments for the body, intended to be worn by day, as distinguished from *bedclothes*. [This use of the word appears to be confined in recent times to Scotland.]—2. Coverings for a horse or other animal: properly, *body-cloths*. See *body-cloth*.

I am informed that several asses are kept in *body-clothes* and sweated every morning upon the heath.

Addison.

body-coat (bōd'i-kōt), *n.* 1. A close-fitting coat.—2. In *coach-painting*, a coat of paint made opaque by the admixture of white lead, laid on before the transparent coats.

body-color (bōd'i-kul'or), *n.* In *painting*, a pigment possessing body or a high degree of coexistence, substance, and covering power. In *water-color painting*, works are said to be executed in *body-colors* when, in contradistinction to the more common mode of proceeding by transparent tints and washes, the pigments are mixed with white and thus rendered opaque.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Bodle of Charles II., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

body-guard (bod'i-gärd), *n.* One who protects or defends the person; a life-guard; collectively, the guard charged with the protection of some person, as a prince or an officer; hence, retinue; attendance; following.

It might possibly be convenient that, when the Parliament assembled, the King should repair to Westminster with a *body-guard*. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.*

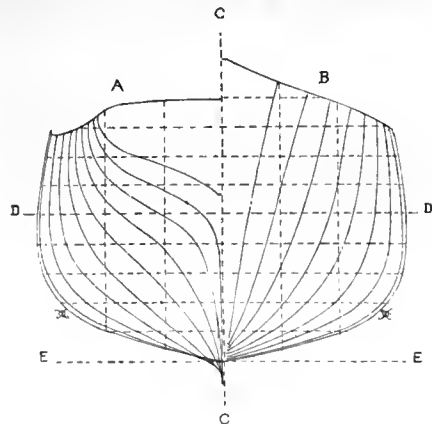
body-hoop (bod'i-höp), *n.* A band securing the aris pieces of a built mast.

body-horse (bod'i-hörs), *n.* A shaft-horse. [*Prov. Eng.*]

body-loop (bod'i-löp), *n.* A strap or iron arm connecting a wagon-body with the gearing.

body-louse (bod'i-lous), *n.* A kind of louse, the *Pediculus corporis* or *P. vestimenti*, which is parasitic on man. It is generally found on the body, or concealed in the clothing, while the *Pediculus capitis*, or head-louse, infests the head.

body-plan (bod'i-plan), *n.* In ship-building, a plan upon which are projected the intersections of the sides of the vessel with transverse



Body-plan.
A, after-body; B, fore-body; C, C, center-line; D, D, load-line; E, E, base-line.

vertical planes passing through certain fixed points, the intersections with the fore-body being shown upon one side and those with the after-body on the other.

body-post (bod'i-pöst), *n.* 1. An upright timber in the sill and plate of a freight-car, forming one of the vertical members of the frame of the body. It corresponds to the window-posts in a passenger-car.—2. A post at the forward end of the opening in the deadwood of a steamship, within which the screw turns.

body-servant (bod'i-sér'vant), *n.* A servant who waits upon or accompanies his employer; a valet; a personal attendant.

body-snatcher (bod'i-snach'er), *n.* One who secretly disinters the bodies of the dead as subjects for dissection, or for the purpose of exacting a ransom; a resurrectionist.

body-snatching (bod'i-snach'ing), *n.* The act of robbing a grave to obtain a subject for dissection.

body-varnish (bod'i-vär'nish), *n.* A thick and quick-drying copal varnish, used for carriages and other objects that are to be polished.

body-wall (bod'i-wäl), *n.* In zool., the general envelop or parietes of a body, especially of a low organism; a cell-wall.

body-whorl (bod'i-hwér'l), *n.* The last-formed and generally largest whorl of a univalve shell. See *univalve*.

Boëdromia (bō-ē-drō'mi-ä), *n. pl.* See *Boëdromion*.

Boëdromion (bō-ē-drō'mi-on), *n.* [*Gr.* Βοηδρομιών, the month in which were celebrated the Βοηδρομία, < Βοηδρόμιος, Βοηδρόμος, giving succor (Βοηδρόμιος, to run to a cry for aid), < Βοή, Dor. βοά, a shout, cry (< βοάω, to cry: see *boation*), + -δρόμος, < δραπεύω, run.] The third month of the Athenian year, corresponding to the latter part of September and the early part of October. During this month the festival called Boëdromia was celebrated, in commemoration of the succor given by Theseus against the Amazons.

boef¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *beef*.

boef², *interj.* See *buf*.

Boehm flute. See *flute*, 1.

Boehmeria (bē-mē'ri-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, after G. R. Boehmer or Böhmer, a German botanist of the 18th century; cf. G. Böhme, a Bohemian, Böhmen, Bohemia.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, natural order *Urticaceæ*, allied to the nettle, but without its stinging hairs. A number

of species yield tenacious fibers, used for making ropes, twine, net, and sewing-thread. The most important species is *B. nivea*, a shrubby plant of China and the East Indies, which affords the valuable rhea-fiber or grass-cloth



The Ramie-plant (*Boehmeria nivea*).

fiber, also known under its Malay name of *ramie*. It has been long in cultivation in China and India, and successful attempts have been made to cultivate it in the United States. The species *B. Paya*, from which the Paya-fiber is obtained, is now referred to the genus *Maoutia*. See *grass-cloth*.

boëotarch (bē-ō'tärk), *n.* [*L.* Boëotarches, < *Gr.* Βοιωτάρχης, < Βοιωτία, Boëotia, + ἀρχός, ruler; see *arch*.] One of the chief magistrates of the Boëotian confederacy. Two were chosen by Thebes, and one by each of the other members of the league.

Pelopidas and two others of the liberators were elected boëotarchs, or chief magistrates of Boëotia. *Encyc. Brit., XVIII.* 479.

Boëotian (bē-ō'shian), *a. and n.* [*L.* Boëotia, < *Gr.* Βοιωτία, Boëotia, Βοιωτοί, the Boëotians.]

I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to Boëotia, a division of central Greece, noted for its thick atmosphere, which was supposed to communicate its dullness to the intellect of the inhabitants. Hence — 2. Dull; stupid; ignorant; obtuse.

II. *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Boëotia. Hence — 2. A dull, ignorant, stupid person.

Boëotic (bē-ō'tik), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of Boëotia or the Boëotians; Boëotian: as, the Boëotic dialect.

Boer (bör), *n.* [Also written *Boor*, < *D.* boer, a farmer, a peasant: see *boor*.] The name given to the Dutch colonists of South Africa, who are principally engaged in agriculture or cattle-breeding.

boffle (bof'l), *v.* A dialectal form of *baffle*.

bog¹ (bog), *n.* [Formerly *bogge*, < *Ir.* bogach = *Gael.* bogan, a bog, morass, < *Ir.* Gael. bog, soft, moist, tender, in comp. bog-.] 1. Wet, soft, and spongy ground, where the soil is composed mainly of decayed and decaying vegetable matter; a quagmire covered with grass or other plants; a piece of mossy or peaty ground; a moss.

All the infections that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prosper fall, and make him
By inch-meal a disease! *Shak., Tempest, ii.* 2.

2. A little elevated piece of earth in a marsh or swamp, filled with roots and grass. *Webster.* [*Local, U. S.*]—**Bog-asphodel**. See *asphodel*.—**Bog-bilberry**. See *bilberry*.—**Bog-iron ore**, an impure ore of iron, essentially a hydrous oxide, of which the mineralogical name is *limonite*: found frequently at the bottom of lakes and in swampy localities, and usually of very recent origin. = *Syn.* 1. *Quagmire*, etc. See *marsh*.

bog¹ (bog) *v.*; pret. and pp. *bogged*, ppr. *bogging*. [*< bog¹, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To sink or submerge in a bog, or in mud and mire: used chiefly in the passive, to be bogged.

Bid him to be gone
As far as he can fly, or follow day,
Rather than here so bogged in vices stay.

B. Jonson, Underwoods, xxxii.

'Twas time; his invention had been bogged else.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 3.

Of Middleton's horse three hundred men were taken, and one hundred were bogged.

Whitelock, Memoirs (1682), p. 580.

II. *intrans.* To sink or stick in a bog; hence, to flounder among obstacles; be stopped.

bog² (bog), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* *bogge*, appar. a var. of the equiv. *bog¹*, ME. *bugge*, connecting the latter with the equiv. *boggle¹*, *bogle*, *bogy*, *bogard¹*: see these words.] A specter; a bugbear.—**To take bog¹**, to boggle; shy; shrink.

bog³ (bog), *a. and n.* [*E.* dial., formerly also *bogge*, earlier in deriv. form *boggish²*, *q. v.* Cf.

bog⁴, *bog¹*.] **I.** *a.* Bold; sturdy; self-sufficient; petulant; saucy.

II. *n.* Brag; boastfulness. *Hallucell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

bog³ (bog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bogged*, ppr. *bogging*. [*< bog³, a. or n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To boast. [*Prov. Eng.*]

II. *trans.* [Perhaps of other origin.] To provoke.

bog⁴ (bog), *v. i.* [*E.* dial.; origin unknown.] To ease the body by stool.

boga (bō'gä), *n.* Same as *bogue²*.

bog-bean (bog'bēn), *n.* The common name of the *Menyanthes trifoliata*, a gentianaceous bog-plant, a native of the more temperate parts of the northern hemisphere. It is a bitter tonic. The fringed bog-bean is an aquatic plant of the same order, *Limnanthemum nymphæoides*, with large yellow fringed flowers. Also called *buck-bean*.

bogberry (bog'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *bogberries* (-iz). The cranberry, *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*.

bog-blitter (bog'blit'er), *n.* [See *bog-blutier*.] Same as *bog-bumper*. [*Scotch.*]

bog-blutier (bog'blöt'èr), *n.* [Also *bog-bluter*, *bog-blitter*; < *bog* + *Sc.* *blutier*, *bluter*, make a rumbling noise, blurt, also speak foolishly (in last sense cf. *blatter*, *blather*, *blether¹*).] Same as *bog-bumper*. [*Scotch.*]

bog-bull (bog'bül), *n.* [Cf. *Botaurus* and *bit-tern¹*.] A name of the bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*, from its habitual resorts and its hollow, booming cry. See *cut* under *bittern*.

bog-bumper (bog'būm'pēr), *n.* A name of the bitterns or heron-like birds of the genus *Botaurus* (especially *B. lentiginosus*), in allusion to the sound made by the male in the breeding season. This sound seems "to be uttered in a deep choking tone," and has been compared by Nuttall to the syllables "pomp-än-gür." Also *bog-jumper*, and in Scotland *bog-blitter*, *bog-blutier*.

bog-butter (bog'but'er), *n.* A fatty spermaceti-like mineral resin, composed of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, found in masses in peat-bogs.

A large copper basin consisting of small pieces riveted together and several wooden kegs containing bog-butter were recently found at a depth of 7 feet in a peat-moss, Kyleakin, Skye. *Nature, XXX.* 181.

bog-earth (bog'erth), *n.* An earth or soil composed of light silicious sand and a considerable portion of vegetable fiber in a half-decomposed state. It is employed by gardeners for promoting the growth of flowers.

boger (bō'gēr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name in Cornwall, England, for the half-grown sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*.

bogey¹, *bogeyism*. See *bogy*, *bogyism*.

bogey², *n.* See *bogie²*.

bogga (bog'ä), *n.* [*E.* Ind.] An East Indian measure of land, equal to three fifths of an acre.

boggard¹, **boggart** (bog'ärd, -ärt), *n.* [*E.* dial. and *Sc.*, also written *bogart*, and formerly *bug-gard*, *baggard*; appar. a var., with term. -ard, of *boggle¹*, *bogle*; in form as if < *bog²* + -ard: see *boggie¹*, *bogle*, *bog²*, *bog¹*.] 1. A specter, goblin, or bogy, especially one supposed to haunt a particular spot.

The belief in elves and bogarts which once was universal. *J. Fiske, Idea of God, p.* 60.

2t. Any object, real or imaginary, at which a horse shies. *N. E. D.*—3. Figuratively, a bugbear; a thing of fear.

boggard², *n.* [As *bog⁴* + -ard.] A privy.

boggify, *v. t.* [*< bog¹* + -ify.] To make boggy.

bogging¹ (bog'ing), *n.* [Early mod. *E.*, perhaps a var. of **bagging* for *badging*, verbal *n.* of *badge²*; cf. *bodger²*.] Peddling; hawking. *N. E. D.*

boggish¹ (bog'ish), *a.* [*< bog¹* + -ish¹.] Boggy.

boggish², *a.* [ME., written *boggishe*, *boggysche*; < *bog³* (not found in ME.) + -ish¹.] Bold; puffed up; boastful.

boggle¹, *n.* A dialectal form of *bogle*.

boggle² (bog'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *boggled*, ppr. *boggling*. [Early mod. *E.* also *bogle*, *buggel*, < *boggle¹* = *bogle*, a specter, with ref. to the shying of a horse at unusual objects; cf. ME. *bogelen*, occurring but once, in the sense of 'deny,' i. e., scare off.] 1. To take alarm; start with fright; shy, as a horse.

When a sinner is first tempted to the commission of a more gross and notorious sin, his conscience is apt to boggle and start at it, he doth it with great difficulty and regret. *Tillotson, Works, I.* x.

We start and boggle at every unusual appearance. *Grancville.*

2. To hesitate; stop, as if afraid to proceed, or as if impeded by unforeseen difficulties; waver;

shrink.—3. To play fast and loose; dissemble; quibble; equivocate.

When summoned to his last end it was no time for him to *boggle* with the world. *Howell*.

4. To bungle; be awkward; make clumsy attempts.

boggle² (bŏ'gl), *n.* 1. The act of shying or taking alarm.—2*t.* Objection; scruple; demur.

The Dutch do make a further *boggle* with us about two or three things. *Pepys, Diary, 1667.*

3. A bungle; a botch. [Colloq.]—**Boggle-de-botch, boggledy-botch**, a complete botch or bungle.

boggle³ (bŏ'gl), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps same as *boggle*¹, *bogle*, a scarecrow.] A piteher or jug wrought in the figure of a man, not unlike a toby or toby-piteher.

bog-glede (bŏg'gléd), *n.* A Scotch name of the moor-buzzard, *Circus aruginosus*.

boggler (bŏg'ler), *n.* [*boggle*² + *-er*¹.] 1. A doubter; a timorous man.—2*t.* A jilt; one false in love.

You have been a *boggler* ever. *Shak., A. and C., ill. 11.*

3. One who bumbles or is clumsy in doing things.

bogglish (bŏg'lish), *a.* [*boggle*² + *-ish*.] Doubtful; wavering.

Nothing is more sly, toady, and *bogglish* . . . than that opinion . . . of the many or common people.

Jer. Taylor (?), *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 172.

boggy (bŏg'i), *a.* [*bog*¹, *n.*, + *-y*¹.] Containing bogs; full of bogs; like or having the character of a bog.

Quench'd in a *boggy* Syrfls, neither sea Nor good dry land. *Milton, P. L., ii. 939.*

boggybo (bŏg'i-bŏ), *n.* [North. E. dial.] A dialectal form of *bogaboo*.

Boghead coal. See *coal*.

boghouse (bŏg'hous), *n.* [*bog*¹ + *house*.] A privy. *Johnson*.

bogie¹, *n.* See *boggy*.

bogie², **bogey**² (bŏ'gi), *n.* [Of uncertain origin. Sometimes explained from *bogie*¹, *boggy*, a fiend, the bogie coal-wagon when first introduced being so called, it is said, because, from its suddenly turning when people least expected it, they used to exclaim that the new wagon was 'Old Boggy' himself. But this is mere invention. See *bogle*.] 1. A name first given at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in England, to a coal-wagon or truck so constructed as to turn easily in moving about the quays; a trolley.—2. An English term for a four-wheeled truck supporting the front part of a locomotive engine, or placed one under each end of a railway-carriage, and turning beneath it by means of a central pin or pivot, to facilitate the passing of sudden curves.—3. In a saw-mill, a small carriage running on a transverse track on a log-carriage, used to change the position of the log in relation to the saw.

bogie-engine (bŏ'gi-en'jin), *n.* A locomotive used in moving cars and making up trains at a railroad station. The driving-wheels and cylinders are on a truck which turns freely on a center-pin.

bog-jumper (bŏg'jum'pér), *n.* Same as *bog-bumper*.

bog-land (bŏg'land), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* Boggy or marshy land: as, to reclaim a piece of *bog-land*.

II. *a.* Living in or pertaining to a marshy country. [Rare.]

Each brings his love a *bogland* captive home. *Dryden, Prol. to Prophets, l. 31.*

bogle (bŏ'gl), *n.* [Also dial. *boggie*, *Se. bogie, bogill, bugil*, a specter, hobgoblin; prob. of Celtic origin; cf. *W. begwl, bygel*, a threat, menace, *bygel*, a bugbear, scarecrow, hobgoblin, *bug*, a specter, > *E. bug*¹: see *bug*¹ and *bugbear*. Cf. *bog*², *boggard*¹, and *G. bögge, böggel-mann*, a boggy, *bogle*.] A phantom; a specter; a hobgoblin; a boggy; a bugbear.

boglet (bŏg'let), *n.* [*bog*¹ + *-let*.] A little bog; a boggy place or spot of small extent.

And of this tuffy, flaggy ground, pecked with bogs and boglets. *R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 432.*

bog-manganese (bŏg'mang'ga-nêz), *n.* Same as *wad*.

bog-moss (bŏg'môs), *n.* Peat-moss. See *Sphagnum*.

bog-oak (bŏg'ök), *n.* Trunks and large branches of oak found embedded in bogs and preserved by the antiseptic properties of peat. It is of a shining black or ebony color, or of a deep greenish-gray, mottled and shading into black, derived from its impregnation with iron, and is frequently converted into ornamental pieces of furniture and smaller ornaments, as brooches, ear-rings, etc. Also called *bog-wood*.

Bogoda (bŏ-gŏ'dŏ), *n.* [NL.] A genus of East Indian fishes, considered by some as typical of a family *Bogodoidei* or *Bogodidae*.

Bogodidae (bŏ-gŏd'i-dŏ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bogoda* + *-idae*.] A family of percoid fishes: synonymous with *Ambassidae*.

Bogomile (bŏg'ŏ-mil), *n.* [Cf. Russ. *bogŭ*, God; *milost*, grace.] One of a medieval Catharist sect, having its principal seat in Bulgaria, antichristian in its polity, dualistic in its doctrine, and in general similar to the Docetæ and the Manicheans. The views and practices of the Bogomiles were very fanatical. They were little known, and by some are supposed to have become extinct soon after the execution of their leader, Basil of Philippopolis, at Constantinople, in 1118.

Bogomilian (bŏg'ŏ-mil'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Bogomiles or their doctrines.

bog-orchis (bŏg'ŏr'kis), *n.* A low orchid of boggy places. See *Malaxis*.

bog-ore (bŏg'ŏr), *n.* Same as *bog-iron ore*.

Bogotá bark. See *bark*².

bog-rush (bŏg'rush), *n.* 1. The name of various cyperaceous plants. See *rush*.—2. Some small undetermined species of warbler. [Local, Great Britain.]

bog-spavin (bŏg'spav'in), *n.* In *farriery*, an encysted tumor on the inside of the hough of a horse, containing a gelatinous matter.

bog-sucker (bŏg'suk'ŏr), *n.* A name of the woodcock of North America, *Philohela minor*.

bog-trotter (bŏg'trot'ŏr), *n.* One who trots over bogs, or lives among bogs; especially, a contemptuous appellation given to the Irish peasantry, probably from the skill shown by many of them in crossing the extensive bogs of the country by leaping from tussock to tussock, where a stranger would find no footing, and from the frequent use they make of this skill to escape from the soldiery, the police, etc.

bog-trotting (bŏg'trot'ing), *a.* Trotting among bogs, or, more usually, living among bogs: as, a *bog-trotting* Irishman.

Beware of *bog-trotting* quacks.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxvii.

With his inherited Irish poverty . . . not to rise in this world, he nor his posterity, till their wading webbed *bog-trotting* feet get talaria to their heels.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 225.

bogue¹ (bŏg), *v. i.* [Prob. < Sp. *bogar*, row (cf. *bogar á sotavento*, row to leeward) = Pg. Pr. *vogar* = It. *vogare* = F. *voguer*, row, sail, > *rogue*, E. *rogue*, q. v.] *Naut.*, to drop off from the wind; edge away to leeward with the wind, as some vessels of inferior sailing qualities do.—To *bogue in*, to "sail in"; take a hand; engage in a work. [Local, New England.]

[A farmer says:] "I don't git much done 'thout I *bogue* right in along 'th my men."

Quoted by *Lowell*, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., Int.

bogue² (bŏg), *n.* [Cf. OF. *bogue*, formerly also *bogue*, = Fr. *buga* = Sp. Pg. *boga* = It. *boca*, *boghe* (florio), now *boga*, < ML. *boca*, for L. *box* (boc-), < Gr. *βῶξ*, contr. of *βῶξ*, a certain sea-fish, so named from the sound it makes.] An acanthopterygian fish, *Box vulgaris*, of the family Sparidae, found in the Mediterranean, on the west coast of Africa, and in rare cases on the coasts of Britain. The body is oblong and compressed, the head and mouth are small, the teeth notched, the eyes large, and the general coloring is brilliant. Also called *boca* and *boga*.

bogue³ (bŏg), *n.* [OF., = F. *bouche*: see *embogue*.] A mouth; an embouchure. Used specifically in the name *the Bogue*, the principal mouth of the Canton river in China (also called *Boca Tigris*, the Tiger's Mouth).

boguest (bŏ'gest), *n.* [E. dial., appar. *barguest* varied toward *bogyl*: see these words.] A specter; a ghost. [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

bogus¹ (bŏ'gus), *n.* and *a.* [A slang word, of which many conjectural explanations have been offered, e. g., that it is a corruption of *bagasse*, sugar-cane refuse, etc. Dr. Samuel Willard of Chicago, in a letter to the editor of the *New Eng. Diet.*, "quotes from the 'Painesville (Ohio) Telegraph' of July 6 and Nov. 2, 1827, the word *bogus* as a substantive applied to an apparatus for coining false money. Mr. Eber D. Howe, who was then editor of that paper, describes in his 'Autobiography' (1878) the discovery of such a piece of mechanism in the hands of a gang of coiners at Painesville in May, 1827; it was a mysterious-looking object, and some one in the crowd styled it a 'bogus,' a designation adopted in the succeeding numbers of the paper. Dr. Willard considers this to have been short for *tantrabogus*, a word familiar to him from his childhood, and which in his father's time was commonly applied in Vermont to any

ill-looking object; he points out that *tantara-bobs* is given in Halliwell as a Devonshire word for the devil. *Bogus* seems thus to be related to *bogy*, etc." (N. E. D.) The E. dial. word may have been transported to New England and undergone there the alteration to which such terms are subject.] I, *n.* An apparatus for coining counterfeit money.

II. *a.* Counterfeit; spurious; sham: originally applied in the United States to counterfeit money, but now to anything based on sham or false pretense: as, a *bogus* claim; a *bogus* government.

But our *bogus* theologians, who systematically convert the fine gold of the gospel into glittering trash, and sell it for lure, occupy the highest seats in our synagogues. *H. Jaraes, Subs. and Shad., p. 177.*

bogus² (bŏ'gus), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a use of *bogus*¹.] Some refer it to *bagasse*, sugar-cane refuse.] A liquor made of rum and molasses. *Bartlett*, [U. S.]

bog-violet (bŏg'vi'ŏ-let), *n.* The butterwort. [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

bog-wood (bŏg'wŏd), *n.* Same as *bog-oak*.

bogwort (bŏg'wŏrt), *n.* [*bog*¹ + *wort*¹.] Same as *cranberry*.

bogy, bogey¹ (bŏ'gi), *n.*; pl. *bogies, bogeys* (-giz). [Also written *bogie*; a comparatively recent word, appar. a var. (perhaps arising from nursery speech) of *bogle*, or from the same source: see *bogle*.] 1. The devil; often as a quasi-proper name, and usually with an epithet (in this use with a capital): as, *Old Bogy*. I am *bogey*, and frighten everybody away.

Thackeray, Newcomes.

2. A hobgoblin; a bugbear.

The humble Northumbrian *bogie* who "flitted" with the farmer when he removed his furniture.

Encyc. Brit., II. 204.

There is no reasoning . . . with men to whom party considerations are of the first moment, and who feel bound to discover *bogies* in every measure adopted by the party in power. *Sir G. Wolesey, N. A. Rev., CXXVIII. 135.*

bogyism, bogeyism (bŏ'gi-izm), *n.* [*boggy, bogey*¹, + *-ism*.] 1. That which pertains to or is characteristic of a *bogy*.—2. Belief in or dread of sprites or goblins. *Thackeray.*

bo-hacky (bŏ-hak'i), *n.* [E. dial.] A donkey. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

bohea (bŏ-hŏ'), *n.* [Chinese *Woo-ye* or *Fong-ye*, the name of two ranges of hills in the province of Fuhkien, China, where the tea-shrub is largely grown, and whence tea was first imported into England in 1666. In the dialects of Fuhkien *b* is used for *w* and *v*.] 1. A general name for tea.

To part her time 'twixt reading and *bohea*,

To muse, and spill her solitary tea.

Pope, Ep. to Miss Blount, ll. 15.

For if my pure libations exceed three,

I feel my heart become so sympathetic,

That I must have recourse to black *Bohea*. *Byron.*

By way of entertainment in the evening, to make a party with the sergeant's wife to drink *bohea* tea, and play at all-fours on a drum-head. *Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, l. 2.*

2. An inferior kind of black tea, grown on the Woo-ye hills of China, or tea of a similar quality grown in other districts of the same country. See *tea*.

Bohemian (bŏ-hŏ'mi-an), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *Bohémien*, a Bohemian, and in a secondary signification a gipsy, < *Bohème*, ML. *Bohemia*, the country of the *Bohemi, Boihemi*, or *Boiemi*, Latinized form repr. by G. *Böhmen*, Bohemia. < L. *Boii*, a people of ancient Gaul, of whom a portion settled in what is now Bohemia, + *-hem*, OHG. *heim* = E. *home*.] I. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Bohemia, a crownland and kingdom of the Austrian empire.—2. A follower of John Huss; a Hussite.—3. [F. *bohémien*, because the first of that wandering race that entered France were believed to be Bohemians or Hussites, driven from their native country.] A gipsy.

"How! of no country?" repeated the Scot, "No," answered the *Bohemian*, "of none. I am a Zingaro, a *Bohemian*, an Egyptian, or whatever the Europeans, in their different languages, may choose to call our people, but I have no country." *Scott, Q. Durward, xvi.*

4. A person, especially an artist or a literary man, who leads a free and often somewhat dissipated life, having little regard to what society he frequents, and despising conventionalities generally. [Sometimes without a capital.]

By *Bohemian* I do not mean to be uncomplimentary. I mean merely a class of persons who prefer adventure and speculation to settled industry, and who do not work well in the harness of ordinary life. *Proude, Sketches, p. 217.*

5. The ancient tongue of Bohemia, a member of the Slavic branch of the Aryan family.

II. a. 1. Of or pertaining to Bohemia or its language.—**2.** Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the so-called Bohemians; unconventional; free from social restraints: as, a *Bohemian* life.—**3.** In *ornith.*, erratic; wandering; irregularly migratory; of unsettled habits.—**Bohemian** *boia*. See *boia*.—**Bohemian** *Brethren*, the popular name of a religious denomination which developed from the followers of Peter Cheliezky in the fifteenth century. It reached its greatest influence in the sixteenth century, and was suppressed by Ferdinand II. in the seventeenth century in Bohemia and Moravia, but lingered in Poland and Hungary. It was revived in the eighteenth century as the Moravian Church. The members of the denomination called themselves the Unity of Brethren (*Unitas Fratrum*).—**Bohemian** *glass*. See *glass*.—**Bohemian** *pheasant*. See *pheasant*.—**Bohemian** *waxwing*, *Bohemian* *chatterer*, a bird, the *Ampelis garrulus*, so called from the extent and irregularity of its wanderings. See *waxwing*.

Bohemianism (bō-hē-mi-an-izm), *n.* [*< Bohemian, n., 4, + -ism.*] The life or habits of a Bohemian, in the figurative sense. See *Bohemian, n., 4*.

bohor (bō'hôr), *n.* A variety of reedbuck of western Africa, the *Cervicapra bohor*, a kind of antelope.

boiar, *n.* See *boyar*.

boia (bō'id), *n.* A snake of the family *Boidae*; a boa or anaconda.

Boia (bō'id), *n.* [*< NL., < Boa + -idae.*] A family of non-venomous ophidian reptiles, with two mobile hooks or spurs, the rudiments of hind legs, near the anus. The name has been adopted with varying limits, and latterly generally restricted to American species: (1) Colubrine snakes with the belly covered with narrow, elongate shields or scales, nearly resembling those of the back, and with spur-like rudimentary legs on each side of the vent. It included the *Boidae* as well as *Pythonidae*, *Charinidae*, and *Tortricidae* of recent ophiologists. (2) Eurytomatous serpents with rudiments of posterior extremities. It included the *Boidae*, *Pythonidae*, and *Charinidae*. (3) Eurytomatous serpents with rudimentary posterior appendages, coronoid bone in lower jaw, no supraorbital, but postorbital, bones in cranium, and with teeth developed in the premaxillary. In this limited sense there are still many species peculiar to the warmer regions of America, and among them are some of gigantic size, such as the boa-constrictor and anaconda, *Eunectes murinus*. They sometimes attack animals of a large size and kill them by constriction round the body. See cuts under *boa* and *python*.

boil¹ (boil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boile*, *boyle*, a corrupt form of *bile*¹, due to a supposed connection with *boil*²: see *bile*¹.] An inflamed and painful suppurating tumor; a furuncle.

boil² (boil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *boyl*, *boyle*, *< ME. boilen*, *boysten*, *< OF. boillir*, *F. bouillir* = *Pr. bulhir*, *buillir*, *boil*, = *Sp. bullir*, *boil*, also as *Pg. bulir*, move, stir, be active (see *budge*¹). = *It. bollire*, *boil*, *< L. bullire*, also *bullare*, bubble, *boil*, *< bulla*, a bubble, any small round object (see *bulla*), *> E. bull*², *bull*³, *bullet*, *bulletin*, etc. Cf. *ebullition*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To bubble up or be in a state of ebullition, especially through the action of heat, the bubbles of gaseous vapor which have been formed in the lower portion rising to the surface and escaping: said of a liquid, and sometimes of the containing vessel: as, the water *boils*; the pot *boils*. The same action is induced by diminished pressure, as when water boils under the exhausted receiver of an air-pump, or when carbon dioxide liquefied under high pressure boils upon the removal of the pressure. See *boiling-point* and *ebullition*.

2. To be in an agitated state like that of boiling, through any other cause than heat or diminished pressure; exhibit a swirling or swelling motion; seethe: as, the waves *boil*.

He maketh the deep to *boil*. Job xii. 31.

3. To be agitated by vehement or angry feeling; be hot or excited: as, my blood *boils* at this injustice.

Then *boiled* my breast with flame and burning wrath. Surrey, *Æneid*, ii.

The plain truth is that Hastings had committed some great crimes, and that the thought of those crimes made the blood of Burke *boil* in his veins. Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

4. To undergo or be subjected to the action of water or other liquid when at the point of ebullition: as, the meat is now *boiling*.—**To boil away**, to evaporate in boiling.—**To boil over**, to run over the top of a vessel, as liquor when thrown into vio-

lent agitation by heat or other cause of effervescence; hence, figuratively, to be unable, on account of excitement, indignation, or the like, to refrain from speaking; to break out into the language of strong feeling, especially of indignation.—**To boil up**, to rise or be increased in volume by ebullition: as, paste is ready for use as soon as it has once *boiled up*; let it *boil up* two or three times.

II. trans. 1. To put into a state of ebullition; cause to be agitated or to bubble by the application of heat. Hence—**2.** To collect, form, or separate by the application of heat, as sugar, salt, etc.—**3.** To subject to the action of heat in a liquid raised to its point of ebullition, so as to produce some specific effect; cook or seethe in a boiling liquid: as, to *boil* meat, potatoes, etc.; to *boil* silk, thread, etc.—**To boil clear**, in *soap-manuf.*, to remove the excess of water from soft soap by boiling it. A concentrated lye is employed to shorten the time of evaporation.—**To boil down**, to reduce in bulk by boiling; hence, to reduce to smaller compass by removal of what can best be spared; condense by elimination.

After a while he [Bowles] developed a talent for condensing into brief and readable form the long and heavy articles in which the great political papers of the day discharged their thunder. On these he began to practice that great art of *boiling down* which his paper afterward carried to such perfection. G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 23.

To boil dry, in *sugar-manuf.*, to reduce the thin juice to thick juice by boiling it until it reaches the point of crystallization.

boil² (boil), *n.* [*< boil*², *v.*] 1. The state or act of boiling; boiling-point: as, to bring water to a *boil*. [Colloq.]—**2.** That which is boiled; a boiling preparation. N. E. D. [Rare.]—**At the boil**, boiling; at the boiling-point: as, the solution should be kept *at the boil* for at least half an hour.

boilary, *n.* See *boilery*.

boiled (boil), *p. a.* 1. Raised to the boiling-point.—**2.** Prepared by being subjected to the heat of boiling water: sometimes substantively (from its use as a heading on bills of fare) for meat dressed or cooked by boiling: as, "a great piece of cold *boiled*," Dickens, Christmas Carol.

boiler (boi'lēr), *n.* 1. A person who boils.—**2.** A vessel in which anything is boiled. Specifically—(a) A large pan or vessel of iron, copper, or brass, used in distilleries, potash-works, etc., for boiling large quantities of liquor at once. (b) A large vessel of metal in which soiled clothes are boiled to cleanse them; a wash-boiler.

3. A strong metallic structure in which steam is generated for driving engines or for other purposes. See *steam-boiler*.—**4.** Something, as a vegetable, that is suitable for boiling. [Rare.]

boiler-alarm (boi'lēr-a-lärm'), *n.* A device for showing when the water in a steam-boiler is too low for safety.

boiler-clamp (boi'lēr-klamp), *n.* A clamp used for holding the plates and parts of boilers together, so that they can be drilled or riveted.

boiler-feeder (boi'lēr-fē'dēr), *n.* An apparatus for supplying water to a steam-boiler.

boiler-float (boi'lēr-flo't), *n.* A float connected with the water-feeding mechanism of a steam-boiler. It opens a supply-valve when the water falls to a certain point, and closes the valve when the water has attained the proper height.

boiler-iron (boi'lēr-ī'ern), *n.* Iron rolled into the form of a flat plate, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, used for making boilers, tanks, vessels, etc. Also *boiler-plate*.

boiler-meter (boi'lēr-mē'tēr), *n.* A meter for measuring the quantity of water used in a steam-boiler.

boiler-plate (boi'lēr-plāt), *n.* Same as *boiler-iron*.

boiler-protector (boi'lēr-prō-tek'tor), *n.* A non-conducting covering or jacket for a steam-boiler, designed to prevent radiation of heat.

boiler-shell (boi'lēr-shel), *n.* The main or outside portion of a steam-boiler.

A steel *boiler-shell* may therefore be made of plates at least one-third less in thickness than a similar shell of wrought iron. R. Wilson, Steam Boilers, p. 49.

boiler-shop (boi'lēr-shop), *n.* A workshop where boilers are made.

boilery (boi'lēr-i), *n.*; pl. *boileries* (-iz). [*< boil*² + *-ery*.] 1. A place or an apparatus for boiling.—**2.** A salt-house or place for evaporating brine.—**3.** In *law*, water arising from a salt-well belonging to one who is not the owner of the soil.

Also *boilary*.

boiling (boi'ling), *p. a.* 1. At the temperature at which any specific liquid passes into a gaseous state; bubbling up under the action of heat: as, *boiling* water; *boiling* springs.—**2.** Figuratively—(a) Fiercely agitated; raging: as, the *boiling* seas. (b) Heated; inflamed; bursting with passion: as, *boiling* indignation.—**Boiling spring**, a spring or fountain which gives out water at the boiling-point or at a high temperature. The

most remarkable boiling springs are the geysers, which throw up columns of water and steam; but there are many others in various parts of the world, often associated with geysers, characterized only by ebullition and emission of steam. Some of the latter, as in California and New Zealand, are strongly impregnated with mineral matters and variously colored, while others are charged with liquid mud. See *geyser*.

boilingly (boi'ling-li), *adv.* In a boiling manner.

The lakes of bitumen
Rise *boilingly* higher. Byron, Manfred, i. 1.

boiling-point (boi'ling-point), *n.* The temperature at which a liquid is converted into vapor with ebullition; more strictly, the temperature at which the tension of the vapor is equal to the pressure of the atmosphere. This point varies for different liquids, and for the same liquid at different pressures, being higher when the pressure is increased, and lower when it is diminished. Under the normal atmospheric pressure (see *atmosphere*) water boils at 212° F. (100° C., 80° R.), and it is found that the boiling-point varies .88 of a degree F. for a variation in the barometer of half an inch. Hence water will boil at a lower temperature at the top of a mountain than at the bottom, owing to diminution in the pressure; a fact which leads to a method of measuring the height of a mountain by observing the temperature at which water boils at the bottom of the mountain and at the top. At the top of Mont Blanc water boils at 185° F. Under a pressure of about $\frac{1}{10}$ of an atmosphere water would boil at 40° F., while under a pressure of 10 atmospheres the boiling-point would be raised to 356° F. A liquid may be heated much above its true boiling-point without boiling; but the superheated vapor immediately expands until its temperature is reduced to the boiling-point. Hence, in determinations of the boiling-point, the thermometer is never immersed in the liquid, but in the vapor just above it.—**Kopp's law of boiling-points**, the proposition that in certain homologous series of chemical substances each addition of CH₂ is accompanied by a rise in the boiling-point of about 19° 5 C.

boin (boin), *n.* Another form of *boyn*.

boine (boin), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *boin*, *boyn*.] A swelling. [Prov. Eng. (Essex).]

This Tuan Vasilowich wick performing of the same ceremony causeth his forehead to be ful of *boines* and swellings, and sometimes to be black and blew. Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 224.

boiobi, *n.* See *bojobi*.

bois (f. pron. bwo), *n.* [F., wood, timber, a wood, forest, *< OF. bois*, *bos* = *Pr. bosc* = *Sp. Pg. bosque* = *It. bosco*, *< ML. boscus*, *buschus*, a bush, wood, forest: see *bush*¹, *boscage*, etc.] Wood: a French word occurring in several phrases occasionally found in English; it also occurs as the terminal element in *hautbois*.—**Bois d'arc** (F. pron. bwo dark). [F.: *bois*, wood; *de*, of: *arc*, bow.] See *bowditch*, *bow-wood*, and *Macnura*.

boisbrûlé (F. pron. bwo-brō-lā'), *n.* [Canadian F., *< F. bois*, wood, + *brûlé*, pp. of *brûler*, burn, scorch.] Literally, burnt-wood: a name formerly given to a Canadian half-breed.

bois-chêne (F. pron. bwo-shān'), *n.* [F., oak-wood: *bois*, wood (see *bois*); *chêne*, oak, *< OF. chesne* (*chesnin*, adj.), *quesne* (cf. *ML. casnus*), oak, *< LL. quercinus*, prop. adj., of the oak (cf. *It. quercia*, the oak, *< L. quercus*, fem. adj.), *< L. quercus*, oak.] Oak-wood: the name of a timber obtained from San Domingo, used in ship-building. McElrath.

bois-durci (F. pron. bwo-dür-sé'), *n.* [F.: *bois*, wood (see *bois*); *durci*, hardened, pp. of *durcir*, *< L. durescere*, harden, *< durus*, hard.] In com., an artificial hard wood made of a paste of blood and the sawdust of mahogany, ebony, and other fine-grained woods, molded into various forms. When hardened it takes a high polish.

boisseau (F. pron. bwo-sō'), *n.*; pl. *boisseaux* (-sōz'). [F.: see *bushel*¹.] An old French dry measure, corresponding in name to the English bushel, but much smaller in capacity. The Paris boisseau is now reckoned at 12½ liters (one eighth of a hectoliter), or about 2½ gallons, which is a slight reduction from its capacity before the introduction of the metric system; but in small trade the name is used for the decaliter (one tenth of a hectoliter). In other parts of France the boisseau in old reckoning was generally much less than that of Paris.

boist¹, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boost*, *Sc. buist*, *< ME. boist*, *boiste*, also *bust*, *buste*, *bouste*, *boist* = *Bret. boest*, *< OF. boiste*, *F. boite* = *Pr. bostia*, *< ML. bustia*, a form of *buxida*, prop. acc., corrupted form of *pyzida*, acc. of *buxis*, *pyxis*, a box: see *box*¹, *box*², and *bushel*¹.] A box; especially, a box for holding ointment.

Every boist full of thy letnarie.
Chaucer, Prolog to Pardoner's Tale, l. 21.

boist² (boist), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps a survival in a particular use of *boist*¹, or a var. of *boost* for *boose*, prop. a cow-stall: see *boose*¹.] A rude hut, such as those erected along the line of a railway for the temporary use of laborers: called in the United States a *shanty*. [Eng.]

boisterous (bois'tér-ous), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *boystrous*, *boustrous*, *boestrous*, *boistrous*; < late ME. *boistrus*, rough, coarse, a development, through the forms *boistuous*, *boystuous*, of the earlier form *boistous*, which it has now superseded: see *boistous*.] 1†. Rough; coarse; stout; stiff.

The leathern outside, *boisterous* as it was,
Gave way, and bent beneath her strict embrace.
Dryden, *Sigismunda and Guiscardo*, l. 159.

2†. Rough and massive; bulky; cumbersome; clumsy.

His *boystrous* club, so buried in the ground,
He could not rear up againe so light.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. viii. 10.

3†. Rough in operation or action; violent; vehement. [Rare.]

The heat becomes too powerful and *boisterous* for them.
Woodward, *Ess.* towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

4. Rough and stormy: applied to the weather, the waves, etc.—5. Exposed to the turbulence of the elements: as, a *boisterous* headland; a *boisterous* passage.—6†. Fierce; savage; truculent; full of violence: as, *boisterous* war.

Boist'rous Clifford, thou hast slain
The flower of Europe for his chivalry.
Shak., 3 *Hen. VI.*, li. 1.

7. Turbulent; rough and noisy; clamorous: applied to persons or their actions: as, a *boisterous* man; *boisterous* merriment; a *boisterous* game.

They love a captain to obey,
Boisterous as March, yet fresh as May.
Scott, *Marmion*, iii. 4.

In the vigour of his physique, and an almost *boisterous* capacity for enjoyment, he was an English counterpart of the Scotch Christopher North.
Edinburgh Rev.

boisterously (bois'tér-us-li), *adv.* [*<* ME. *boystroustly*; < *boisterous* + *-ly*². Cf. *boistously*.] In a *boisterous* manner; roughly; with noisy energy or activity.

When you come next to woo, pray you, come not *boisterously*,
And furnish'd like a bear-ward.
Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, iv. 2.

Halloo'd it as *boisterously* as the rest.
Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, iii. 20.

boisterousness (bois'tér-us-ness), *n.* [*<* *boisterous* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being *boisterous*; rough, noisy behavior; turbulence.

Behaved with the *boisterousness* of men elated by recent authority.
Johnson, *Life of Prior*.

boistous, *a.* [Early mod. E., also written *boystous*, *boisteous*, *boysteous*, *boistious*, *boystuous*, etc., *Sc.* *boustous*, *boustuous*, etc.; < ME. *boistous*, *boystous*, *boustous*, etc.; cf. mod. E. dial. (Cornwall) *boustous*, *boostis*, *boustis*, *bustious*, fat, corpulent, *boist*, corpulence (perhaps a back-formation, from the adj.); origin unknown. The ME. agrees in form with AF. *boistous*, OF. *boisteus*, mod. F. *boiteux*, lame, but no connection of sense is apparent. The W. *boustous*, wild, ferocious, is perhaps from E.] 1. Rude; rough; churlish; rustic; coarse: applied to persons. [The earliest recorded sense.]

I am a *boystous* man, right thus say I.
Chaucer, *Maniple's Tale*, l. 107.

2. Rough; fierce; savage.

Myghte no blonkes [horses] theme bere, thos *boustous* churles,
Bot coverde camellez of toures, enclosyde in maylez.
Morte Arthure (E. F. T. S.), l. 615.

3. Rough and massive; bulky; clumsy. [Still in dial. use.]—4. Coarse in texture; rough; stout; thick.—5. Loud; violent; boisterous.

boistously, *adv.* [*<* ME. *boistousty*, etc.; < *boistous* + *-ly*².] Roughly; violently; boisterously.

boistousness, *n.* [*<* ME. *boistousnesse*, etc.; < *boistous* + *-ness*.] Roughness; violence; boisterousness.

bojobi, *boiobi* (boi-ô'bi), *n.* [Native name.] The dog-headed boa, or *Xiphosoma caninum*, a South American snake, family *Boidae*, notable for the beautiful green color of its skin. It is distinguished by having smooth scales, the marginal scales of the mouth pitted, and regular shields on the snout. Also called *aranimbouy*.

bokark (bô'kärk), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A basket of birch-bark, used by Lake Superior Indians to hold maple-sugar.

boke¹ (bök), *v.*; pret. and pp. *boked*, ppr. *boking*. [E. dial., also *bock*; in part a var. of *poke*: see *buck*⁴ and *poke*¹.] 1. *trans.* To thrust; push; poke. [Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* To thrust; push; butt. *Holland*.

boke², *v.* A dialectal form of *bock*, *bolck*.

boke³ (bök), *n.* In *mining*, a small run in pipes, found connecting the ore running through the vein. *R. Hunt*.

boke⁴†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *book*.

bokelt, *n.* A Middle English form of *buckle*².

bokeler, *n.* A Middle English form of *buckler*.

bolar (bô'lär), *a.* [*<* *bole*² + *-ar*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of *bole*: as, *bolar* earths.

bolary† (bô'lä-ri), *a.* [*<* *bole*² + *-ary*.] Pertaining to *bole* or clay, or partaking of its nature and qualities.

Consisting of a *bolary* and clammy substance.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, li. 3.

bolas¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *bullace*.
bolas² (bô'läs), *n. sing. or pl.* [Sp., pl. of *bola*, a ball, < L. *bulia*, a bubble, any round object: see *bull*², *bill*³.] A weapon of war and the chase, consisting of two or three balls of stone or metal attached to the ends of strong lines, which are knotted together, used by the Gauchos and Indians of western and southern South America. It is used by throwing it in such a way that the line winds around the object aimed at, as the legs of an animal. A smaller weapon of the same sort is in use among the Eskimos for killing birds.

The *bolos*, or balls, are of two kinds: the simplest, which is used chiefly for catching ostriches, consists of two round stones, covered with leather, and united by a thin, plaited thong, about eight feet long. The other kind differs only in having three balls united by thongs to a common centre. The Gaucho holds the smallest of the three in his hand, and whirls the other two around his head; then, taking aim, sends them like chain shot revolving through the air. The balls no sooner strike any object, than, winding round it, they cross each other and become firmly hitched. *Darwin*, *Voyage of Beagle*, iii. 50.

bolbonact, *n.* The sativa-flower, *Lunaria biennis*.
bold (böld), *a.* [*<* ME. *bold*, *bald*, < AS. *beald*, *bald* = OS. *bald* = D. *boud*, *bold* (= MLG. *balde*, *bolde*, *adv.*, quickly, at once), = OHG. *bald*, MHG. *balt*, *bold* (G. *bald*, *adv.*, soon), = Icel. *ballr* = ODan. *bold* = Goth. **balths*, *bold* (in deriv. *balthaba*, *boldly*, *balthai* = E. *bield*, *boldness*, etc.). Hence *bold*, *v.*, *bield*, *n.* and *v.*, and (from OHG.) *It. bald*, OF. *bald*, *baut*, *bold*, *gay*: see *baut*¹.] 1. Daring; courageous; brave; intrepid; fearless: applied to men or animals: as, *bold* as a lion.

He has called him forty Marchmen *bould*.
Kinmont Willie, in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 61.

Our speech at best is half alive and cold,
And save that tenderer moments make us *bold*,
Our whitening lips would close, their truest truth untold.
O. W. Holmes, *To H. W. Longfellow*.

2. Requiring or exhibiting courage; planned or executed with courage and spirit: as, a *bold* enterprise.

The *bold* design
Pleased highly those infernal States.
Milton, *P. L.*, li. 386.

3†. Confident; trusting; assured.

I am *bold* her honour
Will remain hers. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, li. 4.

4. Forward; impudent; audacious: as, a *bold* huzzy.

Men can cover crimes with *bold*, stern looks.
Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 1252.

5. Overstepping usual bounds; presuming upon sympathy or forbearance; showing liberty or license, as in style or expression: as, a *bold* metaphor.

Which no *bold* tales of gods or monsters swell,
But human passions, such as with us dwell. *Walter*.
It is hardly too *bold* to claim the whole Netherlands as
in the widest sense Old England.
E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 31.

6. Standing out to view; striking to the eye; markedly conspicuous; prominent: as, a *bold* headland; a *bold* handwriting.

Catachreses and hyperboles are to be used judiciously,
and placed in poetry, as heightenings and shadows in
painting, to make the figure *bold*, and cause it to stand
off to sight. *Dryden*.

7. Steep; abrupt: as, a *bold* shore (one that enters the water almost perpendicularly).

Her dominions have *bold* accessible coasts. *Honnett*.
The coast [Virginia] is a *bold* and even coast, with regular soundings, and is open all the year round.
Beverly, *Virginia*, li. ¶ 2.

8. Deep, as water, close to the shore; navigable very near to the land.

The line [of soundings] was extended to Jacmel, showing
bold water to the cape. *Science*, III. 591.

To be *bold* or so *bold*, to venture; presume so far (as to do something).

Sir, let me be so *bold* as to ask you,
Did you yet ever see Baptista's daughter?
Shak., *T. of the S.*, i. 2.

I will be *bold*, since you will have it so,
To ask a noble favour of you.
Beau. and Fl., *King and No King*, iv. 1.

To make *bold*, to take the liberty; use the freedom: as, I have made *bold* to call on you. = *Syn.* 1. Dauntless, daughty, valiant, manful, stout-hearted, intrepid, audacious, adventurous.—4. Saucy, impudent, assuming, brazen-faced.

bold† (böld), *v.* [*<* ME. *bolden*, *balden*, *tr.* and *intr.*, < AS. *bealdian*, *intr.* be bold (= OHG. *baldian*, MHG. *belden*, *trans.* make bold, = Goth. *balthjan*, *intr.* be bold, dare), < *beald*, *bold*. Cf. *bield*, *v.*, a parallel form (< AS. *byldan*), and *embolden*.] 1. *trans.* To make bold; embolden; encourage.

For this business,
It toucheth us, as France invades our land,
Not *bolds* the king. *Shak.*, *Lear*, v. 1.

II. *intrans.* To become bold.

For with that on encreased my fere,
And with that other can myn herte *bolde*.
Chaucer, *Parliament of Fowls*, l. 144.

bold-beating† (böld'bē'ting), *a.* Browbeating: as, "*bold-beating* oaths," *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.* ii. 2.

bolden† (böld'n), *v. t.* [*<* *bold* + *-en*¹. Cf. *embolden*.] To make bold; give confidence; encourage.

I am much too venturesome
In tempting of your patience; but am *bolden'd*
Under your promis'd pardon. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, l. 2.

bold-face (böld'fäs), *n.* 1. One who has a bold face; an impudent person.

A sauce-box, and a *bold-face*, and a pert.
Richardson, *Pamela*, xlx.

2. In printing, same as *full-face*.

bold-faced (böld'fäst), *a.* Having a bold face; impudent.

The *bold-faced* atheists of this age.
Bp. Bramhall, *Against Hobbes*.

boldhead, *n.* [ME. *boldhede*; < *bold* + *head*.] Boldness; courage.

Fallen is al his *boldhede*. *Owl and Nightingale*, l. 514.

boldine (böld'in), *n.* [*<* *boldo* + *-ine*².] An alkaloid extracted from the leaves of *Peumus Boldus*. See *boldo*.

boldly (böld'li), *adv.* [*<* ME. *boldly*, *boldliche*, etc., < AS. *bealdlice*, *baldlice* (= OS. *baldlic* = OHG. *baldlicho*), < *beald*, *bold*.] In a bold manner. (a) Courageously; intrepidly; fearlessly; bravely. (b) With confident assurance; without hesitation or doubt. (c) Vigorously; strongly; strikingly. (d) Impudently; insolently; with effrontery or shamelessness. (e) Steeply; abruptly; conspicuously.

boldness (böld'nes), *n.* [*<* *bold* + *-ness*. For the earlier noun, see *bield*.] The quality of being bold, in any of the senses of the word.

Great is my *boldness* of speech toward you. 2 *Cor.* vii. 4.

Boldness is the power to speak, or do what we intend, before others, without fear or disorder.
Locke, *Human Understanding*.

The *boldness* of the figures is to be hidden sometimes by the address of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind. *Dryden*.

I cannot, with Johnson, interpret this word by fortitude or magnanimity. *Boldness* does not, I think, imply the firmness of mind which constitutes fortitude, nor the elevation and generosity of magnanimity. *N. Webster*.

boldo (böld'dô), *n.* [Chilian.] An aromatic evergreen shrub of Chili, *Peumus Boldus* (*Boldoa fragrans*), of the natural order *Monimiaceae*. The fruit of the plant is sweet and edible, and the bark is used for tanning. The leaves and bark are also used in medicine. See *boldine*.

bold-spirited (böld'spir'i-ted), *a.* Having a bold spirit or courage.

bole¹ (böl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boal*, *bol*; < ME. *bole*, < Icel. *bolr*, *bulr*, trunk of a tree, = OSw. *bol*, *bul*, Sw. *bäl*, a trunk, body, = Dan. *bul*, trunk, stump, log, = MHG. *bole*, G. *bohle*, a thick plank; prob. akin, through the notion of roundness, to *boll*¹, *boel*¹, *ball*¹, etc. *Bol* is the first element of *bulcark* and of its perversion *boulevard*, q. v.] 1. The body or stem of a tree.

Huge trees, a thousand rings of Spring
In every *bole*. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, v.

The nerves of hearing clasp the roots of the brain as a creeping vine clings to the *bole* of an elm.
O. W. Holmes, *Old Val. of Life*, p. 271.

2. Anything of cylindrical shape; a roll; a pillar: as, *boles* of stone. [Rare.]

Make it up into little long *boles* or rouleaux.
True Gentlewoman's Delight (1676).

3. A small boat suited for a rough sea. *Imp. Dict.* [Eng.]

bole² (böl), *n.* [*<* ME. *bol* (in *bol armoniak*, Armenian *bole*), < OF. *bol*, F. *bol* = Pr. Sp. *bol* = Pg. It. *bolo*, < L. *bólus*, clay, a lump, choice bit, nice morsel, < Gr. *βῆλος*, a elod or lump of earth.] 1. A general term including certain compact, amorphous, soft, more or less brittle, unctuous clays, having a conchoidal fracture and greasy luster, and varying in color from

yellow, red, or brown to nearly black. They are hydrous silicates of aluminium, with more or less iron, to which they owe their color, and are used as pigments. The red letters in old manuscripts were painted with bole. *Armenian bole* is a native clay, or silicate of aluminium, containing considerable oxid of iron, formerly brought from Armenia, but more recently obtained in various parts of Europe. It is pale-red, soft and unctuous to the touch, and has been used as an astringent and absorbent, and also as a pigment. *Bole of Blois* is yellow, lighter than the other kinds, and effervesces with acids. *Bohemian bole* is of a yellow color with a cast of red, and of a flaky texture. *French bole* is of a pale-red color, variegated with specks of white and yellow. *Lemnian bole* is of a pale-red color. *Silesian bole* is of a pale-yellow color. These earths were formerly employed as astringent, absorbent, and tonic medicines, and they are still in repute in the East; they are also used occasionally as veterinary medicines in Europe.

2t. A bolus; a dose. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

bole³, *n.* Another spelling of **bol²**.

bole⁴ (bōl), *n.* [Also spelled *boal*; of uncertain origin.] 1. A small square recess or cavity in a wall; also, a window or opening in the wall of a house, usually with a wooden shutter instead of glass. *Scott*. [Scotch.]—2. A name given in the north of England to a place where lead was anciently smelted. These boles, which are identified by the piles of slag left by the ancient smelters, are supposed to have been built by simply placing stones around a central fire, and in situations where there would be likely to be a good draft, since no artificial blast was used. Also called *bayle hills*.

Close to the spot . . . there was a bole, by which is meant a place where in ancient times . . . miners used to smelt their lead ores. *Archæologia*, vii. 170 (1785).

bolelection (bō-lek'shōn), *n.* [Also written *balection*, *belection*, *bilection*, *bolection*, *bellerion* (in p. a.); a Latin-seeming form, appar. a corruption of some undiscovered original.] In joinery, a kind of molding which projects beyond the surface of the work which it decorates. It is used chiefly for surrounding panels in doors, and in like positions. The word is generally used attributively or in composition, as *bolelection-molding*.



Bolelection-molding.

bolelectioned (bō-lek'shōnd), *a.* Having bolelection-moldings.

bolero (bō-lā'rō), *n.* [Sp.] 1. A Spanish dance in ¾ time, accompanied by the voice and castanets, intended to represent the course of love from extreme shyness to extreme passion.

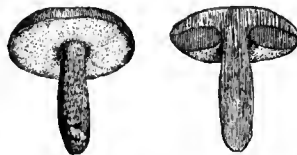
Fandango's wriggle or bolero's bound.

Byron, *The Waltz*.

2. A musical composition for such a dance.

boletic (bō-let'ik), *a.* [From *Boletus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from *Boletus*, a genus of mushrooms.

Boletus (bō-lē'tus), *n.* [L., a kind of mushroom, < Gr. *βόλιτος*, a kind of mushroom, < *βόλος*, a lump of earth, a clod: see *bole²*.] An extensive genus of hymenomycetous fungi, generally found growing on the ground in woods and meadows, especially in pine woods. In *Boletus* the pores are easily separable from the cap and from each other, while in the related genus *Polyporus* they are adherent to the cap, and are bound to each other by an interstitial tissue, the trama. A few species are edible.



Boletus, entire and cut longitudinally.

boleyt (bō'li), *n.* See *booly*.

bolide (bō'lid or -līd), *n.* [From *L. bolis* (*bolid-*), a fiery meteor, < Gr. *βολίς* (*bolōs*), a missile, dart, < *βάλλειν*, throw.] A brilliant meteor.

bolint, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *bolivine*.

Slack the bolins there.

Shak., *Pericles*, iii. 1.

Bolina (bō-lī'nā), *n.* [NL.] A genus of etenophorans, typical of the family *Bolinidae*.

Bolina is one of the most transparent of the comb-bearing medusæ. The body is very gelatinous and highly phosphorescent. The sides of the body are developed into two larger lappets or lobes, which are carried or hang vertically instead of horizontally. On account of the contractile powers of the body walls, *Bolina* can vary its outlines very considerably; as a rule, however, when the body is seen from the side, it has an oval or elongated form. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, i. 110.

Bolinidae (bō-līn'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bolina* + *-idae*.] A family of lobate etenophorans.

bolita (bō-lē'tā), *n.* [Dim. of Sp. *bola*, a ball.] A three-banded armadillo, family *Dasypodidae* and genus *Tolypeutes*, which can roll itself up into a ball. It is also called *ball armadillo*, *matco*, and *apar*. See cut under *apar*.

bolivar (bō-lī'vār), *n.* [Named after General Bolívar.] Same as *boliviano*.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, proximo, cannot exceed 50,000,000 bolivars.

U. S. Cons. Rep., No. ix. (1886), p. 152.

Bolivian (bō-liv'i-an), *a. and n.* [From *Bolivia*, so called from General Bolívar.] 1. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Bolivia, or to the people of Bolivia, a republic of South America, between Brazil, Peru, Chili, and the Argentine Republic, now entirely inland, having lost its only port (on the Pacific) by war with Chili (1879-83).—**Bolivian bark**. See *bark²*.

2. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Bolivia. **boliviano** (bō-liv-i-ā'nō), *n.* [Bolivian Sp.] The monetary unit of Bolivia; the Bolivian dollar, equal to 81.2 cents. *Morgan*, *U. S. Tariff*. Also called *bolivar*.

bolk (bōk), *v.* [= E. dial. *boke*, *bock*, Sc. *boak*, *boke*, *bock*, *bouk*, *boek*, early mod. E. *bolc*, *bolck*, *bulke*, < ME. *bolken*, a var. of earlier *balken*, E. *balk²*: see *balk²*, *belk*, *belch*, and the forms there cited, all appar. imitative variations of one original type.] 1. *intrans.* 1. To belch.—2. To vomit; retch.—3. To heave.—4. To gush out.

2. *trans.* To belch out; give vent to; ejaculate. [Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

bol¹ (bōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bol*, *bole*, also *boel* (which is now the prevalent spelling in the first sense); < AS. *bolla*, a bowl, a round vessel (also in comp., *heafodbolla*, head-bowl, *skull*, *throdbolla*, throat-bowl), = MD. *bolle*, D. *bol*, m., = OHG. *pollā*, MHG. *bolle*, f., a round vessel, bud, = Icel. *bolli*, m., = Dan. *bolle*, a bowl, < Teut. √ **bul*, swell, in causal form Goth. *ufbaujan*, puff up, cf. OHG. *bolōn*, MHG. *boln*, roll; not directly, but perhaps remotely, connected with *bol³*, *boln*, swell: see *bol³*, *boln*.] 1t. A round vessel for containing liquids; a bowl. See *bowl¹*, of which *bol¹* is the earlier spelling.

His bolle of a galun.

King Horn, l. 1123.

2t. A vesicle or bubble.—3. A rounded pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax or cotton. See cut under *cotton-plant*.—4. A round knob.

bol¹ (bōl), *v. i.* [From *bol¹*, *n.*] To form into or produce bolls or rounded seed-vessels.

The barley was in the ear, and the flax was bollen.

Ex. ix. 31.

bol² (bōl), *n.* [Sc. also *bow*; earlier *bole*, *boule*, < ME. (Sc.) *bolle*, appar. < Icel. *bolli*, a bowl, also used for a measure; same word as E. *bol¹* and *bowl¹*.] An old Scotch dry measure, also used in Durham, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and the Isle of Man. In Scotland it was by statute 5,9626 Winchester bushels. The usual boll for grain varied in different shires from 6 to 6½ Winchester bushels, or even more, the standard sent from Linlithgow being purposely made too large. See *firot*. The wheat-boll, also used for peas and beans, was generally 4 to 4½ Winchester bushels. The boll for potatoes was 8½ to 9 Winchester bushels. But there was much variation, with the substance measured, the locality, and even the time of the year. Thus, in Kintyre the boll of grain was 9 Winchester bushels and 1 quart before Patrickmas, but 16 Scotch pecks after that date. The statute boll contained 4 firots. A boll of meal is now reckoned 140 pounds avoirdupois.—**Boll of canvas**, 35 yards.—**Boll of land**, about a Scotch acre.

bol³, *v. i.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *bolle*, appar. an assimilated form of the equiv. *bolnen*, mod. E. *boln*: see *boln*.] 1. Same as *boln*.—2. To increase.

Bollandist (bōl'an-dist), *n.* [From *Bolland* (1596-1665), who first undertook the systematic arrangement and publication of material, already collected by his fellow-Jesuit Rosweyd, for the lives of the saints.] One of a series of Jesuit writers who published, under the title "Acta Sanctorum," the well-known collection of the traditions of the saints of the Roman Catholic Church. See *acta*.

bollard (bōl'ārd), *n.* [Perhaps < *bolc¹* + *-ard*. Cf. *pollard*.] 1. *Naut.*, a strong post fixed vertically alongside of a dock, on which to fasten hawsers for securing or hauling ships.—2. Same as *billet-head*, 1 (a).

bollard-timber (bōl'ārd-tim'bēr), *n.* In ship-building, a knighthead; one of two timbers or stanchions rising just within the stem, one on each side of the bowsprit, to secure its end.

bolle¹, **bolle²**, etc. Obsolete form of *bol¹*, *bol²*, etc.

bolle¹, *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *boln*, *bowne*, Sc. *bolden*, *bowden*; < ME. *bolle*, *bolun*, *bolle*, pp. of *belen*, swell (cf. *swollen*, *swoln*, pp. of *swell*): see *bell³*, and cf. *boln*.] Swollen; inflated.

His mantle of sea-green or water-colour, thin, and bolne out like a sail.

B. Jonson, *King James's Coronation Entertainment*.

bollet¹, *n.* Same as *bowler¹*.

bolletrie, *n.* See *bullytree*.

bollimony, *n.* See *bullimong*.

bol¹ (bō'ling), *n.* [Appar. from *bolc¹*, but the form suggests a confusion with *poll¹*. See *poll¹* and *pollard*.] A tree the tops and branches of which are cut off; a pollard. [Rare.]

bollito (bō-lē'tō), *n.* [It., < *bollito*, boiled, done, fermented, pp. of *bullire*, < L. *bullire*, boil: see *boil²*.] A name given in Italian glass-works to an artificial crystal of a sea-green color.

bolman (bō'man), *n.* [From Icel. *ból*, an abode, + E. *man*.] In the Orkney and Shetland islands, a cottager. *N. E. D.*

bollock-block (bōl'ok-blok), *n.* *Naut.*, one of two blocks formerly fastened on either side of a topmast-head to reeve a topsail-tie.

bol¹-rot (bōl'rot), *n.* A disease to which the boll of the cotton-plant is liable, manifesting itself at first by a slight discoloration resembling a spot of grease, and culminating in the rupture of the boll and the discharge of a putrid mass. It has been attributed to various causes.

boll-worm (bōl'wērm), *n.* The larva or caterpillar of a lepidopterous insect of the family *Noctuidæ*, *Heliothis armigera*, very destructive in some seasons to the cotton-crop on account of its attacks on the bolls. It also molests other plants, and is known, under varying circumstances, as the *cod-worm*, *corn-worm*, *ear-worm*, *tassel-worm*, and *tomato-fruit worm*. See cut under *Heliothis*.

bolnt (bōln), *v. i.* [From ME. *bolnen* (also *bollen*: see *bol³*); < Icel. *bólga* (= Sw. *bulna* = Dan. *bolne*), swell, be swollen, < *bólgin*, prop. **bol-ginn*, = AS. *bolgen* (angry), pp. of *belgan*, swell (be angry), a strong verb represented in Scand. by weak forms, and the prob. ult. source of *belly*, *bellows*, *bag*, etc.; cf. *bell³* and *bollen*.] To swell.

But after that his bodye began to bolne with stripes, and that he could not abyde the scourges, which peared to the bare bones. *J. Brevde*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, vi.

bolnt (bōln), *p. a.* See *bollen*.

Bologna phosphorus, sausage, stone, vial. See the nouns.

Bolognese (bō-lō-nyēs' or -nyēz'), *a.* [From It. *Bolognese* (L. *Bononiensis*), < *Bologna*, L. *Bononia*, orig. an Etruscan town called *Felsina*.] Pertaining to Bologna, a city of northern central Italy, famous during the middle ages for its university, or to a school of painting founded there by Lodovico Carracci (1555-1619), and also called the Eclectic School, from its declared intent (in the fulfilment of which it fell very far short) to combine the excellences of all other schools.

Bolognian (bō-lō-nyān), *a.* [From It. *Bologna*.] Same as *Bolognese*.—**Bolognian phosphorus**. See *phosphorus*.—**Bolognian stone**. See *stone*.

bolometer (bō-lom'e-tēr), *n.* [From Gr. *βολή*, a throw, a glance, a ray (< *βάλλειν*, throw), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument devised by Professor S. P. Langley of the United States for measuring very small amounts of radiant heat. Its action is based upon the variation of electrical resistance produced by changes of temperature in a metallic conductor, as a minute strip of platinum. This strip forms one arm of an electric balance, and the change in the strength of the electric current passing through it because of this change of resistance is registered by a delicate galvanometer. It indicates accurately changes of temperature of much less than .0001° F. It has been used in the study of the distribution of heat-energy in the solar, lunar, and other spectra. Also called *thermie balance* and *actinic balance*.

bolometric (bō-lō-met'rik), *a.* Of or indicated by the bolometer: as, *bolometric* measures.

bolongaro (bō-long-gā'rō), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A kind of snuff made of various grades of leaves and stalks of tobacco, ground to powder and sifted.

bolster (bōl'stēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boulster*, Sc. *bowster*; < ME. *bolstre*, < AS. *bolster* = D. *bolster* = OHG. *bolstar*, MHG. *bolster*, G. *polster* = Icel. *bólstr* = Sw. *bolster*, bed, = Dan. *bolster*, bed-ticking; with suffix *-ster*, < Teut. √ **bul*, swell (in Goth. *ufbaujan*, puff up), whence also *bol¹*, etc.] 1. Something on which to rest the head while reclining; specifically, a long cylindrical cushion stuffed with feathers, hair, straw, or other materials, and generally laid under the pillows.

Perhaps some cold bank is her bolster now.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 353.

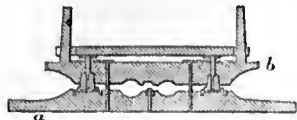
2. Something resembling a bolster in form or use. Specifically—(a) Any kind of padding about a dress, such as the cylindrical rolls or cushions, called bearers, formerly worn by women to support and puff out their skirts at the hips.

A gown of green cloth made with bolsters stuffed with wool.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., 111. 313.

(b) A pad or quilt used to prevent pressure, support any part of the body, or make a bandage sit easy upon a wound.

ed part; a compress. (c) A cushioned or padded part of a saddle. (d) *Naut.*, *pl.*, pieces of soft wood covered with tarred canvas, placed under the eyes of the rigging to prevent chafing from the sharp edge of the trestletrees. (e) A part of a bridge intervening between the truss and the masonry. (f) In *cutlery*, the part of such instruments and tools as knives, chisels, etc., which adjoins the end of the handle; also, a metallic plate on the end of a pocket-knife handle. (g) In *gunn.*, a block of wood on the carriage of a siege-gun, upon which the breech of the gun rests when it is moved. (h) In *arch.*, same as *batister*. 2. (i) In *music*, the raised ridge which holds the tuning-plus of a piano. (j) A cap-piece or short timber placed at the top of a post as a bearing for a string-piece. (k) A perforated wooden block upon which sheet-metal is placed to be punched. (l) A sleeve-bearing through which a spindle passes. (m) In *stone-sawing*, one of the loose wooden blocks against which the ends of the pole of the saw rest. (n) A bar placed transversely over the axle of a wagon or in the middle of a car-truck to support the body. (o) One of the transverse pieces of an archentering, extending between the ribs and sustaining the voussairs during construction.—**Bob at the bolster.** Same as *cushion-dance*.—**Compound bolster.** In *car-building*, a bolster formed of timbers stiffened by vertical iron plates.



Wagon-bolster.
a, axle-bar; b, bolster.

port the body. (o) One of the transverse pieces of an archentering, extending between the ribs and sustaining the voussairs during construction.—**Bob at the bolster.** Same as *cushion-dance*.—**Compound bolster.** In *car-building*, a bolster formed of timbers stiffened by vertical iron plates.

bolster (bôl'stêr), *v. t.* [*bolster*, *n.*] 1. To support with a bolster.

Suppose I *bolster* him up in bed,
And fix the crown again on his brow?

R. H. Stoddard, *The King is Cold*.

2. To prop; support; uphold; maintain; generally implying support of a weak, falling, or unworthy cause or object, or support based on insufficient grounds; now usually with *up*: as, to *bolster up* his pretensions with lies.

O Lord, what bearing, what *bolstering* of naughty matters is this in a Christian realm!

Latimer, 5th Sermon, bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Persuasions used to further the truth, not to *bolster* error.

Hooker, *Eccles. Pol.*, iii. § 4.

Still farther to appropriate and confirm the exciting narrative of this forgery, he had artfully *bolstered* it up by an accompanying anecdote.

I. D'Israeli, *Amen.* of Lit., II. 416.

3. To furnish with a bolster in dress; pad; stuff out with padding.

Three pair of stays *bolstered* below the left shoulder.

Tatler, No. 245.

bolsterer (bôl'stêr-êr), *n.* One who bolsters; a supporter.

bolstering (bôl'stêr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bolster*, *v.*] A prop or support; padding.

bolster-plate (bôl'stêr-plât), *n.* An iron plate placed on the under side of the bolster of a wagon, to serve as a wearing surface.

bolster-spring (bôl'stêr-spring), *n.* A spring placed on the beam of a car-truck, to support the bolster and the body of the car.

bolster-work (bôl'stêr-wêrk), *n.* Architectural features, or courses of masonry, which are curved or bowed outward like the sides of a cushion.

bolt¹ (bôlt), *n.* [*ME. bolt* (in most of the mod. senses), < *AS. bolt* (only in the first sense; twice in glosses, "*catapultas, speru, boltas*," to which is due, perhaps, the erroneous suggestion that *AS. bolt* is a reduced form of *L. catapulta, catapult*) = *MD. bolt*, an arrow, later *bout*, *D. bout*, a pin, = *MLG. bolte, bolten*, *LG. bolte*, an arrow, pin, round stick, fetter, roll of linen, = *OHG. MIG. bolz*, *G. bolz, bolzen*, an arrow, a pin, = *Lecl. bolti*, a pin, a roll of linen (*Haldorsen*), = *Dan. bolt*, a pin, band (the *Scand. forms* prob. from *E. or LG.*); appar. an orig. Teut. word with the primary meaning of 'arrow' or 'missile.'] 1. An arrow; especially, in *archery*, the arrow of a crossbow, which was short and thick as compared with a shaft.

A fool's *bolt* is soon shot.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, iii. 7.

The infidel has shot his *bolts* away.
Till, his exhausted quiver yielding none,
He gleans the blunted shafts that have recoiled,
And aims them at the shield of truth again.

Cowper, *Task*, vi. 873.

2. A thunderbolt; a stream of lightning; so named from its apparently darting like a bolt.

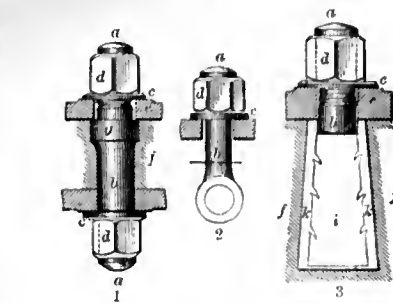
The *bolts* that spare the mountain side
His cloud-capt eminence divide,
And spread the ruin round.

Cowper, *tr. of Horace, Odes*, ii. 10.

Harmless as summer lightning plays
From a low, hidden cloud by night,
A light to set the hills ablaze,
But not a *bolt* to smite.

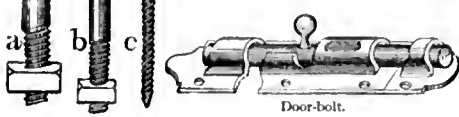
H. Aitner, *Kenoza Lake*.

3. An elongated bullet for a rifled cannon.—
4. A cylindrical jet, as of water or molten



1, Double-headed bolt. 2, Eye-bolt. 3, Lewis bolt. a, head; b, shank; c, washer; d, nut; e, e, pieces secured by the nut to the object; f, g, collar; h, barbed shank surrounded by lead, k.

glass.—5. A metallic pin or rod, used to hold objects together. It generally has screw-threads cut at one end, and sometimes at both, to receive a nut.—6. A movable bar for fastening a door, gate,



a, carriage-bolt; b, tire-bolt; c, wagon-skein bolt.

window-sash, or the like; specifically, that portion of a lock which is protruded from or drawn back within the case by the action of the key, and makes a fastening by being shot into a socket or keeper.—7. An iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner; a shackle.

Away with him to prison, lay *bolts* enough upon him.

Shak., *M. for M.*, v. 1.

8. In *firearms*: (a) In a needle-gun, the sliding piece that thrusts the cartridge forward into the chamber and carries the firing-pin. It has a motion of rotation about its longer axis for the purpose of locking the breech-mechanism before firing. (b) In a snap-gun, the part that holds the barrel to the breech-mechanism.—9. A roll or definite length of silk, canvas, tape, or other textile fabric, and also of wall-paper, as it comes from the maker ready for sale or use.

Face. Where be the French petticoats,
And girdles and hangers?

Sub. Here, in the trunk.
And the *bolts* of lawn.

B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, v. 2.

10. A bundle. (a) Of straw, a quantity loosely tied up. Also *bolting* or *bolton*. (b) Of osier rods, a quantity bound up for market, 3½ feet around the lower band. (c) Of reeds, one of 3 feet in circumference. [Eng.]—11. The closed ends of leaves of an uncut book which present a double or quadruple fold.—12. The comb of a bobbin-net machine on which the carriages move.—13. In *wood-working*: (a) A mass of wood from which anything may be cut or formed. (b) Boards held together, after being sawed from the log, by an uncut end or stub-shot.—14. A name for certain plants, as the globe-flower and marsh-marigold.—15. [In this and the next sense from the verb.] The act of running off suddenly; a sudden spring or start: as, the horse made a *bolt*.

The Egyptian soldiers, as usual, made an immediate *bolt*, throwing away their arms and even their clothes.

E. Sartorius, *In the Soudan*, p. 65.

16. In *politics*, the act of withdrawing from a nominating convention as a manifestation of disapproval of its acts; hence, refusal to support a candidate or the ticket presented by or in the name of the party to which one has hitherto been attached; a partial or temporary desertion of one's party. [U. S.]—17. The act of bolting food.—**Barbed bolt**, a bolt with points projecting outward, which bear against or enter into the surrounding material, and thus prevent its withdrawal.—**Bolt and shutter**, in *clock-making*, an adjustment of a spiral spring in a turret clock, such that while the clock is winding there may be another spring in action to prevent a stoppage of the works.—**Bolt and tun**, in *her.*, a term applied to a bird-bolt in pale piercing through a tun.—**Bringing-to bolt**, a bolt with an eye at one end and a screw-thread and nut at the other, used in drawing parts toward each other.—**Chain-plate bolt**. Same as *chain-bolt*.—**Copper bolt**. See *copper bit*, under *bit*.—**Countersunk bolt**, a bolt having its head beveled and set into a corresponding cavity in one of the parts which it connects.—**Dormant bolt**, a door-bolt operated by a special key or knob.—**Key-head bolt**, a bolt with a projection from the chamfer of its head to hold it so that it will not revolve with the nut.—**Liphead bolt**, a bolt of which the head projects sideways.—**Roller bolts**, in *coach-building*, the bolts on the splinter-bar to which the traces are attached.

bolt¹ (bôlt), *v.* [= *Se. boult, bout, bowt*; < *ME. bolten, bulten* (in the latter form varying in one instance with *pulten*, mod. *E. pelt*, *q. v.*), spring, start, also fetter, shackle (= *MHG. bulzen*, go off like an arrow); the other senses are modern, all being derived from *bolt*¹, *n.*, in its two main senses of 'missile' and 'pin for fastening': see *bolt*¹, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To go off like a bolt or arrow; shoot forth suddenly; spring out with speed and suddenness; commonly followed by *out*: as, to *bolt out* of the house.

Angry Cupid, *bolting* from her eyes,
Hath shot himself into me like a flame.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, II. 2.

This Puck seems but a dreaming dolt, . . .

And oft out of a bush doth *bolt*.

Drayton, *Nymphidia*.

2. To spring aside or away suddenly; start and run off; make a bolt.

Stage-coaches were upsetting in all directions, horses were *bolting*, boats were overturning, and bolters were bursting.

Dickens.

The gun, absolutely the most useless weapon among us, could do nothing, even if the gunners did not *bolt* at the first sight of the enemy.

O'Donovan, *Merv*, x.

3. In *politics*, to withdraw from a nominating convention as a means of showing disapproval of its acts; hence, to cease to act in full accord with one's party; refuse to support a measure or candidate adopted by a majority of one's colleagues or party associates. [U. S.]

Mr. Raymond agreed, . . . after some hesitation, but with the understanding that, if it [the Philadelphia Convention of 1858] fell under the control of the Copperheads, he would *bolt*.

The Nation, VI. 2.

4. To fall suddenly, like a thunderbolt.

As an eagle

His cloudless thunder *bolted* on their heads.

Milton, *S. A.*, I. 1696.

5. To run to seed prematurely, as early-sown root-crops (turnips, etc.), without the usual thickening of the root, or after it.

II. *trans.* 1. To send off like a bolt or arrow; shoot; discharge.—2. To start or spring (game); cause to bolt up or out, as hares, rabbits, and the like.

Jack Ferret, welcome, . . .

What canst thou *bolt* us now? a coney or two

B. Jonson, *New Inn*, iii. 1.

3. To expel; drive out suddenly.

To have been *bolted* forth,

Thrust out abruptly into Fortune's way,

Among the conflicts of substantial life.

Wordsworth, *Prelude*, iii. 77.

4. To blurt out; ejaculate or utter hastily.—
5. To swallow hurriedly or without chewing; as, to *bolt* one's food.

These treacherous pellets are thrown to the bear, who *bolts* them whole.

N. A. Rev., CXX. 39.

6. [After I, 3.] In *politics*, to break away from and refuse to support (the candidate, the ticket, or the platform presented by or in the name of the party to which one has hitherto adhered); leave or abandon: as, to *bolt* the presidential candidate.

A man does not *bolt* his party, but the candidate or candidates his party has put up. Sometimes, though less properly, he is said to *bolt* the platform of principles it has enunciated. The essential point is, that the bolter does not necessarily, in fact does not usually, abandon the political organization with which he is connected. He not infrequently votes for some men upon its ticket, and at the same time bolts by "scratching" their names.

N. Y. Evening Post, Aug. 20, 1887.

7. To fasten or secure with a bolt or an iron pin, as a door, a plank, fetters, or anything else.—
8. To fasten as with bolts; shackle; restrain.

It is great

To do that thing that ends all other deeds;

Which shackles accidents, and *bolts* up change.

Shak., *A. and C.*, v. 2.

That I could reach the axle, where the pins are

Which *bolt* this frame; that I might pull them out.

B. Jonson, *Catiline*, iii. 1.

To *bolt* a fox, in *fox-hunting*, when a fox has run to earth, to put a terrier into the hole, and when he is heard barking, to dig over the spot from which the sound proceeds, and so get at the fox.

bolt¹ (bôlt), *adv.* [*ME. bolt*, *n.* or *v.*] 1. Like a bolt or arrow: as, "*rising bolt* from his seat,"

G. P. R. James.

There she sat *bolt upright*!

Barbara, *Ingoldshy Legends*, I. 266.

2. Suddenly; with sudden meeting or collision.

[He] came *bolt* up against the heavy dragon.

Thackeray.

bolt² (bôlt), *v. t.* [Early mod. *E.* also *boult, boult, boot, Se. bout, bowt*; < *ME. bulthen*, < *OF. bulter*, earlier *buleter* (mod. *F. bulter*; *ML. reflex bulutare* for **bureter* (= *It. burattare*), sift, < **buret, burete, burate*, a coarse woolen cloth (cf. dim. *buretel, burtel*, mod. *F. blueau* = *It. burattello*, a bolter, meal-sieve: see *boul-*

*tel*²) (= It. *buratto*, a meal-sieve, a fine transparent cloth, dim. of *bure*, mod. F. *bure*, a coarse woolen cloth, < ML. *burra*, a coarse woolen cloth (whence also ult. E. *borel*, *burrel*, *bureau*, < L. *burrus*, reddish: see *burrel*, *bureau*, *birrus*, *biretta*, etc. Cf. *bunt*³.) 1. To sift or pass through a sieve or bolter so as to separate the coarser from the finer particles, as bran from flour; sift out: as, to *bolt* meal; to *bolt* out the bran.

This hand,
As soft as dove's down, and as white as it;
... or the fann'd snow.
That's *bolted* by the northern blasts twice o'er.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

2. To examine or search into, as if by sifting; sift; examine thoroughly: sometimes with *out*, and often in an old proverbial expression, to *bolt* to the bran.

For I ne can not bolt it to the bran,
As can the holy Doctor Augustin,
Or Boece or the Bishop Bradwardin.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 420.
Time and nature will *bolt* out the truth of things.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

The report of the committee was examined and sifted and *bolted* to the bran.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, lii.

3. To moot, or bring forward for discussion, as in a moot-court. See *bolting*².

I hate when Vice can *bolt* her arguments,
And Virtue has no tongue to check her pride.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 760.

bolt² (bôlt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bout*, Sc. *bout*, *bowt*; < ME. *bult*, < *bulten*, *bolt*.] 1. A sieve; a machine for sifting flour.—2. In the English inns of court, a hypothetical point or case discussed for the sake of practice.

The Temple and Gray's Inn have lately established lectures, and moots and *boulds* may again be propounded and argued in these venerable buildings.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III, 84.

boltant (bôl'tant), *a.* [*< bolt*¹, *v.*, + *-ant*.] In *her*., springing forward: applied to hares and rabbits when represented in this attitude.

bolt-anger (bôlt'ân'gér), *n.* A large auger used in ship-building to bore holes for bolts, etc.

bolt-boat (bôlt'bôt), *n.* A strong boat that will endure a rough sea.

bolt-chisel (bôlt'chiz'el), *n.* A deep, narrow-edged cross-cut chisel.

bolt-clipper (bôlt'klip'ér), *n.* A hand-tool fitted to different sizes of bolts, and used to cut off the end of a bolt projecting beyond a nut.

bolt-cutter (bôlt'kut'ér), *n.* 1. One who makes bolts.—2. A machine for making the threads on a screw-bolt; a bolt-threader or bolt-screwing machine.—3. A tool for cutting off the ends of bolts.

boltel (bôl'tel), *n.* [Also written *bouttel*, early mod. E. (and mod. archaic) *boutel*, *bowtell*, also corruptly *bottle*; < late ME. *bottell*, *bowtell*; origin uncertain; perhaps < *bolt*¹, an arrow, shaft, roll (with ref. to its shape; cf. *shaft*, in its architectural sense), + *-el*. Formations with the F. dim. suffix *-el* on native words were not usual in the ME. period, but this may be an artificial book-name. The 18th century *boul-tin*, *boultime*, seems to be an arbitrary variation. Cotgrave has F. "*bocel*, a thick or great boutel (commonly) in or near unto the basis of a pillar." 1. In *arch.*, a convex molding of which the section is an arc of a circle; a medieval term for the torus or roundel.—2. A rounded ridge or border used for stiffening a cover, dish, tray, or other utensil.

Boltenia (bôl-tē'nî-ä), *n.* [NL., after Dr. *Botten*, of Hamburg.] A genus of tunicates, by most recent authors referred to the family *Cynthiidae*, but by a few made type of a family *Bolteniidae*.

boltenioid (bôl-tē'nî-oid), *n.* A tunicate of the family *Bolteniidae*.

Bolteniidae (bôl-tē'nî-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Boltenia* + *-idae*.] A family of simple ascidians, typified by the genus *Boltenia*, having a pyriform body supported upon a long peduncle or stalk. By most recent systematists it is degraded to the rank of a subfamily of *Cynthiidae*.

bolter¹ (bôl'tér), *n.* [*< bolt*¹, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] One who bolts, in any sense of the verb. Specifically—(a) One who bolts or turns aside; a horse that bolts. (b) In *politics*, one who leaves the party, or refuses to support the candidate, ticket, or platform of the party, to which he has been attached. [U. S.]

Mr. Converse . . . had the indecency to denounce the twenty-seven as *bolters* from their party.

The American, VIII, 100.

bolter² (bôl'tér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boulter*, < ME. *bultur*, *bulture*, < *bulten*, *bolt*, sift: see *bolt*² and *-er*¹. Cf. OF. *buleteur*, sifter, < *buleter*,

sift. Cf. *boulter*².] A sieve; an instrument or machine for separating bran from flour, or the coarser part of meal from the finer.

Host. I bought you a dozen of shirts to your back.
Fal. Dowlas, filthy dowlas: I have given them away to bakers' wives, and they have made *bolters* of them.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

bolter³ (bôl'tér), *n.* [Also *boulter*, *bultur*: same as *bultow*.] A kind of fishing-line.

These lakes, and divers others of the fore-cited, are taken with threads, and some of them with the *bolter*, which is a speller of a bigger size.

R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

bolter⁴, *v. i.* and *t.* [A variant of *balter*, clot, known chiefly in the compound *blood-boltered*, in *Shakspeare*. See *blood-boltered* and *balter*.] To clot.

bolter-cloth (bôl'tér-klôth), *n.* Cloth used for making bolters; bolting-cloth.

bolt-feeder (bôlt'fê'dér), *n.* An apparatus for controlling the supply of flour in a bolting-mill.

bolt-head, bolt's-head (bôlt'-, bôlts'hed), *n.* A long straight-necked glass vessel for chemical distillations. Also called *matrass* and *receiver*.

Will close you so much gold, in a *bolt's-head*,
And, on a turn, convey in the stead another
With sublimed mercury, that shall burst in the heat.
B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, iv. 4.

bolt-hole (bôlt'hôl), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a short, narrow opening made to connect the main workings with the air-head or ventilating drift: used in the working of the Dudley thick seam, in the South Staffordshire (England) coal-field. See *square-work*.

bolt-hook (bôlt'hûk), *n.* A check-rein hook bolted to the plates of a saddle-tree.

boliti (bôl'ti), *n.* [*< Ar. bolituiy*.] A fish of the family *Cichlidae* (or *Chromididae*), *Tilapia* (or *Chromis*) *nilotica*, found in Egypt and Palestine. It is an oblong fish, with 15 to 18 spines and 12 to 14 rays in the dorsal fin. The color is greenish olive, darker in the center of each scale, and the vertical fins are spotted with white. It is highly esteemed for its flesh, and regarded as one of the best of the Nile fish. Also called *bolty* and *bolli*.

bolting¹ (bôl'ting), *n.* [Also written *boltin*, *bol-ton*; < *bolt*¹, *n.*, + *-ing*¹.] A bundle or bolt of straw: in Gloucestershire, 24 pounds. Also called *bolt*. [Eng.]

bolting² (bôl'ting), *n.* [Also written *boulting*; < ME. *bultinge*; verbal *n.* of *bolt*², *v.*] 1. The act of sifting.

Bakers in their linen bases and mealy vizards, new come from *boulting*.

Marston and Barksted, Insatiate Countess, ii.

2†. In the English inns of court, a private arguing of cases for practice.—**Bolting-millstone**, a lower stone having metallic boxes alternating with the furrows. These boxes contain wire screens, through which the meal escapes before it reaches the skirt.

bolting-chest (bôl'ting-chest), *n.* The case in which a bolt in a flour-mill is inclosed.

bolting-cloth (bôl'ting-klôth), *n.* [*< ME. bulting-cloth*.] A cloth for bolting or sifting; a linen, silk, or hair cloth, of which bolters are made for sifting meal, etc.

The finest and most expensive silk fabric made is *bolting-cloth*, for the use of millers, woven almost altogether in Switzerland.
Harper's Mag., LXXI, 256.

bolting-cord (bôl'ting-kôrd), *n.* A stiff piece of rope having the strands unraveled at one extremity, used as a probang to remove anything sticking in an animal's throat.

bolting-house (bôl'ting-hous), *n.* A house where meal or flour is sifted.

The jade is returned as white and as powdered as if she had been at work in a *bolting-house*.
Dennis, *Letters*.

bolting-hutch (bôl'ting-huch), *n.* A tub or wooden trough for bolted flour.

Take all my cushions down and thwack them soundly,
After my feast of millers; . . . beat them carefully
Over a *bolting-hutch*, there will be enough
For a pan-pudding.

Middleton (and another), *Mayor of Queenborough*, v. 1.

bolting-mill (bôl'ting-mil), *n.* A mill or machine for sifting meal or flour.

bolting-tub (bôl'ting-tub), *n.* A tub to sift meal in.

The larders have been searched,
The bakehouses and *bolting tub*, the ovens.

B. Jonson, *Magnetick Lady*, v. 5.

bolt-knife (bôlt'nîf), *n.* A knife used by book-binders for cutting through a bolt or the folded leaves of a section.

boltheless (bôlt'les), *a.* [*< bolt*¹ + *-less*.] Without a bolt.

bolton, *n.* A corruption of *bolting*¹.

boltonite (bôl'ton-î), *n.* [*< Bolton*, in Massachusetts, + *-ite*².] A mineral of the chrysolite group, occurring in granular form at Bolton,

Massachusetts. It is a silicate of magnesium, containing also a little iron protoxide.

bolt-rope (bôlt'rôp), *n.* A superior kind of hemp cordage sewed on the edges of sails to strengthen them. That part of it on the perpendicular side is called the *leech-rope*; that at the bottom, the *foot-rope*; that at the top, the *head-rope*. To the bolt-rope is attached all the gear used in clewing up the sail and setting it.

We heard a sound like the short, quick rattling of thunder, and the jib was blown to atoms out of the *bolt-rope*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 254.

bolt's-head, *n.* See *bolt-head*.

boltsprit (bôlt'sprit), *n.* A corruption of *bow-sprit*.

bolt-strake (bôlt'strák), *n.* *Naut.*, the strake or wale through which the fastenings of the beams pass.

bolty, *n.* See *bolli*.

bolus (bô'lus), *n.* [*< L. bolus*, > E. *bole*², *q. v.*]

1. A soft round mass of anything medicinal, larger than an ordinary pill, to be swallowed at once.—2. Figuratively, anything disagreeable, as an unpalatable doctrine or argument, that has to be accepted or tolerated.

There is no help for it, the faithful proselytizer, if she cannot convince by argument, bursts into tears, and the recusant finds himself, at the end of the contest, taking down the *bolus*, saying, "Well, well, Bodgers be it." *Thackeray*.

bolyet, *n.* See *bolty*.

bom (bom), *n.* [Also *boma*, *bomma*, *aboma*; orig. a native name in Congo, subsequently applied to a Brazilian serpent.] Same as *aboma*.

bomah-nut (bô'mä-nut), *n.* [*< bomah* (native name) + *nut*.] The seed of a euphorbiaceous shrub, *Pycnocoma macrophylla*, of southern Africa, used for tanning.

Bomarea (bô-mä'rê-ä), *n.* [NL., < Valmont de Bomare, a French naturalist of the 18th century.] A genus of amaryllidaceous plants, natives of South America and Mexico. The roots are tuberiferous, the leafy stems frequently twining, and the flowers, which are often showy, in simple or compound umbels. There are over 50 species. See *salsola*.

bomb¹, *v. i.* [*< ME. bomben*, *bumben*, variant forms of *bommen*, *bunnen*, > *bum*¹, later *boom*¹: see *bum*¹, *boom*¹, and cf. *bomb*², *v.*] A variant of *boom*¹.

What overcharged piece of melancholie
Is this, breaks in between my wishes thus,
With *bombing* sighs?

B. Jonson, *The Fortunate Isles*.

bomb¹, *n.* [Var. of *bum*¹, the earlier form of *boom*¹. Cf. *bomb*¹, *v.*] A great noise; a loud hollow sound; the stroke of a bell.

A pillar of iron, . . . which if you had struck would make a little flat noise in the room, but a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath.
Bacon.

bomb² (bom or bum), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bome*, also *bombe*, *bombo*, and (simulating *boom*¹ = *bomb*¹) *boomb*; = G. *bombe*, < F. *bombe* = Sp. *It. bomba*, a bomb, < L. *bombus*, < Gr. *βόμβος*, a deep hollow sound; prob. imitative, like *bomb*¹, *boom*¹, *bum*¹, *bumble*, *bump*², etc. The historical pron. is *bum*.] 1. An explosive projectile, consisting of a hollow ball or spherical shell, generally of cast-iron, filled with a bursting charge, fired from a mortar, and usually exploded by means of a fuse or tube filled with a slow-burning compound, which is ignited by the exploding powder when the mortar is discharged. Bombs may be thrown in such a direction as to fall into a fort, a city, or an enemy's camp, where they burst with great violence, and often with terrible effect. The length and composition of the fuse must be calculated in such a way that the bomb shall burst the moment it arrives at the destined place. Bombs are now commonly termed *shells*, though *shell* in the sense of a projectile has a wider meaning. See *shell*. Also called *bombshell*.

Hence—2. Any missile constructed upon similar principles: as, a dynamite *bomb*.—3. In *geol.*, a block of scoria ejected from the crater of a volcano.

This deposit answers to the heaps of dust, sand, stones, and *bombs* which are shot out of modern volcanoes; it is a true ash.

Gékie.

4†. A small war-vessel carrying mortars for throwing bombs; a bomb-ketch.

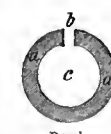
bomb² (bom or bum), *v. t.* [*< bomb*², *n.*] To attack with bombs; bombard.

Villeroi, who ne'er afraid is,
To Bruxelles marches on secure,
To *bomb* the monks and scare the ladies.

Prior, On taking Namur.

bombacet, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bombace*, *bombage*; < OF. *bombace*, < ML. *bombax* (acc. *bombacem*), cotton: see *Bombax*. The form *bombace* subsequently gave way to *bombast*, *q. v.*]

1. The down of the cotton-plant; raw cotton.



Bomb.

a, a, walls of shell; b, fuse-hole; c, cavity for powder.

—2. Cotton-wool, or wadding.—3. Padding; stuffing. *Fuller.*

Bombacæ (bom-bā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bombax* + *-acæ*.] An arboreal tribe or suborder of *Malvaceæ*, by some considered a distinct order, distinguished chiefly by the five- to eight-cleft staminal column. There are about 20 small genera, principally tropical, including the baobab (*Adansonia*), the cotton-tree (*Eriodendron* and *Bombax*), the durian (*Durio*), etc.

bombaceous (bom-bā'shius), *a.* In bot., relating or pertaining to plants of the natural order *Bombacæ*.

bombard (bom'- or bum'bārd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bumbard*, < ME. *bumbarde*, *bombarde* (in sense 4), < OF. *bombarde*, a cannon, a musical instrument, F. *bombarde* (= Sp. Pg. It. *bombarda*, a cannon, It. *bombardo*, a musical instrument), < ML. *bombarda*, orig. an engine for throwing large stones, prob. (with suffix *-arda*, E. *-ard*) < L. *bombus*, a loud noise, in ML. a fireball, a bomb: see *bomb*², *n.*] 1. The name generally given in Europe to the cannon during the first century of its use. The earliest bombards were more like mortars than modern cannon, throwing their shot (originally stone balls) at a great elevation; many were open at both ends, the shot being introduced at the breech, which was afterward stopped by a piece wedged or bolted into place.

Which with our bombards' shot, and basilisk,
We rent in sunder. *Marlowe, Jew of Malta*, v. 3.

2. See *bombardelle*.—3. A small vessel with two masts, like the English ketch, used in the Mediterranean; a bomb-ketch.—4. A large leathern jug or bottle for holding liquor. See *black-jack*, 1.

That swollen parcel of dropsies, that huge bombard of sack.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., li. 4.

Yond' same black cloud . . . looks like a foul bombard that would shed his liquor.

They'd ha' beat out
His brains with bombards.
Middleton, Inner-Temple Masque.

5†. Figuratively, a toper.—6†. A medieval musical instrument of the oboe family, having a reed mouthpiece and a wooden tube. The name was properly applied to a large and low-pitched instrument (whence the name *bombardon* for a heavy reed-stop in organ-building); but it was also used for small instruments of the same class, which were known as basset-bombards and bombardi piccioli.

7. *pl.* A style of breeches worn in the seventeenth century, before the introduction of tight-fitting knee-breeches. They reached to the knee, and were probably so named because they hung loose and resembled the leathern drinking-vessels called bombards.

8. [From the verb.] An attack with bombs; a bombardment. [Rare.]

bombard (bom- or bum-bārd'), *v.* [< F. *bombarder*, batter with a bombard or cannon, < *bombarde*, > E. *bombard*, a cannon: see *bombard*, *n.* The relation to *bomb*² is thus only indirect.] I. *intrans.* To fire off bombards or cannon.

II. *trans.* 1. To cannonade; attack with bombs; fire shot and shell at or into; batter with shot and shell.

Next she [France] intends to bombard Naples.

Burke, Present State of Affairs.

2. To attack with missiles of any kind; figuratively, assail vigorously: as, to bombard one with questions.

bombardelle (bom-bār-del'), *n.* [Dim. of F. *bombarde*.] A portable bombard, or hand-bombard; the primitive portable firearm of Europe, consisting simply of a hollow cylinder with a touch-hole for firing with a match, and attached to a long staff for handling.

The first portable firearm of which we have any representation . . . was called the bombard or bombardelle.

Am. Cyc., XII. 96.

The Man on Foot, clad in light armor, held the bombardelle up.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 490.

bombardier (bom- or bum-bār-dēr'), *n.* [Formerly also *bombardier*, *bombardeer*; < F. *bombardier* (= Sp. *bombardero* = Pg. *bombardeiro* = It. *bombardiero*), < *bombarde*, bombard.] 1. Properly, a soldier in charge of a bombard or cannon; specifically, in the British army, a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Artillery, ranking next below a corporal, whose duty it is to load shells, grenades, etc., and to fix the fuses, and who is particularly appointed to the service of mortars and howitzers.—2. A bombardier-beetle.—3. A name of a European frog, *Bombinator igneus*.

bombardier-beetle (bom-bār-dēr'bē'tl), *n.* The common name of many coleopterous insects, family *Carabidæ* and genera *Braichinus* and *Ap-*

linus, found under stones. When irritated, they are apt to expel violently from the anus a pungent, acrid fluid, accompanied by a slight sound.

bombard-man (bom-bārd-man), *n.* One who delivered liquor in bombards to customers.

They made room for a bombard-man that brought houg for a countrey lady.

B. Jonson, Masquea, Love
[Restored.]

bombardment (bom- or bum-bārd'ment), *n.* [< *bombard* + *-ment*; = F. *bombardement*.] A continuous attack with shot and shell upon a town, fort, or other position; the act of throwing shot and shell into an enemy's town in order to destroy the buildings.

Genoa is not yet secure from a bombardment, though it is not so exposed as formerly. *Addison, Travels in Italy.*

bombardor, *n.* Same as *bombardon*.

bombardon, bombardone (bom-bār'don, bom-bār-dō'ne), *n.* [< It. *bombardone*, aug. of *bombardo*; see *bombard*, *n.*] 1. A large-sized musical instrument of the trumpet kind, in tone not unlike the ophicleide. Its compass generally is from F on the fourth ledger-line below the bass staff to the lower D of the treble staff. It is not capable of rapid execution.

2. The lowest of the sax-horns.—3. Formerly, a bass reed-stop of the organ.

bombard-phraser (bom'bārd-frāz'), *n.* A boasting, loud-sounding, bombastic phraser.

Their bombard-phraser, their foot and half-foot words.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

bombaset, *n.* See *bombacæ*.

bombasin, bombasine, *n.* See *bombazine*.

bombast (bom'- or bum'bāst, formerly bum-bāst'), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bombast*; a var., with excrecent *-t*, of *bombace*, *bombacæ*: see *bombacæ*.] I. *n.* 1†. Cotton; the cotton-plant.

Clothes made of cotton or bombast.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 93.

Bombast, the cotton plant growing in Asia.

E. Phillips, World of Words.

2†. Cotton or other stuff of soft, loose texture, used to stuff garments; padding.

Thy body's bolstered out with bombast and with bags.

Gascogne, Challenge to Beautie.

Hence—3. Figuratively, high-sounding words; inflated or extravagant language; fustian; speech too big and high-sounding for the occasion.

Bombast is commonly the delight of that audience which loves poetry, but understands it not.

Dryden, Criticism in Tragedy.

=Syn. 3. *Bombast, Fustian, Bathos, Turpidness, Tumidness, Rant.* "*Bombast* was originally applied to a stuff of soft, loose texture, used to swell the garment. *Fustian* was also a kind of cloth of stiff, expansive character. These terms are applied to a high, swelling style of writing, full of extravagant sentiments and expressions. *Bathos* is a word which has the same application, meaning generally the mock-heroic—that 'depth' into which one falls who overleaps the sublime; the step which one makes in passing from the sublime to the ridiculous." (*De Mille, Elements of Rhetoric*, p. 225.) *Bombast* is rather stronger than *fustian*. *Turpidness* and *tumidness* are words drawn from the swelling of the body, and express mere inflation of style without reference to sentiment. *Rant* is extravagant or violent language, proceeding from enthusiasm or fanaticism, generally in support of extreme opinions or against those holding opinions of a milder or different sort.

The first victory of good taste is over the bombast and conceits which deform such times as these.

Macaulay, Dryden.

And he, whose fustian's so sublimely bad,
Is not poetry, but prose ran mad.

Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 187.

In his fifth sonnet he [Petrarch] may, I think, be said to have sounded the lowest chasm of the *Bathos*.

Macaulay, Petrarch.

The critics of that day, the most flattering equally with the severest, concurred in objecting to them obscenity, a general *turpidness* of diction, and a profusion of new-coined double epithets.

Coleridge, Biog. Lit., l.

All rant about the rights of man, all whining and whimpering about the clashing interests of body and soul, are treated with haughty scorn, or made the butt of contemptuous ridicule.

Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 26.

II.† *a.* High-sounding; inflated; big without meaning.

A tall metaphor in bombast way. *Concley, Ode, Of Wit.*



Bombardier-beetle (*Brachinus stercorarius*). (Vertical line shows natural size.)



Bombardon.

bombast (bom'- or bum'bāst), *v. t.* [< *bombast*, *n.*] 1. To pad out; stuff, as a doublet with cotton; hence, to inflate; swell out with high-sounding or bombastic language.

Let them pretend what zeal they will, counterfeit religion, bear the world's eyes, bombast themselves.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 195.

Then strives he to bombast his feeble lines
With far-fetched phrase. *Bp. Hall, Satires*, l. 4.

2. To beat; baste.

I will so cogdell and bombaste thee that thou shalt not be able to sturre thyself.

Palace of Pleasure (1579).

bombastic, bombastical (bom- or bum-bas'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *bombast*, *n.*, + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Characterized by bombast; high-sounding; inflated; extravagant.

A theatrical, bombastic, and windy phraseology.

Burke, A Regicide Peace.

He indulges without measure in vague, bombastic declamation.

Macaulay, Sadler's Law of Population.

=Syn. Swelling, tumid, stilted, pompous, lofty, grandiloquent, high-flown.

bombastically (bom- or bum-bas'ti-kal-i), *adv.*

In a bombastic or inflated manner or style.

bombastry (bom'- or bum'bās-tri), *n.* [< *bombast* + *-ry*.] Bombastic words; fustian.

Bombastry and buttofery, by nature lofty and light, soar highest of all.

Swift, Tale of a Tub, Int.

Bombax (bom'baks), *n.* [ML., cotton, a corruption of L. *bombyx*; see *Bombyx*.] 1. A genus of silk-cotton trees, natural order *Malvaceæ*, chiefly natives of tropical America. The seeds are covered with a silky fiber, but this is too short for textile uses. The wood is soft and light. The fibrous bark of some species is used for making ropes.

2†. [*l. c.*] Same as *bombazine*.

Bombay duck. See *bummalu*.

Bombay shell. See *shell*.

bombazeen (bom- or bum-bā-zēn'), *n.* Same as *bombazine*.

bombazet, bombazette (bom- or bum-bā-zet'), *n.* [< *bombaz*(ine) + dim. *-et*, *-ette*.] A sort of thin woolen cloth.

bombazine, bombasine (bom- or bum-bā-zēn'), *n.* [Also *bombazin*, *bombasin*, *bombazeen*, formerly *bumbazine*, *bumbasine*; < F. *bombasin* (obs.) = Sp. *bombasi* = Pg. *bombazina* (prob. < E.) = It. *bambagina*, < ML. *bombasinum*, prop. *bombycinum*, a silk texture, neut. of *bombycinus*, *bombacinus*, prop. (as L.) *bombycinus* (see *bombycine*), made of silk or cotton, < *bombax*, prop. (as L.) *bombyx*, silk, cotton: see *bombacæ*, *bombast*, *Bombax*, *Bombyx*.] 1†. Raw cotton. *N. E. D.*—2. Originally, a stuff woven of silk and wool, made in England as early as the reign of Elizabeth; afterward, a stuff made of silk alone, but apparently always of one color, and inexpensive.—3. In modern usage, a stuff of which the warp is silk and the weft worsted. An imitation of it is made of cotton and worsted.

Also spelled *bombazeen*, *bombasin*.

bomb-chest (bom'chest), *n.* *Milit.*, a chest filled with bombs or gunpowder, buried to serve as an explosive mine.

bombernicket (bom'bér-nik'l), *n.* Same as *pumpernickel*. *Imp. Diet.*

bombiat (bom'bi-āt), *n.* [< *bombi*(c) + *-ate*¹.] A salt formed by bomic acid and a base.

bombic (bom'bik), *a.* [< L. *bombyx*, a silk-worm, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the silkworm.—**Bombic acid**, acid of the silkworm, obtained from an acid liquor contained in a reservoir placed near the anus. The liquor is especially abundant in the chrysalis.

Bombidæ (bom'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bombus* + *-idæ*.] A family of bees, typified by the genus *Bombus*; the bumblebees. [Scarcely used, the bumblebees having been merged in *Apidæ*.]

bomilate (bom'bi-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bomilated*, ppr. *bomilating*. [< ML. *bomilare* (pp. *bomilatus*), an erroneous form of LL. *bombitare*, freq. of **bombare*, ML. also *bombire*, buzz, < L. *bombus*, a humming, buzzing sound. Cf. *bomb*¹, *bomb*², *bum*¹, *bumble*, etc.] To make a buzzing or humming, like a bee, or a top when spinning. *N. A. Rev.* [Rare.]

bombilation (bom-bi-lā'shon), *n.* [< *bomilate*: see *-ation*.] A buzzing or droning sound; report; noise. Also *bombulation*. [Rare.]

To abate the vigour thereof or silence its [powder's] *bombulation*.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., li. 5.

bombillous, *a.* See *bombylious*.

bombilla (bom-bil'yā), *n.* [S. Amer. Sp., dim. of Sp. *bomba*, a pump; see *pump*¹.] A tube used in Paraguay for drinking maté. It is 6 or 7 inches long, formed of metal or a reed, with a perforated bulb at one end, to prevent the tea-leaves from being drawn up into the mouth.

bominate (bom'bi-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bomminated*, ppr. *bomminating*. [< ML. **bombi-*

natus, pp. of **bominate*, erroneous form of *LL. bomitare*: see *bomilate*.] To buzz; make a buzzing sound; bomilate. [Rare.]

As easy and as profitable a problem to solve the Rabelaisian riddle of the *bominate* chimera with its potential or hypothetical faculty of deriving sustenance from a course of diet on second intentions.

Swinnburne, Shakespeare, p. 199.

bombination (bom-bi-nā'shōn), *n.* [*< bombinate*. Cf. *bombilation*.] Buzz; humming noise.

Bombinator (bom'bi-nā-tōr), *n.* [NL. (Merrem, 1820), *< ML. *bominate*, buzz: see *bominate*.] A genus of European frogs, made typical of a family *Bombinatoridae*, now referred to the family *Discoglossidae*. *B. igneus* is the typical species, called *bombardier*.

Bombinatoridae (bom'bi-nā-tōr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Bombinator + -idae*.] A family of anurous batrachians, having a tongue, maxillary teeth, and toes not dilated, typified by the genus *Bombinator*. It is a heterogeneous group, the species of which belong to the families *Discoglossidae*, *Pelobatidae*, and *Cystoglossidae*.

bomb-ketch (bom'kech), *n.* A small, strongly built, ketch-rigged vessel, carrying one mortar or more, for service in a bombardment. Also called *bomb-vessel*.

Swartwout and Ogden . . . were then confined on one of the *bomb-ketches* in the harbor.

G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 153.

bomb-lance (bom'lans), *n.* A lance or harpoon having a hollow head charged with gunpowder, which is automatically fired when thrust into a whale.

bombolo (bom'bō-lō), *n.* [*< It. bombola*, a pitcher, bottle, *< bomba*: see *bomb²*.] A spherical vessel of flint-glass, used in subliming crude camphor. It is usually about 12 inches in diameter. Also *bumbelo*, *bumbolo*.

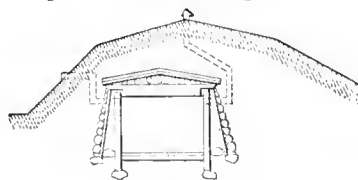
bombous (bom' or bum'bus), *a.* [*< L. bombus*, *n.*, taken as adj.: see *bomb²*.] 1. Booming; humming.—2. [*< bomb² + -ous*.] Convexly round, like a segment of a bomb; spherical.

In some parts [of the integument of the *Salicidii*], as for example on the head, they [the dermal denticles] often have a *bombous* surface, and are set irregularly.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 423.

bomb-proof (bom'prōf), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Strong enough to resist the impact and explosive force of bombs or shells striking on the outside.

II. *n.* In *fort.*, a structure of such design and strength as to resist the penetration and



Bomb-proof.

the shattering force of shells. Such structures are made in a variety of ways, but are usually, at least in part, beneath the level of the ground. They may be entirely of metal, so shaped that shot and shell will glance from the surface without piercing them, or they may be of vaulted masonry, or even of timber covered and faced with massive embankments of earth, the latter forming the most effective shield against modern projectiles. Bomb-proofs are provided in permanent and often in temporary fortifications to place the magazine and stores in safety during a bombardment, and also to afford shelter to the garrison or to non-combatants.

We entered a lofty *bomb-proof* which was the bedroom of the commanding officer.

W. H. Russell, London Times, June 11, 1861.

bombshell (bom'shel), *n.* Same as *bomb²*, 1.

bombus (bom'bus), *n.* [L., *< Gr. βούβος*, a buzzing noise: see *bomb²*.] 1. In *pathol.*: (a) A humming or buzzing noise in the ears. (b) A rumbling noise in the intestines; borborygmus.—2. [*< cap.*] A genus of bees, family *Apidae*, containing the honey-producing aculeate or sting-possessing hymenopterous insects commonly called bumblebees. See *bumblebee*, and cut under *Hymenoptera*.

bomb-vessel (bom'ves'el), *n.* Same as *bomb-ketch*.

bombycid (bom'bi-sid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Bombycidae*.

Scent-organs in some *bombycid* moths. *Science*, VII. 505.

II. *n.* One of the *Bombycidae*.

Bombycidae (bom-bis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Bombyx (Bombyc-) + -idae*.] A family of nocturnal heterocerous *Lepidoptera*, or moths, important as containing the silkworm-moth, having the antennae bipectinate, the palpi small, and the maxillae rudimentary. The limits of the family and consequently its definition vary much. Genera besides

Bombyx commonly referred to this family are *Saturnia*, *Attacus*, *Odonestis*, *Lasiocampa*, and *Eliasiocampa*. See cut under *Bombyx*.

bombyciform (bom-bis'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. bombyx (bombyc-)*, a silkworm, + *forma*, form.] Having the characters of a *bombycid* moth.

Bombycilla (bom-bi-sil'ā), *n.* [NL., *< L. bombyx (bombyc-)*, silk, + *-cilla*, taken from *Motacilla*, in the assumed sense of 'tail'.] A genus of birds, the silktails or waxwings: same as *Ampelis* in the most restricted sense. See *Ampelis*.

Bombycillidae (bom-bi-sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Bombycilla + -idae*.] A family of birds, represented by the genus *Bombycilla*: same as *Ampelidae* in the most restricted sense. [Disused.]

Bombycina (bom-bi-si'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Bombyx (Bombyc-) + -ina*.] A tribe or superfamily of moths containing the *bombycids*, as distinguished from the *sphinxes* on the one hand and the *Microlepidoptera* in general on the other.

bombycine (bom'bi-sin), *a.* [*< L. bombycinus*, *< bombyx*, silk: see *Bombyx*. Cf. *bombazine*.]

1. Silken; silk.—2. Of cotton, or of paper made of cotton. N. E. D.

bombycinous (bom-bis'i-nus), *a.* [*< L. bombycinus*: see *bombycine*.] 1. Silken; made of silk.—2. Silky; feeling like silk.—3. Of the color of the silkworm-moth; of a pale-yellow color. E. Darwin.

Bombycistoma, **Bombycistomus** (bom-bi-sis'-tō-mā, -mus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βούβης*, silk, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Synonyms of *Batrachostomus* (which see).

bombycid (bom'bi-koid), *a.* Of or relating to the *Bombycidae*.

bombylii, *n.* Plural of *bombylius*.

Bombyliidae (bom-bi-li'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Bombylius + -idae*.] A family of brachycerous dipterous insects, of the section *Tetrachæta* or *Tanytomata*; the humbleflies. They have a long proboscis, the third antennal joint not annulate, three prolonged basal cells, and usually four posterior cells. The family is large, containing upward of 1,400 species, found in all parts of the world. They usually have hairy bodies, are very swift in flight, and are sometimes called *flower-flies*, from their feeding upon pollen and honey extracted by means of the long proboscis. The typical genus is *Bombylius*; other genera are *Anthrax*, *Lomatia*, and *Neaestria*.

bombylious (bom-bil'i-us), *a.* [*< Gr. βουβίλιος*, a bumblebee (see *bombylius*), + *-ous*.] Buzzing; humming like a bee.

Vexatious, . . . not by stinging, . . . but only by their *bombylious* noise. Derham, Physico-Theol., iv. 14.

bombylius (bom-bil'i-us), *n.*; *pl. bombylii (-i)*. [*< Gr. (a) βουβίλιος* or *βουβίλιος*, a narrow-necked vessel that gurgles in pouring; (b) *βουβίλιος*, a bumblebee; *< βούβος*, a humming, buzzing: see *bombus*, *bomb²*.]

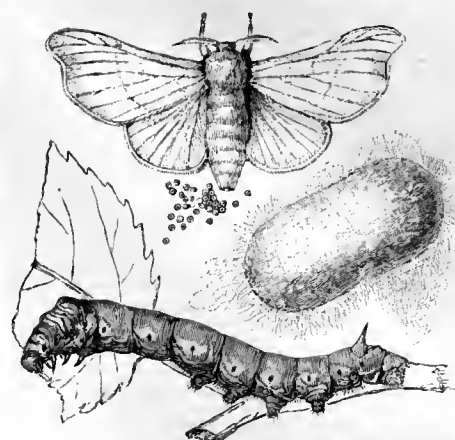
1. In *archæol.*, a form of Greek vase, of moderate size, varying between the types of the *lekythos* and the *aryballus*. It was used for containing perfumes, and also for pouring liquids, etc.—2. [*< cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Bombyliidae*.

Bombyx (bom'biks), *n.* [L. *bombyx*: in ML. corruptly *bombax*: see *bombace*, *bombast*, *bombazine*, *< Gr. βόμβυξ*, a silkworm, silk, cotton; origin uncertain.] 1.

A Linnean genus of lepidopterous insects, now the type of the family *Bombycidae*. The caterpillar of the *Bombyx mori* is well known by the name of *silk-worm*. When full-grown it is 3 inches long, whitish-gray, smooth, with a horn on the penultimate segment of the body. It feeds on the leaves of the mulberry (in the United States also on those of the *Osage orange*), and spins an oval cocoon of the size of a pigeon's egg, of a close tissue, with very fine silk, usually of a yellow color, but sometimes white. Each silk-fiber is double, and is spun from a viscid substance contained in two tubular organs ending in a spinneret at the mouth. A single fiber is often 1,100 feet long. It requires 1,600 worms to produce 1 pound of silk. Greek missionaries first brought the eggs of the silkworm from China to Constantinople in the reign of Justinian (A. D. 527-565). In the twelfth century the cultivation of silk was introduced into the kingdom of Naples from the Morea, and several centuries afterward into France. The silkworm undergoes a variety of changes during the short period of its life. When hatched it appears as a black worm; after it has finished its cocoon it becomes a chrysalis, and finally a perfect cream-colored insect or moth, with four wings. For other silk-spinning bombycids, see *silkworm*. See cut in next column.

2. In *conch.*, a genus of pulmonate gastropods. *Humphreys*, 1797. [Not in use.]

bominable, *a.* An abbreviated form of *abominable*.



Silkworm (*Bombyx mori*), about natural size.

Juliana Berners, lady-priores of the nunnery of Sopwell in the fifteenth century, informs us that in her time "a *bomynable* sylt of monkes" was elegant English for "a large company of friars."

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., viii.

Bomolochidae (bō-mō-lok'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Bomolochus + -idae*.] A family of copepod crustaceans, of the group *Siphonostomata*, typified by the genus *Bomolochus*. The species are few in number, and parasitic on fishes.

Bomolochus (bō-mol'ō-kus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βομολόχος*, a beggar, low jester, buffoon, prop. one who waited about the altars to beg or steal some of the meat offered thereon, *< βομός*, an altar, + *λόχων*, lie in wait, *< λόχος*, ambush, lying in wait, *< λέγειν*, lay asleep, in pass. lie asleep, lie: see *lay¹*, *lie¹*.] A genus of crustaceans, typical of the family *Bomolochidae*.

bon¹, *n.* Obsolete form of *bone¹*.

bon², *n.* Obsolete form of *boom¹*.

bon³, *a.* Obsolete form of *bon³*.

bon⁴ (F. pron. bōn), *a.* [F., *< OF. bon*, > ME. *bone*, mod. E. *bon³*, q. v.] Good: a French word occurring in several phrases familiar in English, but not Anglicized, as *bon mot*, *bon ton*, *bon vivant*, etc.

bona (bō'nā), *n. pl.* [L., property, goods, pl. of *bonum*, a good thing, neut. of *bonus*, good. Cf. E. *goods*, a translation of *bona*.] Literally, goods; in *civil law*, all sorts of property, movable and immovable.

bon accord (bon a-kōrd'), [F.: see *bon⁴* and *accord*, *n.*] 1. Agreement; good will.—2. An expression or token of good will.—The city of *bon accord*, Aberdeen, Scotland, *Bon accord* being the motto of the town's arms.

bonace-tree (bon'ās-trē), *n.* [*< bonace* (uncertain) + *tree*.] A small tree of Jamaica, *Daphnopsis tinifolia*, natural order *Thymelacæa*, the inner bark of which is very fibrous and is used for cordage, etc. Also called *burn-nose tree*.

bona fide (bō'nā fī'dē), [L., abl. of *bona fides*, good faith: see *bona fides*.] In or with good faith; without fraud or deception; with sincerity; genuinely: frequently used as a compound adjective in the sense of honest; genuine; not make-believe. An act done *bona fide*, in *law*, is one done without fraud, or without knowledge or notice of any deceit or impropriety, in contradistinction to an act done deceitfully, with bad faith, fraudulently, or with knowledge of previous facts rendering the act to be set up invalid.—**Bona-fide possessor**, in *law*, a person who not only possesses a subject upon a title which he honestly believes to be good, but is ignorant of any attempt to contest his title by some other person claiming a better right.—**Bona-fide purchaser**, in *law*, one who has bought property without notice of an adverse claim, and has paid a full price for it before having such notice, or who has been unaware of any circumstances making it prudent to inquire whether an adverse claim existed.

bona fides (bō'nā fī'dēs), [L.: *bona*, fem. of *bonus* (> ult. E. *boon³*), good; *fides*, > ult. E. *faith*.] Good faith; fair dealing. See *bona fide*.

bonaget, **bonnaget** (bon'āj), *n.* [Sc., appar. a var. (simulating *bondage*) of *boonage*, q. v.] Services rendered by a tenant to his landlord as part payment of rent.

bonaght, *n.* [Early mod. E., also written *bonogh*, *bonough*, repr. Ir. *buana*, a billeted soldier, *buanaidh*, a soldier.] A permanent soldier. N. E. D.

bonaght, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *bonnaght*, *bonaght*, etc., repr. Ir. *buanaicht*, quartering of soldiers.] A tax or tribute formerly levied by Irish chiefs for the maintenance of soldiers. N. E. D.

bonailt, **bonailliet**, *n.* [Sc.] Same as *bonally*.

On the brave vessel's gunwale I drank his *bonall*
And farewell to Mackenzie, High Chief of Kintail.
Scott, Farewell to Mackenzie.

bonair (bo-när'), *a.* [*< ME. bonair, bonaire, bonere; short for debonair, q. v.*] Complaisant; courteous; kind; yielding.

Bonair and buxom to the Bishop of Rome.

Ep. Jewell, Def. of Apol. for Church of Eng., p. 538.

bonairtet, *n.* [*ME., also bonairete, bonerte; short for debonairte, q. v.*] Complaisance; courtesy. *Chaucer.*

bonally (bo-nal'i), *n.* [*Sc., also written bonailie, bonailie, bonaille, bonail, bonail; < F. bon, good, + aller, go: see boon³ and alley¹.*] Good-speed; farewell: as, to drink one's *bonally*.

bonang (bō-nang'), *n.* A Javanese musical instrument, consisting of gongs mounted on a frame.

bona notabilia (bō-nū nō-tā-bil'i-ä), [*Law L.: l. bona, goods; notabilia, neut. pl. of notabilis, to be noted: see bona and notable.*] In law, assets situated in a jurisdiction other than that in which the owner died. Formerly in England, when the goods, amounting to at least £5, were in another diocese than that in which their owner died, his will had to be proved before the archbishop of the province.

bonanza (bō-nan'zā), *n.* [*< Sp. bonanza (= Pg. bonanga), fair weather at sea, prosperity, success (ir en bonanza, sail with fair wind and weather, go on prosperously) (cf. It. bonaccia = Pr. bonassa, > F. bonace, a calm at sea), < L. bonus (> Sp. bueno = Pg. bom = It. buono = F. bon), good; cf. OSp. malina, stormy weather at sea, < L. malus, bad.*] 1. A term in common use in the Pacific States, signifying a rich mass of ore: opposed to *barranca*. Hence—2. A mine of wealth; a profitable thing; good luck: as, to strike a *bonanza*. [*Colloq., U. S.*]—**The Bonanza mines**, specifically, those silver-mines on the Comstock lode in Nevada which yielded enormously for a few years.

Bonaparte (bō-nā-pär-tē-an), *a.* [*< Bonaparte, It. Buonaparte, family name of Napoleon.*] Pertaining to Bonaparte or the Bonapartes: as, "*Bonaparte* dynasty," *Craig*.

Bonapartism (bō-nā-pär-tizm), *n.* [*< F. Bonapartisme, < Bonaparte + -isme, -ism.*] 1. The policy or political system of Napoleon Bonaparte and his dynasty.—2. Devotion to the Bonaparte family; adherence to the cause or the dynastic claims of the Bonapartes.

Bonapartist (bō-nā-pär-tist), *n. and a.* [*< F. Bonapartiste, < Bonaparte + -iste, -ist.*] 1. *n.* An adherent of the Bonapartes, or of the policy of Napoleon Bonaparte and his dynasty.—2. One who favors the claims of the Bonaparte family to the imperial throne of France. II. *a.* Adhering to or favoring the dynasty, policy, or claims of the Bonapartes.

bona peritura (bō-nā per-i-tū-rā), [*Law L.: l. bona, goods; peritura, neut. pl. of periturus, fut. part. of perire, perish: see bona and perish.*] In law, perishable goods.

bona-roba (bō-nā-rō-bā), *n.* [*It. buonarobba, "a good wholesome plum-checked wench" (Florio), lit. a fine gown, < buona, fem. of buono, good, fine, + robba, roba, gown: see bonanza, boon³, and robe.*] A showy wanton; a wench of the town; a courtesan.

A bouncing *bona-roba*.

B. Jonson, New Inn.

For their conceited dressings; some the plump Italian *bona-robas*. *Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.*

Bonasa, Bonasia (bō-nā'sā, -sī-ä), *n.* [*NL. Cf. bonasus.*] A genus of gallinaceous birds, of the family *Tetraonidae*, containing especially *B. betulina*, the hazel-grouse of Europe, and *B. umbella*, the ruffed grouse, pheasant, or partridge of North America. They have a ruffle of



Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbella*).

feathers on each side of the neck, a broad fan-shaped tail, partly feathered shanks, and a small crest. They are woodland birds, noted for their habit of drumming, whence probably their name, the noise being likened to the bellowing of a bull.

bonasus, bonassus (bō-nā'sus, -nas'us), *n.* [*L. bonasus, < Gr. βονασος or βονασος, the wild ox.*] 1. The wild bison of Europe; the aurochs (which see).—2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A generic name of the bison, and thus a synonym of *Bison* (which see).

bonbatzen (bon-bat'sen), *n.* Same as *batz*.
bonbon (bon'bon; *F. pron. bōn'bōn*), *n.* [*F., a reduplication of bon, good: see bon⁴, boon³. Cf. equiv. E. goodies.*] A sugar-plum; in the plural, sugar-confectionery.

His grace, charmed with the *bon-bons* of his aunt and the kisses of his cousins, which were even sweeter than the sugar-plums, etc. *Diaristi, Young Duke, i. 1.*

bonce (bons), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] 1. A large marble for playing with.—2. A game played with such marbles. *N. E. D. [Eng.]*

bonchief, *n.* [*< ME. bonechef, bonechief, bonchief, < bone, good (see boon³), + chef, chief, head, end, issue, prob. after analogy of mischief, q. v.*] Good fortune; prosperity.

bon-chrétien (*F. pron. bōn-kra'tiān*), *n.* [*F., good Christian: see boon³ and Christian.*] A highly esteemed kind of pear.

bond¹ (bond), *n.* [*< ME. bond, a variant of band, as hond of hand, etc.: see band¹.*] 1. Anything that binds, fastens, confines, or holds together, as a cord, chain, rope, band, or bandage; a ligament.

I tore them [hairs] from their *bonds*.

Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

Specifically—2. *pl.* Fetters; chains for restraint; hence, imprisonment; captivity.

This man doeth nothing worthy of death, or of *bonds*. *Acts xxvi. 31.*

3. A binding or uniting power or influence; cause of union; link of connection; a uniting tie: as, the *bonds* of affection.

Farewell, thou worthy man! There were two *bonds* That tied our loves, a brother and a king.

Beau, and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 2.

There is a strong *bond* of affection between us and our parents.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 14. I have struggled through much discouragement . . . for a people with whom I have no tie but the common bond of mankind. *Burke, To Sir H. Langrishe.*

4. Something that constrains the mind or will; obligation; duty.

I love your majesty

According to my *bond*, nor more nor less.

Shak., Lear, i. 1.

Sir Aylmer, reddening from the storm within,

Then broke all *bonds* of courtesy.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5. An agreement or engagement; a covenant between two or more persons.

I will bring you into the *bond* of the covenant. *Ezek. xx. 37.*

A *bond* offensive and defensive.

Sir J. Melvil (1610), Mem., p. 12.

6. [*< D. bond, league.*] A league or confederation: used of the Dutch-speaking populations of southern Africa.—7. In law, an instrument under seal by which the maker binds himself, and usually also his heirs, executors, and administrators (or, if a corporation, their successors), to do or not to do a specified act. If it is merely a promise to pay a certain sum on or before a future day appointed, it is called a *single bond*. But the usual form is for the obligor to bind himself, his executors, etc., in a specified sum or penalty, with a condition added, on performance of which it is declared the obligation shall be void. When such a condition is added, the bond is called a *penal bond* or *obligation*. The person to whom the bond is granted is called the *obligee*.

8. The state of being in a bonded warehouse or store in charge of custom-house or excise officers: said of goods or merchandise: as, tea and wine still in *bond*.—9. A surety; a bondsman; bail. *Pepys, Diary.*—10. A certificate of ownership of a specified portion of a capital debt due by a government, a city, a railroad, or other corporation to individual holders, and usually bearing a fixed rate of interest. The bonds of the United States are of two classes: (1) *coupon bonds*, both principal and interest of which are payable to bearer, and which pass by delivery, usually without indorsement; (2) *registered bonds*, which are payable only to the parties whose names are inscribed upon them, and can be transferred only by indorsed assignment.

11. In *chem.*, a unit of combining or saturating power equivalent to that of one hydrogen atom. The valence of an element or group is indicated by the number of its bonds. Thus, the carbon atom is said to have four bonds, that is, it may combine directly with four hydrogen atoms or their equivalents. Bonds are usually represented graphically by short dashes. For instance, the valence of a carbon atom may be represented thus: $\begin{array}{c} \text{—} \\ \text{—} \\ \text{—} \\ \text{—} \end{array}$

One or more pairs of *bonds* belonging to one and the same atom of an element can unite, and, having saturated each other, become as it were latent. *Frankland, Chemistry.* 12. In *building*: (a) The connection of one stone or brick with another made by lapping

one over the other as the work is carried up, so that a homogeneous and coherent mass may be formed, which could not be the case if every vertical joint were over that below it. See *chain-bond, cross-bond, heart-bond*, and phrases below. (b) *pl.* The whole of the timbers disposed in the walls of a house, as *bond-timbers, wall-plates, lintels, and templets*.—13. The distance between the nail of one slate in a roof and the lower edge of the slate above it.—**Active bonds**. See *active*.—**Arbitration bond**. See *arbitration*.—**Average bond**, in *marine insurance*, an undertaking in the form of a bond, given to the captain of a ship by consignees of cargo subject to general average, guaranteeing payment of their contribution when ascertained, provided delivery of their goods be made at once. See *average²*.—**Blank bond**, a bond formerly used in which the space for the creditor's name was left blank.—**Block-and-cross bond**, a method of building in which the outer face of the wall is built in cross-bond and the inner face in block-bond.—**Bond for land, bond for a deed**, a bond given by the seller of land to one agreeing to buy it, binding him to convey on receiving the agreed price.—**Bond of caution**, in *Scots law*, an obligation by one person as surety for another either that he shall pay a certain sum or perform a certain act.—**Bond of corroboration**, an additional obligation granted by the debtor in a bond, by which he corroborates the original obligation.—**Bond of indemnity**, a bond conditioned to indemnify the obligee against some loss or liability.—**Bond of presentation**, in *Scots law*, a bond to present a debtor so that he may be subjected to the diligence of his creditor.—**Bond of relief**, in *Scots law*, a bond by the principal debtor granted in favor of a cautioner, by which the debtor binds himself to relieve the cautioner from the consequences of his obligation.—**Collateral trust-bonds**, bonds issued by a corporation and secured, not, as is usual, by a mortgage on its own property, but by pledging or depositing in trust, on behalf of the bondholders to be secured, mortgage-bonds of other companies held by it as security. The interest paid on these collateral trust-bonds is usually less than that received on the bonds pledged, the surplus being used to form a sinking-fund for the redemption of the former.—**Consolidated bonds**, the name commonly given to railroad bonds secured by mortgage on the entire line formed by several consolidated roads, in contradistinction to *divisional bonds*, which are obligations of the consolidated company secured by mortgage on some particular division of the railroad.—**Convertible bonds**, evidences of debt issued by a stock company which contain a provision that they may be converted at the holder's will into an equivalent amount

of stock.—**Diagonal bond**, in *bricklaying*, the simplest form of raking bond, in which the courses are all parallel to each other.—**Divisional bonds**. See under *consolidated bonds*, above.—**English bond**, that disposition of bricks in a wall in which the courses are alternately composed entirely of headers, or bricks

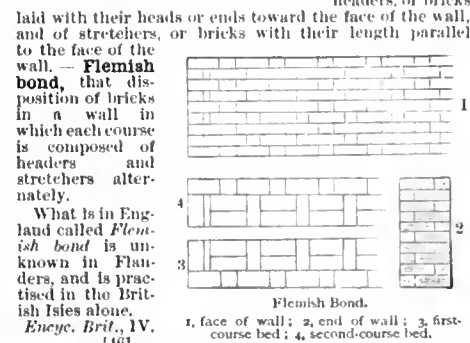
laid with their heads or ends toward the face of the wall, and of stretchers, or bricks with their length parallel

to the face of the wall.—**Flemish bond**, that disposition of bricks in a wall in which each course is composed of headers and stretchers alternately.

What is in England called *Flemish bond* is unknown in Flanders, and is practised in the British Isles alone. *Encyc. Brit., IV. [461.]*

1, face of wall; 2, end of wall; 3, first-course bed; 4, second-course bed.

Forthcoming bond, a bond given by some one guaranteeing that something shall be produced or forthcoming at a particular time, or when called for.—**Garden-bond**. Same as *block-bond*.—**General mortgage-bonds**, the name commonly given to a corporate mortgage, which, though nominally covering all property of the company, is of inferior security because subject to prior mortgages of various kinds.—**Good bond**, an expression used by carpenters to denote the firm fastening of two or more pieces together, by tenoning, mortising, or dovetailing.—**Heritable bond**, in *Scots law*, a bond for a sum of money, to which is joined for the creditor's further security a conveyance of land or of heritage, to be held by the creditor in security of the debt.—**Herring-bone bond**, in *bricklaying*, a kind of raking bond in which the courses lie alternately at right angles to each other, so that every two courses, taken together, present an appearance similar to the backbone of a fish.—**Income-bonds**, bonds of a corporation secured by a pledge of or lien upon the net income, after payment of interest upon senior mortgages. Cumulative income-bonds are these so expressed that, if the net surplus income of any year is not sufficient to pay full interest on the income-bond, the deficit is carried forward as a lien upon such income in following years, until paid in full.—**Lloyd's bond**, a form of legal instrument devised by an English barrister named Lloyd, to enable railway and other corporate companies in England to increase their indebtedness without infringing the statutes



under which they were incorporated and which prohibited borrowing. This end was accomplished by issuing bonds bearing interest for work done or for goods delivered.—**Passive bonds.** See *active bonds*, under *active*.—**Quarry-stone bond**, rubble masonry.—**Raking bond**, a method of bricklaying in which the bricks are laid at an angle in the face of the wall. There are two kinds, *diagonal* and *herring-bone*.—**Registered bond**, an obligation, usually of a state or corporation, for the payment of money, registered in the holder's name on the books of the debtor, and represented by a single certificate delivered to the creditor.—**Running bond**, in bricklaying, same as *English bond*.—**Straw bond**, a bond upon which either fictitious names or the names of persons unable to pay the sum guaranteed are written as names of sureties.

bond¹ (bond), *v.* [*< bond¹, n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To put in bond or into a bonded warehouse, as goods liable for customs or excise duties, the duties remaining unpaid till the goods are taken out, but bonds being given for their payment: as, to *bond* 1,000 pounds of tobacco.—2. To grant a bond or bond and mortgage on: as, to *bond* property.—3. To convert into bonds: as, to *bond* a debt.—4. To place a bonded debt upon: as, to *bond* a railroad.—5. In *building*, to bind or hold together (bricks or stones in a wall) by a proper disposition of headers and stretchers, or by cement, mortar, etc. See *bond¹, n.*, 12.

The lower parts of the palace-walls, which are preserved to a height of eighteen inches to three feet, consist of quarry-stones *bonded* with clay. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX, 526.

Town-bonding acts or laws, laws enacted by several of the United States, authorizing towns, counties, and other municipal corporations to issue their corporate bonds for the purpose of aiding the construction of railroads.

II. intrans. To hold together from being bonded, as bricks in a wall.

The imperfectly shaped and variously sized stone as dressed rubble can neither bed nor *bond* truly.

Encyc. Brit., IV, 448.

bond² (bond), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. bonde*, peasant, servant, bondman. *ME. bonde* occurs in its proper sense of 'man of inferior rank,' also as *adj.*, unfree, bond (*> ML. bondus*, *AF. bond*, *bonde*), *< AS. bonda*, *bunda*, a householder, head of a family, husband (see *husband*), *< Icel. bondi*, *contr. of böndi, biandi*, a husbandman, householder (= *OSw. boandi*, *bondi*, *Sw. Dan. bonde*, a farmer, husbandman, peasant), *prop. ppr.* (= *AS. biende* of *bīa* = *AS. būan*, dwell, trans. occupy, till. From the same root come *boor*, *Boer*, *bower¹*, *bower²*, *boun*, *bound⁴*, *big²*, and *ult. be¹*. The same element *bond* occurs unfelt in *husband*, earlier *husbond*: see *husband*. The word *bond*, *prop.* a noun, acquired an adjective use from its frequent occurrence as the antithesis of *free*. The notion of servitude is not original, but is due partly to the inferior nature of the tenure held by the *bond* (def. 2), and partly to a confusion with the unrelated *bond¹* and *bound*, *pp.* of *bind*.] **I. † n.** 1. A peasant; a churl.—2. A vassal; a serf; one held in bondage to a superior.

II. a. 1†. Subject to the tenure called *bondage*.—2. In a state of servitude or slavery; not free.

Whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether we be *bond* or free. *1 Cor. xii. 13.*

Riche & pore, free & *bonde*, that wol axe grace.

Hymns to the Virgin, p. 53.

Lered men & lay, fre & *bond* of tome.

Robert of Brunne, tr. by Langtoft, p. 171.

Makyng them selues *bonde* to vanitie and vice at home, they are content to beare the yoke of serfing straungers abroad.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 72.

3†. Servile; slavish; pertaining to or befitting a slave: as, *bond* fear.

bond^{2†} (bond), *v. t.* [*< bond², n.* or *a.*] To subject to bondage.

bondage (bon'dāj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bondage*; *< ME. bondage*, *AF. bondage*, *ML. bondagium*, an inferior tenure held by a bond or husbandman: see *bond², n.*, 2. In mod. use associated with *bond¹* and *bound¹*.] 1. In *old Eng. law*, villeinage; tenure of land by performing the meanest services for a superior.

Syche *bondage* shalle I to theym beyde,
To dyke and delf, here and draw,
And to do alle unhonest deyde.

Towneley Mysteries, p. 57.

2. In *Scot. agri.*, the state of, or services due by, a bondager. See *bondager*.

Another set of payments consisted in services called *bondage*. These were exacted either in seed-time in ploughing and harrowing the proprietor's land, or in summer in the carriage of his coals or other fuel, and in harvest in cutting down his crop. *Agric. Survey*, Kincardineshire.

[From the foregoing extract it will be seen that formerly the system had place not only, as now, between farmer and laborer, but also between proprietor and farmer.]

3†. Obligation; tie of duty; binding power or influence.

He must resolve by no means to be enslaved and to be brought under the *bondage* of observing oaths. *South.*

4. Slavery or involuntary servitude; serfdom.

A sadly toiling slave,
Dragging the slowly lengthening chain of *bondage* to the grave.
Whittier, *Cassandra Southwick*.

5. Captivity; imprisonment; restraint of a person's liberty by compulsion.

A day, an hour, of virtuous liberty
Is worth a whole eternity in *bondage*.
Addison, *Cato*, II, 1.

6. Figuratively, subjection to some power or influence: as, he is in *bondage* to his appetites. = *Syn. 4. Slavery*, etc. (see *servitude*), thralldom, serfdom.

bondage (bon'dāj), *v. t.*; pret. and *pp.* *bondaged*, *ppr. bonding*. [*< bondage, n.*] To reduce to bondage or slavery; enslave. [Obsolete or rare.]

bondager (bon'dā-jēr), *n.* [*< bondage, n.*, + *-er¹*.] In Scotland and the north of England, one who rents a cottage on a farm and is bound, as a condition of his tenancy, to work for the farmer at certain seasons, such as turnip-hoeing or harvest-time, or to supply a worker from his own family, at current wages. See *bondage, n.*, 2.

bond-cooper (bon'd'kūp'ēr), *n.* One who has charge of casks of wine and spirits held in bond.

bond-creditor (bon'd'kred'it-ēr), *n.* A creditor who is secured by a bond.

bond-debt (bon'd'et), *n.* A debt contracted under the obligation of a bond.

bonded (bon'ded), *p. a.* [*< bond¹, v.*, + *-ed²*.] 1. Secured by bonds, as duties.—2. Put or placed in bond: as, *bonded* goods.—3. Encumbered; mortgaged: as, heavily *bonded* property.—4. Secured by or consisting of bonds: as, *bonded* debt.—**Bonded debt**, that part of the entire indebtedness of a corporation, state, etc., which is represented by the bonds it has issued, as distinguished from floating debt.—**Bonded warehouse**, or **bonded store**, a building or warehouse in which imported goods subject to duty, or goods chargeable with internal-revenue taxes, are stored until the importer or bondholder withdraws them for exportation without payment of duty or tax, or makes payment of the duties or taxes and takes delivery of his goods.

bonder¹ (bon'dēr), *n.* [*< bond¹, v.*, + *-er¹*.] 1. One who bonds; one who deposits goods in a bonded warehouse.—2. In *masonry*, a stone which reaches a considerable distance into or entirely through a wall for the purpose of binding it together: principally used when the wall is faced with ashler for the purpose of tying the facing to the rough backing. Also called *bond-stone*. See *cut* under *ashler*.

bonder² (bon'dēr), *n.* [Erroneously *< Dan. Sw. Norw. bonde* (pl. *bönder*): see *bond², n.*] A yeoman of Norway, Sweden, or Denmark.

The *bonders* gathered to the thing as the eorls to the moot.
J. R. Green, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 55.

Gradually arms were taken from the hands of the free-men and the *bonders*, and they sank to the condition of serfs.
Keary, *Prim. Belief*, p. 458.

bonderman (bon'dēr-man), *n.* Same as *bonder²*.

bondfolk (bond'fōk), *n.* [*< ME. bondefolk* (= *Sw. bondfolk* = *Dan. bondefolk*); *< bond² + folk*.] Persons held in bondage. *Chaucer*.

bondholder (bond'hōl'dēr), *n.* One who holds or owns a bond or bonds issued by a government, a corporation, or an individual.

The South had bonds and *bondholders* as well as the North, and their *bondholders* have memories as well as ours.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI, 498.

bondland (bond'land), *n.* [*< bond² + land*.] Land held by bondage tenure. See *bondage, n.*, 1.

bondless (bond'les), *a.* [*< bond¹ + -less*.] Without bonds or fetters; unfettered.

bondlyt, *adv.* [*< bond² + -lyt²*.] As a serf or slave; servilely.

bondmaid (bon'dmād), *n.* [*< bond² + maid*.] A female slave, or a female bound to service without wages.

Thy bondmen and thy *bondmaids*. *Lev. xxv. 44.*

bondman (bond'man), *n.*; pl. *bondmen* (-men.) [*ME. bondeman* = *Dan. bondemand*; *< bond² + man*.] 1. In *old Eng. law*, a villein, or tenant in villeinage.

Sometimes a farmer when seed-time was over mustered his *bondmen* for a harvest of pillage ere the time came for harvesting his fields. *J. R. Green*, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 56.

2. A man slave, or a man bound to service without wages. Also improperly written *bondsman*.—**Bondman blind[†]**. Same as *blindman's buff*, 1.

bond-paper (bond'pā'pēr), *n.* A kind of thin, uncalendered paper made of extra stock, used for printing bonds, etc.

bond-servant (bond'sér'vānt), *n.* A slave; one who is subjected to the authority of another, and who must give his service without hire.

If thy brother . . . be waxen poor, and he sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a *bond-servant*. *Lev. xxv. 39.*

bond-service (bond'sér'vis), *n.* Service without hire, as of a bond-servant; slavery.

Upon those did Solomon levy a tribute of *bond-service*. *1 Ki. ix. 21.*

bond-slave (bond'slāv), *n.* A person in a state of slavery; one whose person and liberty are subjected to the authority of a master; a slave; a bondman.

bondsman¹ (bondz'man), *n.*; pl. *bondsmen* (-men). [*< bond's*, poss. of *bond¹*, + *man*.] In *law*, a surety; one who is bound or who by bond becomes surety for another.

bondsman² (bondz'man), *n.*; pl. *bondsmen* (-men). Same as *bondman*, 2.

bond-stone (bond'stōn), *n.* [*< bond¹, 12 (a)*, + *stone*.] Same as *bonder¹, 2*.

bondswoman (bondz'wūm'an), *n.*; pl. *bondswomen* (-wim'en). See *bondwoman*.

The senators

Are sold for slaves, and their wives for *bondswomen*.
B. Jonson, *Catiline*.

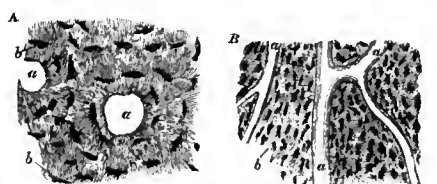
bond-tenant (bond'ten'ant), *n.* [*< bond² + tenant*.] In *law*, a name sometimes given to copyholders and customary tenants.

bond-timber (bond'tim'bér), *n.* [*< bond¹, 12 (b)*, + *timber*.] One of the timbers placed in horizontal tiers at certain intervals in the walls of buildings, for fixing battens, laths, and other finishings of wood, and for strengthening the wall longitudinally. Also called *chain-timber*.

bonduc-seeds (bon'duk-sēdz), *n. pl.* [*< bonduc* (*< F. bonduc*, *< Ar. bondug*, a hazel-nut, formerly applied to some other nut; cf. *Ar. fundug* = *Hind. findug*, *< Pers. fundug*, *fundug*, *OPers. fendak*, *pendak*, a filbert, perhaps = *Skt. pinda*, *dim. of pinda*, a ball, lump, cake) + *seeds*.] The seeds of *Casualpinia Bonducella*, a common leguminous climber on tropical shores. They are of a clear slate-color, and are used for necklaces, rosaries, etc. Also called *nicker-nuts*.

bondwoman (bond'wūm'an), *n.*; pl. *bondwomen* (-wim'en). [*< ME. bond-woman*, *< bonde* (see *bond²*) + *woman*, *woman*.] A female slave. Also improperly written *bondswoman*.

bone¹ (bōn), *n.* [= *Se. bane*, *bain*; *< ME. boon*, *bon*, *ban*, *bane*, *< AS. bān*, a bone, = *OS. bēn* = *OFries. bēn* = *D. been* = *MLG. bēn*, *I.G. been* = *OHG. MHG. G. bein*, a bone, = *Icel. bein* = *Sw. ben* = *Dan. ben*, *been* (*D. G. Icel. Sw. and Dan.* also in sense of 'leg'); perhaps akin to *Icel. beinn*, straight.] 1. An animal tissue,



Microscopic Structure of Bone.

A, cross-section showing two Haversian canals, *a, a*, and numerous corpuscles, *b, b*. B, longitudinal section showing *a, a*, Haversian canals, and *b, b*, many corpuscles.

consisting of branching cells lying in an intercellular substance made hard with earthy salts (consisting of calcium phosphate with small amounts of calcium carbonate and magnesium phosphate, etc.), and forming the substance of the skeleton or hard framework of the body of most vertebrate animals. When the earthy salts are removed, the remaining intercellular substance is of cartilaginous consistency, and is called ossein or bone-cartilage.

Through the substance of *bone* are scattered minute cavities—the lacunae, which send out multitudinous ramifications, the canaliculi. The canaliculi of different lacunae unite together, and thus establish a communication between the different lacunae. If the earthy matter be extracted by dilute acids, a nucleus may be found in each lacuna; and, . . . not unfrequently, the intermediate substance appears minutely fibrillated. . . . In a dry bone, the lacunae are usually filled with air. When a thin section of such a bone is . . . covered with water and a thin glass, and placed under the microscope, the air in the lacunae refracts the light which passes through them in such a manner as to prevent its reaching the eye, and they appear black. . . . All bones, except the smallest, are traversed by small canals, converted by side branches into a network, and containing vessels supported by more or less connective tissue and fatty matter. These are called Haversian canals.

Huxley and Youmans, *Physiol.*, § 350.

2. One of the parts which make up the skeleton or framework of vertebrate animals: as, a *bone* of the leg or head. Bones of cattle and other animals are extensively used in the arts in forming knife-handles, buttons, combs, etc., in making size, gelatin, lampblack, and animal charcoal, and for various other purposes. They are also extensively employed as a ma-

nure for dry soils, with the very best effect, being ground to dust, bruised, or broken into small fragments in mills, or dissolved in sulphuric acid. The great utility of bones as a manure arises from the phosphate of lime they supply to the soil.

3. pl. The bones of the body taken collectively; the skeleton; hence, the bodily frame; a body.

Night hangs upon mine eyes: my bones would rest
That have but labour'd to attain this hour.

Shak., J. C., v. 5.

4. pl. Mortal remains: the skeleton or bony structure being the most permanent part of a dead body.

And Moses took the bones of Joseph with him: for he had straitly sworn the children of Israel, saying, God will surely visit you; and ye shall carry up my bones away hence with you.

Ex. xiii. 19.

5. The internal shell of cuttlefishes of the family *Sepiidae*, having the consistency of bone. Generally called *cuttle-bone* or *cuttlefish-bone*.

6. Something made of bone, or of a substance resembling bone, as ivory, whalebone, etc.

(a) *pl.* *Diec.* [Slang or colloq.]

He felt a little odd when he first rattled the bones.
Disraeli, Young Duke, ii. 6.

(b) *pl.* A name formerly given to the bobbins used in making lace, because made of bone.

The splinters and the knitters in the sun,
And the free maids, that weave their thread with bones.

Shak., T. N., ii. 4.

(c) *pl.* Pieces of bone, ivory, or wood, used in pairs, held between the fingers, and rattled together to produce a kind of music, or to keep time to music.

I have a reasonable good ear in music; let us have the tongs and the bones.

Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

Peter rolling about in the chair like a serenade playing the bones.

Mayhew.

(d) A strip of whalebone used to stiffen stays, etc.

7. pl. A person who performs with the bones.

There were five of them—Pell was bones.

Mayhew.

8. Half of the stake in the game of bone-ace (which see).—**9.** In coal-mining, slaty or clayey portions or partings in coal.—A bone to pick, something to occupy one; a difficulty, dispute, etc., to solve or settle; a cause of contention.—**Angular bone.** See *angular*.—**Articular bone.** Same as *articular*.—**Bag of bones.** See *bag*.—**Bone of contention,** a subject of dispute or rivalry; probably from the manner in which dogs quarrel over a bone.

While any flesh remains on a bone, it continues a bone of contention.

Brooke, Fool of Quality, i. 249.

Sardinia was one of the chief bones of contention between Genoa and Pisa.

Brougham.

Bones porcelain, a name given to fine pottery in the composition of which bone-dust has been used.—**Bones of Bertin,** in *anat.*, two small, triangular, turbinate bones, often found beneath the small opening of the sphenoidal sinus; the sphenoidal spongy bones, or sphenoturbinates.

—**Canaliculi of bones.** See *canaliculus*.—**Coracoid,** coracary, cotyloid, cranial bone. See the adjectives.

—**Crazy bone.** Same as *funny-bone*.—**Cuneiform, cylindrical, etc., bone.** See the adjectives.—**Earth of bones.** See *earth*.—**Epactal bone,** in *anat.*, the Wormian bone at the superior angle of the occipital bone.—**Ethmoid bone.** See *ethmoid*.—**Funny bone.** See *funny-bone*.—**Hyoid bone.** Same as *hyoid*, *n.*—**Hyomandibular, marsupial, etc., bone.** See the adjectives.—**Navicular, occipital, etc., bone.** See the adjectives.—**The ten bones,** the ten fingers.

By these ten bones, my lords, he did speak them to me in the garret one night.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

To be upon the bones of, to attack. [Itare and vulgar.]

Puss had a month's mind to be upon the bones of him, but was not willing to pick a quarrel.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

To carry a bone in the mouth, to throw up a foam or spray under the bows: said of a ship.

See how she leaps, as the blasts o'ertake her,
And speeds away with a bone in her mouth!

Longfellow, Golden Legend, v.

To find bones in, to be unable to swallow; in allusion to the occurrence of fish-bones in soup.—**To have a bone in one's leg, throat, etc.,** to be unable to go, talk, etc.: a feigned excuse.—**To make no bones of,** to make or have no scruples about, or in regard to. [Now only colloq.]

Perjury will easily downe with him that hath made no bones of murder.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience.

To put a bone in any one's hood, to break a person's head, or cut it off.—**Without more bones,** without further objection or scruple.—**Wormian bones,** small or irregular bones frequently found in the course of the sutures of the skull. They occur chiefly in the sutures between the parietals and other bones, and are of no determinate size, shape, or number. Sometimes there are none, sometimes several hundred.

bone¹ (bôn), v.; pret. and pp. *boned*, ppr. *boning*. [*< bone¹, n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To take out the bones of: as, to bone a turkey, a ham, etc.

—2. To put whalebone into.—3. To manure with bone-dust.—4. To seize; make off with, as a dog makes off with a bone; get possession of; appropriate; steal. [Slang.]

Why you were living here, and what you had boned, and who you boned it from, wasn't it?

Dickens.

II. intrans. [Appar. *< bone¹, n.*, in allusion to the knuckle; cf. the equiv. phrase *knuckle down* (to a task).] To apply one's self diligently; set one's self determinedly to work:

as, to bone down to hard work; he boned hard. [Slang.]

bone², born², bourn³ (bôn, bôrn), v. t. [A word of uncertain form and origin, commonly *bone* (chiefly in the verbal *n. boning*), but prob. orig. *bourne*, being appar. a particular (trade) use of *bourn², bourne²*, as a verb, limit: see *bourn², bourne²*.] To take the level of (a piece of land, a wall, carpentry-work, and the like) by means of an instrument. See *boning*.

A few weeks ago a mason said to me, "Take a squint, please, and see if the ridge-piece is square and level; bourne it by the wall-plate." *Bourne* is in common use in this neighbourhood—twenty miles from Stratford-on-Avon.

bone³ (bôn), n. A Middle English form of *boon¹*. *Chaucer.*

bone⁴ (bôn), a. A Middle English form of *boon²*.

bone-ace (bôn'ās), n. 1. A game at cards, in which the third card dealt to each person is turned up, and the player who has the highest card wins the bone, that is, half the stake.—2. The ace of diamonds, the highest card in this game.

bone-ache (bôn'āk), n. Pain in the bones.

bone-ash (bôn'ash), n. Same as *bone-earth*.

bone-bed (bôn'bed), n. In *geol.*, any stratum of rock which is largely made up of fragments of bones, or in which bones and teeth occur in such quantity as to be conspicuous. There are two especially well-known bone-beds in Europe. One, called the Ludlow, in England, is near the top of the Upper Silurian; although only a few inches in thickness, it is continuous over an area of at least a thousand square miles; it is full of fragments of fish-bones, crustaceans, and shells. The other bone-bed is on the Rhaetic, at the top of the Trias; this contains the bones and teeth of fishes, with coprolites, etc.; it is found both in England and in Germany.

bone-binder (bôn'bîn'dèr), n. A name for osteocolla (which see).

bone-black (bôn'blak), n. The black carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by calcination in closed vessels. This kind of charcoal is employed to deprive various solutions, particularly syrups, of their coloring matters, and to furnish a black pigment. Artificial bone-black consists of woody matters impregnated with calcium phosphate dissolved in hydrochloric acid, thus resembling the real bone-black in composition. Also called *animal black, animal charcoal*.—**Bone-black furnace,** a furnace used in removing from bone-black, by burning, impurities collected in it during its use in filtration, decolorization, etc.

bone-breaker (bôn'brä'kèr), n. 1. A name of the giant fulmar petrel, *Ossifraga gigantea*.—2. A book-name of the osprey, fish-hawk, or ossifrage, *Pandion haliaëtus*.

bone-breccia (bôn'brech'i-i-ä), n. In *geol.*, a conglomerate of fragments of bones and limestone cemented into a rock by calcareous matter.

Such deposits are of frequent occurrence in caverns which in prehistoric times were resorted to by man and wild beasts.

bone-brown (bôn'broun), n. A brown pigment produced by roasting bones or ivory till they become brown throughout.

bone-cartilage (bôn'kär'ti-lāj), n. In *physiol.*, same as *ossein*.

bone-cave (bôn'kāv), n. A cave in which are found bones of animals of living or extinct species, or species living only in far distant localities or a different climate within historic times, sometimes with the bones of man or other traces of his contemporaneous existence.

The brick-earths also contain the remains of a species of lion (*Felis spelæa*), no longer living, but which is likewise found in some of the bone-caves of this country.

Huxley, Physicography, p. 283.

boned (bônd), p. a. [*< bone¹ + -ed*.] 1. Having bones (of the kind indicated in composition): as, high-boned; strong-boned.—2. In *cookery*, freed from bones: as, a boned fowl.

bone-dog (bôn'dog), n. A local English name of the common dogfish, *Squalus acanthias*. See cut under *dogfish*.

bone-dust (bôn'dust), n. Bones ground to dust for use as manure. See *bone¹, n., 2*.

bone-earth (bôn'èrth), n. The earthy or mineral residue of bones which have been calcined or burned with free access of air so as to destroy the animal matter and carbon. It is a white, porous, and friable substance, composed chiefly of calcium phosphate, and is used by assayers as the material for cupels and in making china, and for other purposes. Also called *bone-ash*.

bone-eater (bôn'è'tèr), n. A sailors' corruption of *bonito*.

bonefire (bôn'fir), n. See *bonfire*.

bone-fish (bôn'fish), n. 1. A name of the ladyfish, macabé, or French mullet, *Albula vulpes*. See cut under *ladyfish*.—2. A fish of the fami-

ly *Teuthididae* and genus *Teuthis* or *Acanthurus*; a surgeon- or doctor-fish.—3. A name of the common dogfish, *Squalus acanthias*, in southern New England. See cut under *dogfish*.

bone-flower (bôn'flou'èr), n. In the north of England, the daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

bone-glass (bôn'glās), n. A glass made by adding to white glass from 10 to 20 per cent. of white bone-earth, or a corresponding quantity of mineral phosphates. It is of a milk-white color, semi-opaque, and is used for lamp-shades, etc.

bone-glue (bôn'glö), n. An inferior kind of glue obtained from bones.

bone-lace (bôn'lās), n. Lace, usually of linen thread, made on a cushion with bobbins, and taking its sole or chief decorative character from the pattern woven into it, as distinguished from point-lace: so named from the fact that the bobbins were originally made of bone.

boneless (bôn'les), a. [*< ME. banles, < AS. bānleds, < bān, bone, + -less, -less*.] Without bones; wanting bones: as, "his boneless gums," *Shak., Macbeth, i. 7*.

bonelet (bôn'let), n. [*< bone¹ + dim. -let*.] A small bone; an ossicle: as, *bonelets* of the ear.

Bonellia (bôn-el'i-ä), n. [NL., named after Francesco Andrea Bonelli, an Italian naturalist (died in 1830).] 1. A genus of chaetophorous gephyreans, related to *Echiurus*, and having, like it, a pair of tubular ciliated organs opening communication between the rectum and the perivisceral cavity. It is provided with a single long tentacular appendage upon the head.—2. A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoity, 1830*.—3. A genus of gastropodous mollusks. *Deshayes, 1838*.

bonelliid (bôn-el'i'id), n. A gephyrean of the family Bonelliidae.

Bonelliidae (bôn-el'i-i-dē), n. pl. [NL., *< Bonellia + -idae*.] A family of gephyreans, typified by the genus *Bonellia* (which see).

bone-manure (bôn'ma-nür'), n. Manure consisting of bones ground to dust, broken in small pieces, or dissolved in sulphuric acid. See *bone¹, n., 2*.

bone-mill (bôn'mil), n. A mill for grinding or bruising bones, used in the preparation of fertilizers, bone-black, etc.

bone-naphtha (bôn'naf'thä), n. A volatile liquid, boiling at 150° F., obtained by the repeated rectification of the more volatile portion of Dippel's oil.

bone-nippers (bôn'nip'èrz), n. pl. A strong forceps with cutting edges touching each other, used in cutting off splinters of bone and cartilages.

bone-oil (bôn'oil), n. A fetid, tarry liquid obtained in the dry distillation of bone. See *Dippel's oil*, under *oil*.

bone-phosphate (bôn'fos'fāt), n. A commercial name for tricalcium phosphate, $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$; the phosphate which forms bone-tissue, and which makes up the larger part of the phosphatic rock of South Carolina and other localities.

bone-pot (bôn'pot), n. 1. A cast-iron pot in which bones are carbonized; used in the manufacture of animal charcoal.—2. A common name of the ancient British funeral urns often found under ground in England.

boneset (bôn'set), v. i.: pret. and pp. *boneset*, ppr. *bonesetting*. To set bones; practise the setting of broken bones. *Wise man.* [Rare.]

boneset (bôn'set), n. [*< boneset, v.;* from its supposed properties.] 1. The thoroughwort, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. See *Eupatorium*.—2. In England, an old name for the comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*.

bone-setter (bôn'set'èr), n. One whose occupation is to set broken and dislocated bones; one who has a knack at setting bones; generally applied to one who is not a regularly qualified surgeon.

bone-setting (bôn'set'ing), n. [Verbal *n.* of *boneset, v.*] The art or practice of setting bones.

bone-shark (bôn'shärk), n. A common name along the New England coast of *Cetorhinus maximus*, the basking-shark. See cut under *basking-shark*.

bone-shawl, n. Sciatica or hip-gout. *N. E. D.*

bone-spavin (bôn'spav'in), n. In *farriery*, a disease of the bones at the hock-joint.

bone-spirit (bôn'spir'it), n. Crude ammoniacal liquor containing various substances, obtained in the process of manufacturing charcoal from bones.

bone-turquoise (bôn'têr-koiz'), *n.* A fossil bone or tooth colored bright-blue, probably by phosphate of iron: early used as an imitation of true turquoise. Sometimes called *odontolite*.

bone-waste (bôn'wäst), *n.* The dust or refuse of bones after the gelatin has been extracted from them.

bone-yard (bôn'yärd), *n.* 1. A knacker's yard. —2. A graveyard. [Slang.] —3. In the game of dominoes, the pieces reserved to draw from. **bonfire** (bon'fir), *n.* [Early mod. E. *boonfire*, *boudfire*, *bounfire*, later *burnfire*, but reg. *bonfire* or *bonefire*, Sc. *banefire*; < late ME. *bonefyre*, Sc. *banefyre* (the earliest known instance is "*banefyre*, iguis ossium," in the "*Catholicon Anglicum*," A. D. 1483); < *bone*! (Sc. *bane*, ME. *bone*, *bon*, *bane*, etc.) + *fire*. The vowel is shortened before two consonants, as in *collier*, etc. The W. *banffaght*, also spelled *bonffaght*, a bonfire, as if < *ban*, lofty, + *ffaght*, flame, blaze, appears to have been formed in imitation of the E. word.] 1†. A fire of bones. —2†. A funeral pile; a pyre. —3. A fire for the burning of heretics, proscribed books, etc. Hence —4. Any great blazing fire made in the open air for amusement, or for the burning of brushwood, weeds, rubbish, etc. Specifically —5. A fire kindled, usually in some open and conspicuous place, such as a hill-top or public square, as an expression of public joy or exultation, or as a beacon.

Ring ye the bells, to make it weare away,
And bonifiers make all day.

Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 275.

The Citizens and Subjects of Bohemia, . . . joyfull that there was an Heyre apparant to the Kingdome, made *Bonefires* and shewes throughout all the Cittie.

Greene, Pandosto.

There was however order given for *bonfires* and bells; but God knows it was rather a deliverance than a triumph.

Evelyn, Diary, June 6, 1666.

bongar (bon'gär), *n.* [Native name.] A large venomous East Indian serpent: also called *rock-snake*. See *Bungarus*.

Bongarus, *n.* See *Bungarus*.

bongrace (bon'gräs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bone*, *bond*, *boun*, *bun*, *boongrace*, < F. *bonne-grace*, "the uppermost flap of the down-hanging tail of a French hood, whence belike our *Boongrace*" (Cotgrave); < *bonne*, fem. of *bon*, good, + *grace* (now *grâce*), grace: see *boon* and *grace*.] A shade formerly worn by women on the front of a bonnet to protect the complexion from the sun; also, a large bonnet or broad-brimmed hat serving the same purpose.

[My face] was spoiled for want of a *bongrace* when I was young.

Beau, and FL, The Captain, il. 1.

Ye wad laugh well to see my round face at the far end of a strae *bongrace*, that looks as muckle and round as the middle aisle in Libberton Kirk.

Scott, Heart of Midlothian.

bongret, *adv.* and *prep.*, orig. *phr.* [Early mod. E. *beun gree*, < ME. *bongre*, < OF. (*de*) *bon gre*, (of) good will: see *bon* and *gre*, and *gre*, and cf. *maigre*.] 1. *adv.* With good will: now used only as French *bon gré*, in the phrase *bon gré mal gré*, willingly or unwillingly; willy-nilly.

II. *prep.* Agreeably to.

bonhomie (bon-o-mö'), *n.* [F., < *bonhomme*, a simple, easy man, < *bon*, good (see *boon*), + *homme*, < L. *homo*, man. Cf. *goodman*.] Frank and simple good-heartedness; a good-natured manner.

The other redeeming qualities of the Meccan are his courage, his *bonhomie*, his manly suavity of manners, . . . and his general knowledge.

R. F. Burton, El-Medina, p. 461.

Boniface (bon'i-fäs), *n.* [From the name of the landlord in Farquhar's "*Beaux' Stratagem*." It is the F. form of ML. *Bonifacius*, a frequent proper name, meaning 'beneficent,' < L. *bonus*, good, + *facere*, do.] A landlord or innkeeper.

bonification (bon'i-fi-kä'shön), *n.* [< ML. as if **bonificatio* (n-), < *bonificare*: see *bonify*.] 1†. Amelioration; betterment.

Mr. Necker, in his discourse, proposes, among his *bonifications* of revenue, the suppression of our two free ports of Bayonne and L'Orient.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 462.

2. The paying of a bonus. N. E. D.

boniform (bon'i-förm), *a.* [< L. *bonus*, good, + *forma*, form.] Having the nature of goodness; akin to what is good or to the chief good. [Rare.]

Knowledge and truth may likewise both be said to be *boniform* things.

Cudworth, Intellectual System.

bonify (bon'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bonified*, ppr. *bonifying*. [< F. *bonifier*, < ML. *bonificare*, make good or better, < L. *bonus*, good, + *facere*,

< *facere*, make. Cf. *benefit*.] To convert into good; make good; ameliorate: as, "to *bonify* evils," Cudworth, Intellectual System. [Rare.] **boniness** (bō'ni-ness), *n.* [< *bony* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being bony.

A painful reminder of the exceeding *boniness* of Oremnitz's knuckles.

The Century, XXVIII. 89.

boning, borning (bō'ning, bōr'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bone*, *born*, and thus prob. orig. "*borning*": see *bone*.] The act or art of determining a level or plane surface or a straight level line by the guidance of the eye. Joiners and masons "try up" their work by boning with two straightedges, a process which determines whether the surface is uneven or is a true plane. Surveyors and architects perform the operation by means of poles, called *boning* or *boning-rods*, set up at certain distances. These are adjusted to the required line by looking along their vertical surfaces. Gardeners also employ a similar simple device in laying out grounds, to guide them in making the surface level or of regular slope.

boning-rod (bō'ning-rod), *n.* The rod used in boning. See *boning*.

bonitarian (bon-i-tä-ri-an), *a.* [< L. *bonitas*, goodness, bounty (see *bounty*), + *-arian*.] Equitable: used to characterize a class or form of rights recognized by Roman law, in contradistinction to *quiritarian*, which corresponds to *legal* in modern law. — **Bonitarian ownership** or *title*, the title or ownership recognized in Roman law by the pretors in a person not having absolute legal (or *quiritarian*) title, because claiming by an informal transfer, or claiming under some circumstances, by a formal transfer made by one not the true owner. It corresponded somewhat to the equitable ownership recognized by courts of equity, as distinguished from legal title at common law.

bonitary (bon'i-tä-ri), *a.* Same as *bonitarian*. **bonito** (bō-nē'tō), *n.* [Formerly also *boneto*, *bonita*, *boneta*, *bonuto*, etc.; = F. *bonite*, formerly *bonito* = G. *bonit*, *bonitfisch*, < Sp. (Pg.) *bonito*, said to be < Ar. *bainith*, *bainis*, a bonito, but perhaps < Sp. (Pg.) *bonito*, pretty good, good, pretty, dim. of *bueno* (= Pg. *bon*), good: see *boon*.] A name applied primarily to pelagic fishes of the family *Scombridae*, of a robust fusiform shape, and secondarily to others supposed to resemble them or be related to them.

(a) A scombrid, *Euthynnus pelamys*, having a bluish back and 4 longitudinal brownish bands on the belly. It is an inhabitant of the warmer parts of the Atlantic and Indian oceans. (b) A scombrid, *Sarda mediterranea*, distinguished



Bonito (*Sarda mediterranea*).

(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

by the oblique stripes on the bluish back and the silvery belly. It is the bonito of the American fishermen and markets, and the belted bonito of books. (c) A scombrid, *Sarda chilensis*, closely related to the *S. mediterranea*, but occurring in the Pacific ocean. It is everywhere known as bonito along the Californian coast, but also misnamed Spanish mackerel, skipjack, and tuna. (d) A scombrid, *Auxis thazard*, with a blue back and silvery belly. The second dorsal fin is widely separated from the first, and the body is more slender than in *Sarda chilensis*. It is the plain bonito of the English, but called along the New England coast *frigate mackerel*. (e) A carangid, *Seriola fasciata*, the madregal. (Bermuda.) (f) A fish of the family *Elacidae*, *Elacate canadensis*, so called about Chesapeake Bay; the cobia. [U. S. (Chesapeake Bay).] See cut under *cobia*.

bonity, *n.* [< L. *bonitas*, goodness: see *bounty*, an older form from the same source.] Goodness. *Hacket*.

Bonjean's ergotine. See *ergotine*.

bon jour (F. pron. bōn zhör). [F.: *bon*, good; *jour*, day: see *bon* and *journal*.] Good day; good morning.

bon mot (F. pron. bōn mō); pl. *bons mots* (bōn mō, or, es E., möz). [F.: *bon*, good; *mot*, word: see *bon* and *mot*.] A witicism; a clever or witty saying; a witty repartee.

Some of us have written down several of her sayings, or what the French call *bons mots*, wherein she excelled beyond belief.

Swift, Death of Stella.

You need not hurry when the object is only to prevent my saying a *bon-mot*, for there is not the least wit in my nature.

Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, ix.

bonnage, *n.* See *bonage*.

bonnailet, *n.* Same as *bonally*.

bonne (bon), *n.* [F., fem. of *bon*, good: see *bon*.] A child's nursemaid, especially a French nurse.

bonne bouche (bon bösh); pl. *bonnes bouches* (bon bösh). [F.: see *bonne* and *bouche*.] A choice mouthful of food; a dainty morsel: said especially of something very excellent reserved to the end of a repast. [In French use, as an idiomatic phrase, *bonne bouche* signifies an agreeable taste in the mouth.]

bonnet (bon'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bonet*, < ME. *bonet*, *bonette*, *bonai*, < OF. *bonet*, *bonnet*, *bounet*, mod. F. *bonnet* (= Pr. *boneta* = Sp. *bonete*; cf. D. *bonnet* = MHG. *bonit* = Gael. *bonaid*; ML. *bonetus*, *bonetum*, also *boneta*, *bonneta*), *bonnet*, cap (hence the naut. sense, ME. *bonet*, < OF. *bonette*, F. *bonnette*, *bonnet*); prop. the name of a stuff (ML. *bonetus*, *bonnetus*, *bonetum*, *bonnetum*) of which the thing (*chapel de bonet*, hat or cap of *bonet*) was made. Perhaps of Eastern origin; cf. Hind. *bāndī*, woolen cloth, broadcloth.] 1. A covering for the head, worn by men and boys, and differing from a hat chiefly in having no brim; a cap, usually of some soft material. In Scotland the term is applied to any kind of cap worn by men, but specifically to the distinctively Scotch closely woven and seamless caps of wool, usually of a dark-blue color, known as *glengarrys* (worn by the Highland regiments in undress uniform), *bal-morals*, *braid bonnets*, *kilbarnocks*, etc.

Off goes his bonnet to an oyster-wench.

Shak., Rich. II., l. 4.

2. A form of hat or head-covering worn by women out of doors. It incloses the head more or less at the sides and generally the back, and is usually trimmed with some elaborateness, and tied on the head with ribbons. It differs from a hat of ordinary form especially in having no brim.

A sudden send of rain . . . fixed all her thoughts on the welfare of her new straw bonnet.

Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 128.

3. The cap, usually of velvet, within the metallic part of a crown, covering the head when the crown is worn. —4. In *fort.*, a small work with two faces, having only a parapet with two rows of palisades about 10 or 12 feet apart. Generally it is raised above the salient angle of the counterscarp, and communicates with the covered way. Its object is to retard a lodgment by besiegers, or to prevent one from being made.

5. *Naut.*, an addition to a sail, or an additional part laced to the foot of a sail.

A storm jib, with the *bonnet* off, was bent and furlled to the boom.

R. H. Dana, Jr., [Before the Mast, p. 260.]

6. A cast-iron plate covering the openings in the valve-chambers of a pump. —7. A frame of wire netting over the chimney of a locomotive engine to prevent the escape of sparks: used chiefly in engines which burn wood. [U. S.] —8. In *mining*, a shield or cover over the cage to protect the miners in case anything should fall down the shaft. —9. A cowl or wind-cap for a chimney; a hood for ventilation. —10. The hood over the platform of a railroad-car. —11. A sliding lid or cover for a hole in an iron pipe. —12. A protuberance occurring chiefly on the snout of one of the right whales. It appears to be primitively smooth, but becomes honeycombed by the barnacles which attach themselves to it. —13. A decoy; a player at a gaming-table, or bidder at an auction, whose business it is to lure others to play or buy: so called because such a person figuratively bonnets or blinds the eyes of the victims.

When a stranger appears, the *bonnet* generally wins.

London Times.

14. A local name in Florida of the yellow water-lily, *Nuphar advena*. — **Bonnet à prêtre**, or *priest's bonnet*, in *fort.*, an outlook having at the head three salient and two reentrant angles. Also called *swallowtail*. — **Braid bonnet**, a thick, closely woven Scotch cap of wool, usually of a dark-blue color, and surmounted by a bob or stumpy tassel of a different color. It is round in shape, the upper part being much wider than the band, or part which fits the head. — **Coal-scuttle bonnet**. See *coal-scuttle*. — **Kilmarnock bonnet**, a cap of similar make to the braid bonnet, but less wide at the top, and furnished with a peak of the same material: so called because made extensively at Kilmarnock, Ayrshire. — **To have a bee in one's bonnet**. See *bee*. — **To have a green bonnet**, to have failed in trade. — **To vaill** (or *vale*) the *bonnet*, to doff the bonnet in respect.

O bonny Ewe tree.

Needs to thy boughs will bow this knee and *vaill* my bonnet.

Nash, Strange News (1592), sig. D 2.

bonnet (bon'et), *v.* [< *bonnet*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To force the bonnet or hat over the eyes of, with the view of mobbing or hustling.

Bonnet him by knocking his hat over his eyes, and he is at the mercy of his opponent.

O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, xxiii.

II. *intrans.* To pull off the bonnet; make obeisance. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.
bonnet-block (bon'et-blok), *n.* A wooden shape on which a bonnet is put to be pressed.
bonneted (bon'et-ed), *a.* Wearing a bonnet, or furnished with a bonnet, in any of the senses of that word.
bonnetier (bon'et-ér), *n.* [*< bonnet, n., 13. + -er.*] One who induces another to gamble; a bonnet. [*Slang.*]
bonnet-fluke, *n.* Same as *bonnet-fluke*.
bonnet-fluke (bon'et-flök), *n.* A Scotch name of the brill, *Rhombus levis*. See *brill*.
bonnet-grass (ben'et-gräs), *n.* White bent-grass, *Agrostis alba*.
bonnet-laird (bon'et-lärd), *n.* One who farms his own property; a yeoman; a freeholder. [*Scotch.*]
A lang word or bit o' learning that our farmers and bonnet-lairds cauna' sae weel follow. *Scott*.
bonnet-limpet (bon'et-lim'pet), *n.* A mollusk of the family *Calyptoidae*. The Hungarian bonnet-limpet is *Pileopsis hungarica*.
bonnet-macaque (bon'et-ma-kak'), *n.* A monkey (*Macacus sinicus*), a native of Bengal



Bonnet-macaque. *Macacus sinicus*.

and Ceylon, and well known in confinement, which its hardy constitution enables it to endure in any climate. It receives its name from the peculiar arrangement of the hairs on the crown of its head, which seem to form a kind of cap or bonnet. Its general color is a somewhat bright olive-gray, and the skin of the face is of a leathery flesh-color. Also called *munja*.

bonnet-monkey (bon'et-mung'ki), *n.* Same as *bonnet-macaque*.

bonnet-piece (bon'et-pēs), *n.* [From the representation of a bonnet on the king's head.] A Scotch gold coin first issued in 1539 by James



Obverse.

Reverse.

Bonnet-piece of James V., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

V. of Scotland, weighing about 88½ grains, and worth at the time of issue 40s. Scotch. Also called *braid-bonnet*.

There is a high price upon thy head, and Julian Avenel loves the glance of gold *bonnet-pieces*. *Scott*, *Monastery*, II. v.

bonnet-rouge (F. pron. bon-ä-rözh'), *n.* [F., lit. red cap; see *bonnet* and *rouge*.] 1. The cap of liberty of the French revolutionists of 1793. See *liberty-cap*. Hence—2. A wearer of such a cap; a sans-culotte.—3. A red republican; an anarchist or communist.

Bonnet's capsule. See *capsule*.

bonnet-shark (bon'et-shärk), *n.* A kind of hammer-headed shark, *Sphyrna tiburo*; a shovelhead. It is smaller than *S. zygaena*, but may attain a length of 6 feet. It is a widely distributed species.

bonnet-shell (bon'et-shel), *n.* The shell of the bonnet-limpet.

bonnet-worm (bon'et-wérin), *n.* A worm or insect-larva occurring in Florida in the bonnet or yellow water-lily (*Nuphar advena*), and used as bait for the black-bass.

bonney, *n.* See *bonny*².

bonnibel (bon'i-bel), *n.* [*< bonny*¹ + *bel*⁵, *belle*; or *< F. bonne et belle*, good and beautiful. Cf. *bellibone*.] A handsome girl; a fair maid; a bonny lass. *Spenser*.

Well, look to him, dame; beshrew me, were I
 'Mongst these *bonnibells*, you should need a good eye.
B. Jonson, *The Penates*.

bonnilasset, *n.* [For *bonny lass*.] A beautiful girl; a sweetheart.

As the *bonnilasse* passed by, . . .
 She roved at meo with glancing eye.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, August.

bonnily (bon'i-li), *adv.* In a bonny manner; beautifully; finely; pleasantly.

His wee bit ingle, blinkin' *bonnily*,
Burns, *Cottar's Sat. Night*.

bonniness (bon'i-nēs), *n.* [*< bonny*¹ + *-ness*.] 1. The quality of being bonny; beauty.—2. Gaiety; blitheness.

bonny¹ (bon'i), *a.* [Also written *bonnie*, formerly also *bony*, *bonic*, *< ME. bonie*, appar. extended, as if dim., from the reg. *ME. bon*, *bone*, good, *< OF. bon*, fem. *bonne*, good; see *bon*⁴, *boon*³.] 1. Beautiful; fair or pleasant to look upon; pretty; fine.

He welde, after fyght,
 Bonie landes to heom dyght.
King Alisaunder, in *Weber's Metr. Rom.*, I. 3902.
 Till *bonny Susan* sped across the plain.
Gay, *Shepherd's Week*, Friday, I. 160.

2. Gay; merry; frolicsome; cheerful; blithe.

Then sigh not so,
 But let them go,
 And be you blithe and *bonny*.
Shak., *Much Ado*, II. 3.

[*Bonny* and its derivatives are now chiefly Scotch. The Scotch often use *bonny* ironically, in the same way as the English *fine* or *pretty*: as, a *bonny* penny to pay; a *bonny* state of things.

Ye'll see the town intill a *bonny* steer [stir, hubbub].
A. Ross, *Ilelmore*, p. 90.]

bonny² (bon'i), *n.* [Also written *bonney*, *bunny*. Origin unknown.] In mining, a mass of ore adjacent to a vein, but not distinctly connected with it; "a great collection of ore, without any vein coming into or going from it," *Pryce*. [*Cornwall*. Rare.] See *carbony*.

bonnyclabber (bon'i-klab-ër), *n.* [Also formerly written *bonny clabber*, *bonnielapper*, *bony-clabo*, etc.; *< Ir. bainne*, milk (cf. *baine*, compar. of *ban*, white), + *claba*, thick mud.] 1. Milk that is turned or has become thick in the process of souring.—2. A drink made of beer and buttermilk or soured cream.

To drink such balderdash or *bonny-clabber*.
B. Jonson, *New Inn*, I. 1.

The feasts, the manly stomachs,
 The healths in usquebaugh and *bonny-clabber*.
Ford, *Perkin Warbeck*, III. 2.

bonny-dame (bon'i-däm), *n.* The garden-orchard, *Atriplex hortensis*.

bonsilate (bon'si-lät), *n.* [Irreg. *< bone*¹ + *sil(ie)ate*.] A composition of finely ground bones and sodium silicate, used as a substitute for ivory and hard wood in the manufacture of clock-cases, canes, dominoes, etc. *Haldeman*.

bon soir (F. pron. bôn swör), [F.: *bon*, good; *soir*, evening; see *bon*⁴ and *soirée*.] Good evening; good night.

bonspiel (bon'spël), *n.* [See, also written *bon-speed*, *bonspet*; origin unknown; referred by some to an assumed Dan. **bondespil*, a rustic game, *< bonde* (AS. *bonda*, ME. *bonde*, a farmer, rustic; see *bond*²) + *spil* = G. *spiel*, a game; by others to an assumed D. **bondspeil*, *< bond*, verbond, covenant, alliance, + *spel*, a game.] A match between two opposite parties, as two parishes, at archery, golf, curling, etc.: now generally restricted to the last-mentioned game.

Curling is the Scotchman's *bonspiel*, but the toboggan belongs exclusively to Canada.
Montreal Daily Star, Carnival Number, 1884.

bontebok (bon'tē-bok), *n.* [D., *< bont* (= G. *bunt*), spotted, + *bok* = E. *buck*.] *Alelaphus pygargus*, a large bubaline antelope of South Africa, closely allied to the blesbok, and having a similar blaze on the face. Also written *bunt-bok*.

bonte-quagga (bon'tē-kwag'g), *n.* [*< D. bont*, spotted (see above), + *quagga*.] The dauw (which see).

bon-ton (F. pron. bôn'tôn'), *n.* [F., lit. good tone; see *bon*⁴, *boon*³, *ton*², and *tone*.] 1. The style of persons in high life; good breeding.—2. Polite or fashionable society.

bonus (bō'nus), *n.* [Appar. a trade word, *< L. bonus*, mase., good, erroneously put for *bonum*,

neut., a good thing; see *bona* and *boon*³.] Something of the nature of an honorarium or voluntary additional compensation for a service or advantage; a sum given or paid over and above what is required to be paid or is regularly payable. (a) A premium given for a loan, or for a charter or other privilege granted to a company. (b) An extra dividend or allowance to the shareholders of a joint-stock company, holders of insurance policies, etc., out of accumulated profits.

The banks which now hold the deposits pay nothing to the public; they give no bonus, they pay no annuity.
Webster, *Speech*, Senate, May 7, 1884.

(c) A sum paid to the agent of a company or the captain of a vessel, over and above his stated pay, in proportion to the success of his labors, and as a stimulus to extra exertion; a boon. (d) Euphemistically, a bribe.

bonus (bō'nus), *v. t.* [*< bonus, n.*] To give or add a bonus to; to promote by the payment of bonuses.

bon vivant (F. pron. bôn vë-voän'). [F.: *bon*, good; *vivant*, ppr. of *vivre*, *< L. vivere*, live; see *bon*⁴ and *vital*, *vire*.] A generous liver; a jovial companion.

bonxie (bonk'si), *n.* [E. dial.; perhaps connected with dial. *bonx*, beat up batter for puddings; origin unknown.] A name for the skua, *Stercorarius catarrhaetes*. *Montagu*. [*Local, British*.]

bony (bō'ni), *a.* [*< bone*¹ + *-y*.] 1. Consisting of bone or bones; full of bones; pertaining to or of the nature of bone.—2. Having large or prominent bones; stout; strong.

Burning for blood, *bony*, and gaunt, and grim,
 Assembling wolves in raging troops descend.
Thomson, *Winter*, I. 394.

3. Reduced to bones; thin; attenuated.—4. Hard and tough like bone, as the fruit and seeds of some plants.

bony-fish (bō'ni-fish), *n.* A local (Connecticut) name of the menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*.

bonzary (bon'za-ri), *n.* [*< bonza* (see *bonze*) + *-ry*, after *monastery*.] A Buddhist monastery.

bonze (bonz), *n.* [Also *bonza*; = F. *bonze* = Sp. Pg. It. *bonzo* (NL. *bonzus*, *bonzius*), *< Jap. bonzo*, the Jap. way of pronouncing the Chinese *fan siung*, an ordinary (member) of the assembly, i. e., the monastery, or monks collectively; *fan*, ordinary, common; *siung*, repr. Skt. *sangha* (*samgha*), an assembly, *< sam*, together, + *√ han*, strike.] A Buddhist monk, especially of China and Japan.

A priest in England is not the same mortified creature with a *bonze* in China.
Goldsmith, *Citizen of the World*, xxvii.

bonzian (bon'zi-an), *a.* [*< bonze* + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to the bonzes or Buddhist monks of China and Japan; monkish; as, *bonzian* maxims; *bonzian* mysteries.

boo¹ (bō), *interj.* Same as *bo*².

boo² (bō), *n.* Same as *bu*.

booby (bō'bi), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *boobie*, *boober* (the E. word as applied to the bird is the source of F. *bobie*, the bird called *booby*); prob. *< Sp. bobo*, a fool, dunce, dolt, buffoon, also a bird so called from its apparent stupidity; = Pg. *bobo*, a buffoon, = OF. *baube*, a stammerer, *< L. balbus*, stammering, lisping, inarticulate, akin to Gr. *βᾶππαρος*, orig. inarticulate; see *balbuties* and *barbarous*.] 1. *n.*: pl. *boobies* (-biz). 1. A stupid fellow; a dull or foolish person; a lubber.

When blows ensue that break the arm of toil,
 And rustic battle ends the boobies' broil. *Crabbe*.

An awkward booby, reared up and spoiled at his mother's apron-string. *Goldsmith*, *She Stoops to Conquer*, I. 2.

2. The pupil at the foot of a class: the dunce of the class or of the school.—3. In *progressive euchre*, the player who has failed most conspicuously in the game.—4. The name of various species of brown and white gannets, birds of the family *Sulidae*, genus *Sula*. The common booby of the United States is *Sula leucogastra*, a well-known species of the South Atlantic coast. Others are the red-footed booby, *Sula piscator*, and the blue-faced booby, *S. cyanops*, found on many coasts and islands of the warmer parts of the world.

5. In New England, a hack on runners; a sleigh kept for hire.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a booby or boobies; foolish; stupid.

He burned his fingers, and to cool them he applied them in his booby fashion to his mouth. *Lamb*, *Roast Fig*.

booby-hatch (bō'bi-hach), *n.* *Naut.*, a wooden framework with sashes and a sliding cover, used in merchant vessels to cover the after-hatch.

booby-hut (bō'bi-hut), *n.* A kind of hooded sleigh. [*Local, U. S.*]

booby-hutch (bō'bi-huch), *n.* A clumsy, ill-contrived covered carriage used in the eastern part of England.

boobyish (bō'bi-ish), *a.* [*< booby + -ish*]. Resembling a booby; silly; stupid.

boobyism (bō'bi-izm), *n.* [*< booby + -ism*]. The character or actions of a booby; stupidity; foolishness.

The donkeys who are prevailed upon to pay for permission to exhibit their lamentable ignorance and boobyism on the stage of a private theatre. *Dickens, Sketches by Boz.*

bood (būd). A Scotch contraction of *behooved*. Also written *buid*.

Boodha, Boodhism, Boodhist, etc. See *Buddha, Buddhism, Buddhist*, etc.

boodle¹ (bō'dl), *n.* [Also in 17th century (see def. 1, first extract) *buddle*; in the U. S. also by apparent corruption *caboodle*; origin obscure. The word agrees in pron. with *D. boedel*, estate, possession, inheritance, household goods, stuff, lumber, from which, with other slang terms, it may have been taken in the Elizabethan period in the general sense of 'the whole property,' 'the whole lot.']. 1. Crowd; pack; lot; in a contemptuous sense, especially in the phrase *the whole kit and boodle*.

Men curiously and carefully chosen out (from all the *Buddle* and masse of great ones) for their approved wisdom. *F. Markham, Bk. of Honour, IV. ii. (N. E. D.)*

He would like to have the whole *boodle* of them (I remonstrated against this word, but the professor said it was a diabolical good word . . .) with their wives and children shipwrecked on a remote island.

O. W. Holmes, The Autocrat, p. 139.

2. Money fraudulently obtained in public service; especially, money given to or received by officials in bribery, or gained by collusive contracts, appointments, etc.; by extension, gain from public cheating of any kind: often used attributively. [Recent, U. S.]

Some years ago, Dr. McDonald, then superintendent of Blackwell's Island Asylum, attempted to introduce the (Turkish) bath there, but ignorance, politics and *boodle* had more influence with the New York aldermen than science or the claims of humanity, and the attempt was ultimately abandoned. *Allen and Neurol., VIII. 239.*

3. Counterfeit money.

boodle² (bō'dl), *n.* [Appar. a slang variation of *noodle*]. A blockhead; a noodle.

boodle³ (bō'dl), *n.* An old English name for the corn-marigold, *Chrysanthemum segetum*. Also written *buddle*.

boodler (bōd'lér), *n.* [*< boodle*¹ + *-er*]. One who accepts or acquires boodle; one who sells his vote or influence for a bribe, or acquires money fraudulently from the public. [U. S.]

boody (bō'di), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *boodied*, ppr. *boodying*. [*< F. boudier, sulk, pout; see boudoir*]. To look angry or gruff. [Colloq.]

Come, don't *boody* with me; don't be angry.

Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxvii.

boof (bōf), *n.* Peach-brandy: a word in use among the Pennsylvania Germans.

boohoo¹ (bō'hō'), *interj.* A word imitating the sound of noisy weeping.

boohoo¹ (bō'hō'), *v. i.* [*< boohoo, interj.*]. To cry noisily; blubber outright.

boohoo² (bō'hō'), *n.* A sailors' name of the *Histiophorus americanus*, or sail-fish. Also called *woohoo*.

boöid¹ (bō'oid), *a.* [*< boa + -oid*]. Of or pertaining to the *Boidea*, or family of the boas.

boöid² (bō'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Boöidea*]. 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Boöidea*; bovine, in a broad sense.

2. *n.* One of the *Boöidea*.

Boöidea (bō-oi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. boüs, an ox, + eidos, appearance, form*]. A superfamily of typical ruminants, the bovine, ovine, antelope, and cervine ruminants collectively, as contrasted with other ruminants. The *Boöidea typica* contain the families *Bovidae* (with the goats, sheep, and antelopes, as well as the oxen), *Saigidae*, and *Antilocapridae*. The *Boöidea cerviformia* consist of the single family *Cervidae*.

book (bük), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boock, boek*; *< ME. book, booke, boke, bok* (north. *buk, buke, > Se. buik, beuk, buke*), *< AS. bōc* (pl. *bēc*), *f.*, a writing, record, charter, *book*, = OS. *bōk* = OFries. *bōk* = MD. *boeck*, D. *boek* = OLG. *bōk*, LG. *book* = OHG. *buoh*, MHG. *buoch*, G. *buch*, neut., = Icel. *bók*, *f.*, = Sw. *bok* = Dan. *bog*, *book*, = Goth. *bōka*, *f.*, *bōk*, neut., a letter of the alphabet, pl. a writing, document, *book* (cf. Oulg. *bukui*, letter, in pl. writing, *bukvari*, abecedarium, Bulg. Russ. *bukva*, letter; from the Teut.), orig. Teut. **bōks*, a leaf, sheet, or tablet for writing; usually referred, in spite of philological difficulties, to AS. (etc.) *bōc* (usually in deriv. form *bēce*, beech), cf. AS. *bōcstaf*, early

mod. E. *bokstaf* (mod. E. as if **bookstaf* or **buckstaf*) (= OS. *bōkstaf* = MD. *boeckstaf*, D. *boekstaf* = OHG. *buohstab*, MHG. *buochstab*, G. *buchstabe* = Icel. *bókstaf* = Sw. *bokstaf* = Dan. *bogstav*), a letter of the alphabet, lit. appar. 'beech-staff' (*< AS. bōc*, beech, + *staf*, staff), an interpretation resting on the fact, taken in connection with the similarity of form between AS. (etc.) *bōc*, book, and *bōc*, beech, that inscriptions were made on tablets of wood or bark, presumably often of beech (Venantius Fortunatus, about A. D. 600, refers to the writing of runes on tablets of ash; cf. L. *liber*, book, *liber*, bark, Gr. *βιβλίον*, book, *βιβλος*, book, papyrus: see *liber*, *Bible*, *paper*); but AS. *bōcstaf*, if lit. 'beech-staff,' would hardly come to be applied to a single character inscribed thereon; it is rather 'book-staff,' i. e., a character employed in writing, *< bōc*, a writing, + *staf*, a letter (cf. *rūn-staf*, a runic character, *staf-eræft*, grammar). The connection with beech¹ remains uncertain: see *beech*, *buck*.] 1. A writing; a written instrument or document, especially one granting land; a deed. The use of books or written charters was introduced in Anglo-Saxon times by the ecclesiastics, as affording more permanent and satisfactory evidence of a grant or conveyance of land than the symbolical or actual delivery of possession before witnesses, which was the method then in vogue.

By that time will our book, I think, be drawn.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Come, let's seal the book first,

For my daughter's jointure.

Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iii. 3.

Mr. Kemble divides a *book*, as distinguished from a will, contract, or synodal decree, into six parts.—I. The Invocation; II. The Proem; III. The Grant; IV. The Sanction; V. The Date; VI. The Teste. The first, second and fourth of these divisions are purely religious, and require no detailed examination. Five and six are merely formal, useful only in questions of chronology and genuineness, or as proof of the presence of a Witan. The third division is the grant, which contains all the important legal matter of the charter.

H. Cabot Lodge.

Lastly, there was *boeland*, or *bookland*, the land held in several property under the express terms of a written instrument, or *book* as it was then called.

F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 22.

2. A treatise, written or printed on any material, and put together in any convenient form, as in the long parchment rolls of the Jews, in the bundles of bamboo tablets in use among the Chinese before the invention of paper, or in leaves of paper bound together, as is usual in modern times; a literary composition, especially one of considerable length, whether written or printed.

A good *book* is the precious life-blood of a master-spirit embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life.

Milton, Areopagitica.

3. Specifically, the Bible.

Who can give an oath? where is a *book*?

Shak., 1. L. I., iv. 3.

4. A collection of written or printed sheets fastened or bound together, especially one larger than a pamphlet; a volume: as, this *book* is one of a set or series.—5. A particular subdivision of a literary composition; one of the larger divisions used in classifying topics, periods, etc.—6. Figuratively, anything that serves for the recording of facts or events: as, the *book* of Nature.

I have been

The book of his good acts, whence men have read

His fame unparalleled.

Shak., Cor., v. 2.

7. A number of sheets of blank writing-paper bound together and used for making entries: as, a note- or memorandum-book; specifically, such a book used for recording commercial or other transactions: as, a day-book, a cash-book, a minute-book, etc.—8. The words of an opera; a libretto (which see).—9. In *betting*, an arrangement of bets recorded in a book; a list of bets made against a specific result in a contest of any kind: as, to make a *book*; a thousand-dollar *book*. See *book-maker*, 3.—10. In *whist*, six tricks taken by either side.—11. A pile or package of tobacco-leaves, arranged with all the stems in the same direction.—12. A package of gold-leaf, consisting of twenty-five leaves laid between sheets of folded paper stitched at the back. The leaves are usually 3½ inches square.

Often abbreviated to *bk*.

Back of a book. See *back*¹.—**Bamboo books**. See *bamboo*.—**Bell, book, and candle**. See *bell*.—**Black book**. One of several books, mostly of a political character, so called either from the nature of their contents or from the color of their binding. Specifically—(a) A book of the Exchequer in England composed by Nigel, Bishop of Ely (died 1169), and wrongly attributed to Gervase of Tilbury. It contains a description of the Court of Exchequer as it existed in the reign of Henry II., its officers, their rank and privileges, wages, perquisites, and

jurisdiction, with the revenues of the crown in money, grain, and cattle. (b) A book compiled by order of the visitors of monasteries under Henry VIII., containing a detailed account of the alleged abuses in religious houses, to blacken them and to hasten their dissolution. This book disappeared not long after the accomplishment of its purpose. (c) A book kept at some universities as a register of faults and misdemeanors; hence, to *be in one's black books*, to be in disfavor with one. (d) An ancient book of admiralty law, always held to be of very high authority, compiled in the fourteenth century. (e) A book treating of necromancy, or the black art.—**Blue book**. (a) A name popularly applied to the reports and other papers printed by order of the British Parliament or issued by the privy council or other departments of government, because their covers are usually blue. The corresponding books of official reports are yellow and blue in France, green in Italy, and red and white in various other countries.

At home he gave himself up to the perusal of *blue-books*. *Thackeray.*

(b) In the United States, a book containing the names and salaries of all the persons in the employment of the government. (c) The book containing the regulations for the government of the United States navy. [Often written with a hyphen.]—**Book of adjournment, concord, discipline**, etc. See the nouns.—**Book of Books**, the Bible.—**Book of Homilies**. See *homily*.—**Book of ties**, an old name for a weaver's memorandum-book of patterns.

Formerly . . . the weaver was expected to tie-up or arrange his loom to produce satins, twills, spots, and small figures, . . . and if he was a careful man he would have a number of the most prevailing patterns drawn in his *Book of Ties*. *A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 314.*

Books of Council and Session. See *council*.—**By book, by the book**, by line and rule; accurately: as, to speak by the book.

There are so many circumstances to piece up one good action, that it is a lesson to be good, and we are forced to be virtuous by the book.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 55.

Canonical books. See *canonical*.—**Christ's Book**, the Gospels.

A Latin copy of the Gospels, or, as the Anglo-Saxons well called it, a *Christ's Book*.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 357.

Fleet books. See *fleet*³.—**In one's books**, in kind remembrance; in favor; in mind with reference to future favors, gifts, or bequests.

I must have him live as well as proper. He comes not in my books else. *Middleton (and others), The Widow, i. 1.*

I was so much in his books that at his decease he left me his lamp. *Addison.*

Orderly book. See *orderly*.—**Symbolical books**. See *symbolical*.—**The Book Annexed**. See *annex*, v.—**The devil's books or picture-books**, playing-cards.

They sip the scandal potion pretty;

Or lee-lang nights w' crabbit leuks

Pore owre the devil's pictur'd leuks.

Burns, The Two Dogs, l. 224.

To balance books. See *balance*.—**To bring to book**, to bring to account.—**To close the books**, to cease making entries for a time, as is done by corporations and business concerns when about to declare a dividend, etc.—**To hear a book**, in the old universities, to attend a course of lectures in which the book was read and expounded.—**To speak like a book**, to speak accurately, or as if from a book; speak with full and precise information; hence the similar phrase *to know like a book* (that is, know thoroughly).—**To suit one's book**, to accord with one's arrangements or wishes.—**To take a leaf out of one's book**, to follow one's example.—**Without book**. (a) By memory; without reading; without notes: as, a sermon delivered *without book*.

His writing is more than his reading; for hee reads onely what hee gets *without book*.

Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Young Rawe Preacher.

(b) Without authority: as, something asserted *without book*.

book (bük), *v.* [*< ME. boken, < book, n.*; cf. AS. *bōcian*, give by charter (= OFries. *bōkian* = Icel. *bōka*), *< bōc*, book, charter: see *book, n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To convey by book or charter.

It was an infringement of the law to *book* family or hereditary lands.

H. Cabot Lodge.

2. To enter, write, or register in a book; record.

Let it be *booked* with the rest of this day's deeds.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

I always from my youth have endeavored to get the rarest secrets, and *book* them. *B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.*

3. To enter in a list; enroll; enlist for service.

This indeede (Eudoxus) hath bene hitherto, and yet is, a common order amongst them, to have all the people *booked* by the lordes and gentlemen, but yet it is the worst order that ever was devised.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

4. To engage or secure beforehand by registry or payment, as a seat in a stage-coach or a box at the opera.—5. To deliver, and pay for the transmission of, as a parcel or merchandise: as, the luggage was *booked* through to London.—6. To reserve accommodation for; receive, and undertake to forward: as, at that office passengers (or parcels) were *booked* to all parts of the world. [In senses 4, 5, and 6, confined to the British islands.]—7. To make into a book, as gold-leaf, tobacco-leaves, etc.—**Booked at last**, caught and disposed of.

II. *intrans.* 1. To register one's name for the purpose of securing something in advance; put one's name down for something: as, to *book*

for the play; I *booked* through to London. [Great Britain.]—2. In Scotland, to register in the Session record as a preliminary to the proclamation of the bans of marriage.

book-account (bûk'â-konnt'), *n.* 1. An account or register of debt or credit in a book.—2. Specifically, in *bookkeeping* by double entry, an account showing the transactions of a merchant in regard to some particular commodity or branch of trade placed under a heading such as "stock," "cotton," etc., and not referred to a person with whom they may have been effected.

bookbinder (bûk'bin'dër), *n.* [*< ME. book-bynder; < book + binder.*] 1. One whose occupation is the binding of books.—2. A binder for preserving loose printed sheets, etc. See *binder*, 8.—**Bookbinders' cloth.** See *cloth*.

bookbindery (bûk'bin'dër-i), *n.*; pl. *bookbinderies* (-iz). A place where books are bound.

bookbinding (bûk'bin'ding), *n.* The operation of binding books; the process of securing the sheets of a book within a permanent casing of bookbinders' board and leather or cloth, or other suitable materials, covering the sides and back, and jointed at their junction.

bookcase (bûk'kās), *n.* A case with shelves for holding books.

book-case (bûk'kās), *n.* In *law*, a case stated or mentioned in legal works; a recorded case; a precedent.

book-clamp (bûk'klamp), *n.* 1. A bookbinder's vise for holding books in the process of binding.—2. A device for carrying books, consisting generally of two narrow pieces of wood or iron, connected by cords attached to a handle. The books are placed between the pieces, and when the handle is turned the cords are tightened and the books secured.

book-debt (bûk'det), *n.* A debt standing against a person in an account-book.

bookery (bûk'ër-i), *n.*; pl. *bookeries* (-iz). [*< book + -ery.*] 1. A collection of books.

The Abbé Morellet . . . has a *bookery* in such elegant order that people beg to go and see it.

Mme. D'Arblay, *Diary*, VI. 346.

2. Study of or passion for books.

Let them that mean by bookish business

To earn their bread, or hope to profess

Their hard got skill, let them alone, for me,

Busy their brains with deeper *bookery*.

Bp. Hall, *Satires*, II. ii. 28.

[Rare in both uses.]

book-fair (bûk'fär), *n.* A fair or market for books. The most noted book-fairs are those of Leipzig in Saxony, which occur at Easter and Michaelmas, and at which many other objects of commerce are disposed of besides books.

book-fold (bûk'föld), *n.* A piece of muslin containing 24 yards.

book-formed (bûk'förm'd), *a.* Having the mind trained or formed by the study of books; imbued with learning. [Rare.]

With every table-wit and *book-formed* sage. J. Baillie.

bookful (bûk'fûl), *a.* [*< book + -ful, 1.*] Full of book-knowledge; stuffed with ideas gleaned from books.

The *bookful* blockhead, ignorantly read,

With loads of learned lumber in his head.

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 612.

bookful (bûk'fûl), *n.* [*< book + -ful, 2.*] As much as a book contains. Copeper.

book-holder (bûk'hôl'dër), *n.* 1. The prompter at a theater.

They are out of their parts, sure: it may be 'tis the *book-holder's* fault; I'll go see.

Fletcher and Rowley, *Maid in the Mill*, II. 2.

2. A reading-desk or other device for supporting a book while open.

book-hunter (bûk'hun'tër), *n.* An eager collector of books; especially, one who seeks out and rare books and editions; a bibliophile.

booking-clerk (bûk'ing-klêrk), *n.* The clerk or official who has charge of a register or book of entry; specifically, in Great Britain, a ticket-clerk at a railway-station, theater, etc.

booking-machine (bûk'ing-ma-shên'), *n.* An apparatus for making tobacco-leaves into packages called books.

booking-office (bûk'ing-of'is), *n.* In Great Britain, an office where applications, etc., are received and entered in a book; specifically, the office in connection with a railway, theater, etc., where tickets are sold, or applications for them registered.

bookish (bûk'ish), *a.* [*< book + -ish, 1.*] 1. Of or pertaining to books; literary: as, "bookish skill." Bp. Hall, *Satires*, II. ii. 19.—2. Given to reading; fond of study; hence, more ac-

quainted with books than with men; familiar with books, but not with practical life: as, "a bookish man." Addison, *Spectator*, No. 482.—3. Learned; stilted; pedantic: applied either to individuals or to diction: as, a bookish expression.

bookishly (bûk'ish-li), *adv.* In a bookish manner or way; studiously; pedantically.

She [Christina of Sweden] was *bookishly* given.

Lord Thurlow, *State Papers*, II. 104.

bookishness (bûk'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being bookish.

The language of high life has always tended to simplicity and the vernacular ideal, recoiling from every mode of bookishness.

De Quincey, *Style*, I.

bookkeeper (bûk'kê'për), *n.* One who keeps accounts; one whose occupation is to make a formal balanced record of pecuniary transactions in account-books.

bookkeeping (bûk'kê'ping), *n.* The art of recording pecuniary transactions in a regular and systematic manner; the art of keeping accounts in such a manner as to give a permanent record of business transactions from which the true state or history of one's pecuniary affairs or mercantile dealings may at any time be ascertained. Properly kept books show what a merchant has, what he owes, and what is owing to him, as well as what sums he has received and paid, the losses he has incurred, etc. Books are kept according to one of two chief methods, viz., by *single* or by *double entry*. The former is more simple and less perfect than the latter, and is now in use chiefly in retail business. In *bookkeeping by single entry*, three books, a day-book, a cash-book, and a ledger, are commonly used, but the essential book is the ledger, containing accounts under the names of the persons with whom a trader deals, goods or money received from any one of them being entered on one side of the account, called the credit side, and goods sold or money paid to that person being entered on the opposite or debit side of the account. In *bookkeeping by double entry*, the ledger accounts are of two kinds, personal accounts such as those just described, and book-accounts, in which the commodities dealt in are made the subjects of separate accounts, and have a debit and a credit side, as in personal accounts. Thus, if a trader purchase 100 bales of cotton from A. B., the account in the ledger headed A. B. is *credited* with 100 bales of cotton, so much, while the account headed Cotton is *debited* with the same quantity and amount; should the trader sell 10 bales to C. D., the account headed C. D. is *debited* with 10 bales at so much, and the account headed Cotton is *credited* with 10 bales; and so on. These book-accounts are based on the principle that all money and articles received become debtors to him from whom or to that for which they are received, and, on the other hand, all those who receive money or goods from us become debtors to cash or to the goods. In this way every transaction is entered in the ledger on the creditor side of one account and on the debtor side of another. The books used in double entry vary in number and arrangement according to the nature of the business and the manner of recording the facts. Transactions as they take place from day to day are generally recorded in such books as the stock-book, cash-book, bill-book, invoice-book, and sales-book, or they may all be recorded in order in a waste-book or day-book. Upon these books or additional documents are based the journal and ledger. The former contains a periodical abstract of all the transactions recorded in the subordinate books or in documents not entered in these, classified into debits and credits, while the latter contains an abstract of all the entries made in the former, classified under the heads of their respective accounts.

book-knowledge (bûk'nol'ej), *n.* Knowledge gained by reading books, in distinction from that obtained through observation and experience.

bookland (bûk'land), *n.* [Also *boekland*, often cited in the old legal form *boeland*, *< AS. boc-land, < boc, charter, book, + land, land.*] In *old Eng. law*, charter land, held by deed under certain rents and free services; free socage land. This species of tenure has given rise to the modern freeholds.

The title to *boe-land* was based upon the possession of a *boc*, or written grant.

D. W. Ross, *German Land-holding*, Notes, p. 170.

This process of turning public property into private went on largely in later times. The alienation was now commonly made by a document in writing, under the signatures of the King and his Witan; land so granted was therefore said to be *booked* to the grantee, and was known as *bookland*.

E. A. Freeman, *Norm. Conq.*, I. 64.

book-learned (bûk'lêr'ned), *a.* [*< book + learned; cf. ME. bok-lered, book-taught; see learn.*] Versed in books; acquainted with books and literature; hence, better acquainted with books than with men and the common concerns of life; bookish.

Whate'er these *book-learned* blockheads say,

Selon's the veriest fool in all the play. Dryden.

book-learning (bûk'lêr'ning), *n.* Learning acquired by reading; acquaintance with books and literature: generally opposed to knowledge gained from experience of men and things.

Neither does it so much require *book-learning* and scholarship as good natural sense, to distinguish true and false.

T. Burnet, *Theory of the Earth*.

bookless (bûk'les), *a.* [*< book + -less.*] Without books or book-knowledge; unlearned.

The *bookless*, sauntering youth. Somerville, *The Chase*, I.

booklet (bûk'let), *n.* [*< book + dim. -let.*] A little book.

Little paper-covered *booklets*. The Century, XXV. 244.

book-lore (bûk'lôr), *n.* Book-learning; knowledge gained from books.

book-louse (bûk'lous), *n.* A minute neuropterous insect of the family *Psocidae*, distinguished by having the tarsi composed of only two or three joints, and the posterior wings smaller than the anterior. *Atropus pulsatorius* is destitute of wings, and is very destructive to old books, especially in damp places, and to collections of dried plants, etc.

book-madness (bûk'mad'nes), *n.* A rage for possessing books; bibliomania.

book-maker (bûk'mâ'kër), *n.* 1. A printer and binder of books.—2. One who writes and publishes books; especially, a mere compiler.

An outsider whose knowledge of Dai Nippon is derived from our old text-books and cyclopedias, or from non-resident *book-makers*, may be so far dazed as to imagine the Japanese demigods in statecraft, even as the American newspapers make them all princes.

W. E. Griffith, in N. A. Rev., CXX. 283.

3. One who makes a book (see *book*, *n.*, 9) on a race or other doubtful event; a professional betting man. See *extract*.

In betting there are two parties—one called "layers," as the *book-makers* are termed, and the others "backers," in which class may be included owners of horses as well as the public. The *backer* takes the odds which the *book-maker* lays against a horse, the former speculating upon the success of the animal, the latter upon its defeat; and taking the case of Tremorne for the Derby of 1872, just before the race, the *book-maker* would have laid 3 to 1, or perhaps £1000 to £200 against him, by which transaction, if the horse won, as he did, the *backer* would win £1000 for risking £200, and the *book-maker* lose the £1000 which he risked to win the smaller sum. At first sight this may appear an act of very questionable policy on the part of the *book-maker*; but really it is not so; because, so far from running a greater risk than the *backer*, he runs less, inasmuch as it is his plan to lay the same amount (£1000) against every horse in the race, and as there can be but one winner, he would in all probability receive more than enough money from the many losers to pay the stated sum of £1000 which the chances are he has laid against the one winner, whichever it is.

Eng. Encyc.

book-making (bûk'mâ'king), *n.* 1. The business of printing and binding books.—2. The writing and publishing of books; the act of compiling books.—3. The act or practice of making a book on a race or other doubtful event. See *extract* under *book-maker*, 3.

bookman (bûk'man), *n.*; pl. *bookmen* (-men). [AS. *boeman* in def. 1; *< boc, book, charter, + man, man.*] 1. In *old Eng. law*, one who held bookland.—2. A studious or learned man; a scholar; a student; hence, one who is more familiar with books than with men and things.

You two are *bookmen*: can you tell by your wit

What was a month old at Cain's birth that's not five weeks

old yet? Shak., I. i. L., iv. 2.

There be some clergymen who are mere *book-men*.

George Eliot, *Mill on the Floss*, I. 3.

book-mark (bûk'märk), *n.* A ribbon or other device placed between the pages of a book, to mark a place where reading is to begin, or to which reference is to be made.

bookmate (bûk'mät), *n.* A schoolfellow; a fellow-student: as, "the prince and his *book-mates*." Shak., I. i. L., iv. 1.

bookmonger (bûk'mung'gër), *n.* A dealer in books.

book-muslin (bûk'muz'lin), *n.* A fine kind of transparent muslin having a stiff or elastic finish: so called from being folded in book form.

book-name (bûk'nām), *n.* In *zool.* and *bot.*, a name (other than the technical name) of an animal or plant found only in scientific treatises—that is, not in use as a vernacular name. It is often a mere adaptation of the Latin or technical term, as *paradoxure* for an animal of the genus *Paradoxurus*.

book-notice (bûk'nō'tis), *n.* A short notice or review of a book in a magazine or newspaper.

book-oath (bûk'ôth), *n.* An oath made on the Bible; a Bible-oath.

I put thee now to thy *book-oath*; deny it, if thou canst.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 1.

book-plate (bûk'plāt), *n.* A label, bearing a name, crest, monogram, or other design, pasted in or on a book to indicate its ownership, its position in a library, etc.

The *book-plates* described by W. M. M. are those of the libraries founded by Dr. Bray in his lifetime and by the "Associates of Dr. Bray" since his death.

N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 152.

book-post (bûk'pöst), *n.* An arrangement in the British postal service by which books and printed matter other than newspapers, as well as manuscripts intended for publication, are

conveyed at reduced rates of postage, when the wrappers are left open at the ends.

book-rack (bûk'rak), *n.* A rack or frame for supporting an open book, or for holding a number of books.

book-scorpion (bûk'skôr'pi-on), *n.* A small arachnid of the genus *Chelifer*; a little false scorpion, found in old books and dark musty places. *Chelifer cancrroides*, scarcely a twelfth of an inch long, and dark-reddish in appearance, is an example.

bookseller (bûk'sel'ër), *n.* A person who carries on the business of selling books.

bookselling (bûk'sel'ing), *n.* The business of selling books.

book-shop (bûk'shop), *n.* A book-store.

book-slide (bûk'slid), *n.* Same as *book-tray*.

book-stall (bûk'stâl), *n.* A stand or stall on which books, generally second-hand, are displayed for sale.

book-stand (bûk'stând), *n.* 1. A stand or support to hold books for reading or reference.—2. A stand or frame for containing books offered for sale on the streets, etc.—3. A set of shelves for books.

book-stone (bûk'stôn), *n.* Same as *bibliolite*.

book-store (bûk'stôr), *n.* A store or shop where books are sold. [U. S.]

book-trade (bûk'trad), *n.* 1. The buying and selling of books; the business of printing and publishing books.—2. Those, collectively, who are engaged in this business.

book-tray (bûk'trä), *n.* A board for holding books, made generally of some cabinet-wood, with sliding ends, often richly ornamented. Also called *book-slide*.

book-trimmer (bûk'trim'ër), *n.* A machine for squaring the edges of unbound books.

book-work (bûk'wërk), *n.* 1. The study of text-books, as distinguished from experimental studies, or from instruction imparted by lectures.—2. In *printing*, work on books and pamphlets, as distinguished from newspaper-work and job-work.

book-worm (bûk'wërä), *n.* 1. A name given to the larvæ of various insects, which gnaw and injure books, but particularly to those of two species of small beetles, *Anobium* (*Sitodrepa*) *paniceum* and *Ptinus brunneus*, belonging to the family *Ptinidae*. They infest old, unused books, work-

the solution of logical problems.—**Boolean algebra**. See *algebra*.

II. n. An expression of logical algebra, subject to the rules of Boole's system, with modified addition, and stating a relation between certain individual objects, without indicating how those objects are to be chosen.

boolyt, *n.* [Also written *boley*, *boly*, < Ir. *buaile* = Gael. *buaile*, a fold, place for milking cows. Cf. Ir. *buaillidh* = Gael. *buaillidh*, a cow-house, ox-stall (cf. equiv. L. *bovile*), < Ir. Gael. *bo* = E. *cow*.] Formerly, in Ireland: (a) A place of shelter for cattle. (b) A company of people and their cattle that wandered from place to place in search of pasture.

This keeping of cows is of it selfe a verye idle life, and a fit nurserie for a theefe. For which cause ye remember that I disliked the Irish manner of keeping *Bolyes* in Sommer upon the mountaynes and living after that savage sorte. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

boom¹ (bôm), *v. i.* [An imitative word, a revival of ME. *bummen*, mod. E. *bum*, in its orig. sound (ME. *u* usually represented the sound now indicated by *oo* long or short): see *bum*¹, *bomb*¹, *bomb*², *bump*¹, *bumble*, etc., and cf. *boom*³.] To make a deep, hollow, continued sound. (a) To buzz, hum, or drone, as a bee or beetle. At eve the beetle *boometh* Athwart the thicket lone. *Tennyson*, *Claribel*.

(b) To drum or cry, as a bittern.

And the bittern sound his drum,
Booming from the sedgy shallow.

Scott, L. of the L., i. 31.

(c) To roar, rumble, or reverberate, as distant guns.

The sound of the musket-volleying booms into the far dining rooms of the Chaussee d'Antin.

Carlyle, French Rev., i. iv. 3.

(d) To roar, as waves when they rush with violence upon the shore, or as a river during a freshet, or as a ship when rushing along before a fair wind under a press of sail.

She comes booming down before the wind. *Totten*.

boom¹ (bôm), *n.* [< *boom*¹, *v.*] A deep, hollow, continued sound. (a) A buzzing, humming, or droning, as of a bee or beetle. (b) The cry of the bittern. (c) A roaring, rumbling, or reverberation, as of distant guns. Meantime came up the boom of cannon, slowly receding in the same direction. *J. K. Hosmer*, The Color Guard, vi. (d) A roaring, implying also a rushing with violence, as of waves.

There is one in the chamber, as in the grave, for whom the boom of the wave has no sound, and the march of the deep no tide. *Bulwer*.

boom² (bôm), *n.* [A naut. word of D. origin, < D. *boom* = LG. *boom*, a tree, beam, bar, pole, = Sw. *Dan. bom*, a bar, rail, perch, boom, = Norw. *bomm*, *bumm*, *bumb* (according to Aasen from LG. or D.), a bar, boom, = G. *baum*, a tree, beam, bar, boom, = E. *beam*, *q. v.*] 1. A long pole or spar used to extend the foot of certain sails of a ship: as, the main-boom, jib-boom, studdingsail-boom.—2. A strong barrier, as of beams, or an iron chain or cable fastened to spars, extended across a river or the mouth of a harbor, to prevent an enemy's ships from passing.—3. A chain of floating logs fastened together at the ends and stretched across a river, etc., to stop floating timber. [U. S.]—4. A pole set up as a mark to direct seamen how to keep the channel in shallow water.—5. *pl.* A space in a vessel's waist used for stowing boats and spare spars.—**Bentline boom**. See *bentline*.—**Fore-boom**, an old name for the jib-boom; the boom of a fore-and-aft foresail.—**Guess-warp boom**. See *guess-warp*.—**Ringtail boom**. See *ringtail*.

boom² (bôm), *v. t.* [= D. *boomen*, push with a pole, < *boom*, a pole, boom: see *boom*², *n.* Cf. *beam*, *v.*] 1. To shove with a boom or spar.—2. To drive or guide (logs) down a stream with a boom or pole.—3. To pen or confine (logs) with a boom.—To boom off, to shove (a vessel or boat) away with spars.

boom³ (bôm), *v.* [A recent American use, originating in the West, and first made familiar in 1878; a particular application of *boom*¹, *v. i.*, (d) (with ref. also to *boom*¹, *n.*, (d)), from the thought of sudden and rapid motion with a roaring and increasing sound. In later use some assume also an allusion to *boom*², *n.*, 3. When a boom of logs breaks, the logs rush with violence down the stream, and are then said to be "booming"; but this appears to be the ordinary *ppr. adj.* *booming*, roaring, rushing with violence, and to have no connection with *boom*², *n.* or *v.*] **I. intrns.** To go on with a rush; become suddenly active; be "lively," as business; be prosperous or flourishing. [The earliest instance of the word in this sense appears to be in the following passage:

"The Republicans of every other State are of the same way of thinking. The fact is, the Grant movement [for a third term of the presidency] is booming." *J. B. McCullagh*, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat, July 18, 1878.

Mr. McCullagh, in a letter to one of the editors of this Dictionary, says: "I cannot explain how I came to use it, except that, while on the gunboats on the Mississippi river during the war, I used to hear the pilots say of the river, when rising rapidly and overflowing its banks, that it (the river) was 'booming.' The idea I wished to convey was that the Grant movement was rising—swelling, etc. The word seemed to be a good one to the ear, and I kept it up. It was generally adopted about a year afterward. I used it as a noun after a while, and spoke of 'the Grant boom.'"]

They all say that one railroad spoils a town, two bring it to par again, and three make it boom.

E. Marston, Frank's Rancho, p. 36.

II. trans. To bring into prominence or public notice by calculated means; push with vigor or spirit: as, to boom a commercial venture, or the candidacy of an aspirant for office.

boom³ (bôm), *n.* [< *boom*³, *v.*] A sudden increase of activity; a rush. Specifically—(a) In politics, a movement seeming, or meant to seem, spontaneous in favor of a candidate for office, or in behalf of some cause. (b) In com., a sudden and great increase of business; a rapid advance of prices: as, a boom in real estate; a boom in petroleum. [U. S.]

Capital was enticed thither [to New Mexico] for investment, and a great number of enterprises sprang up in almost every direction. The boom, however, fell almost as rapidly as it arose. *The Nation*, Jan. 28, 1886.

boomage (bôm'aj), *n.* [< *boom*² + *-age*.] 1. *Naut.*, a duty levied as a composition for harbors, dues, anchorage, and soundage.—2. Compensation or toll for the use of a boom, or for the service rendered by the owner of a boom in receiving, handling, driving, and assorting logs floating in a stream. [U. S.]

boom-boat (bôm'bôt), *n.* One of the boats stowed in the booms. See *boom*², *n.*, 5.

boom-cover (bôm'kuv'ër), *n.* *Naut.*, the large tarpaulin used to cover over the space where the boom-boats and booms are stowed.

boomer¹ (bôm'mër), *n.* [Appar. in ref. to the sound made by the animal; < *boom*¹ + *-er*.] 1. In Australia, a name of the male of a species of kangaroo.—2. A name of the showy or mountain beaver, *Haplodon rufus* or *Aplodontia leporina*. See cut under *Haplodon*.—**Mountain boomer**, the common red squirrel. [Local, U. S.]

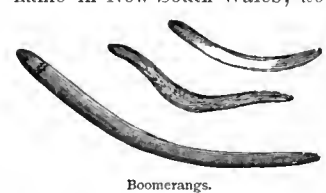
boomer² (bôm'mër), *n.* [< *boom*³ + *-er*.] One who booms; one who starts and keeps up an agitation in favor of any project or person; one who assists in the organization or furtherance of a boom. [U. S.]

The Federal Government holds them [the reservations in the Indian Territory] as a trustee for the Indians; and it will be a hundred fold better to let some acres remain uncultivated and unoccupied rather than that all shall be given over to the rapacity of white boomers.

The Nation, Jan. 7, 1886.

boomerang (bôm'më-rang), *n.* [Recently also *boomer*, *boomerang*, *boमारंग*; from a native name in New South Wales; *wo-mur-rang* and

bumarin are cited as aboriginal names of clubs.] 1. A missile weapon of war and the chase, used by the aborigines of



Boomerangs.

Australia, consisting of a rather flat piece of hard wood bent or curved in its own plane, and from 16 inches to 2 feet long. Generally, but not always, it is flatter on one side than on the other. In some cases the curve from end to end is nearly an arc of a circle, in others it is rather an obtuse angle than a curve, and in a few examples there is a slight reverse curve toward each end. In the hands of a skillful thrower the boomerang can be projected to great distances, and can be made to ricochet almost at will; it can be thrown in a curved path, somewhat as a bowl can be "screwed" or "twisted," and it can be made to return to the thrower, and strike the ground behind him. It is capable of inflicting serious wounds.

Hence—2. Figuratively, any plan, measure, or project the consequences of which recoil upon the projector, and are therefore the opposite of those intended or expected.

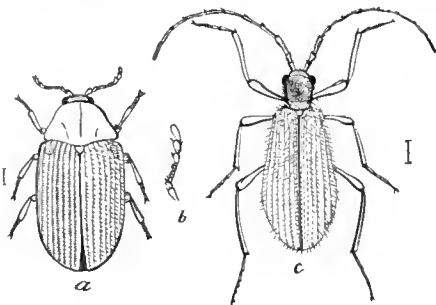
booming¹ (bôm'ming), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *boom*¹, *v.*] The act of making a deep, hollow, continued sound, or the sound itself. (a) A buzzing or droning, as of a bee or beetle. (b) The crying of a bittern.

The marsh-bittern's weird booming, the drumming of the capercaillie. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 55.

(c) A roaring or reverberating, as of distant guns. (d) A roaring, implying also a rushing with violence, as of waves.

booming¹ (bôm'ming), *p. a.* [Pr. of *boom*¹, *v.*] Making a deep, hollow, continued sound (in any of the senses of the verb).

All night the booming minute gun
Had pealed along the deep. *Hemans*, The Wreck.
Still darker grows the spreading cloud
From which the booming thunders sound.
Bryant, Legend of the Delawares.



Book-worm Beetles.
a, *Sitodrepa panicea*; b, enlarged antenna of same; c, *Ptinus brunneus*. (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

ing chiefly in the leather binding, but also riddling the leaves with small holes. The larvæ of both species are closely similar, being cylindrical and curved like those of snout-beetles, but furnished with well-developed legs, and with rather long, sparse pubescence. In the imago state, however, the species are readily distinguished, *P. brunneus* being much more slender in every respect than *A. paniceum*.

2. A person closely addicted to study; one devoted to the reading of or to research in books: as, "these poring book-worms," *Tatler*, No. 278. [In this sense more commonly as one word.]

Though I be no book-worm, nor one that deals by art, to give you rhetoric. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2. Instead of Man Thinking, we have the bookworm. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 77.

bookwright (bûk'rit), *n.* A writer of books; an author: a term expressive of slight disparagement.

In London, at this moment, any young man of real power will find friends enough and too many among his fellow bookwrights. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xi.

bool¹ (bôl), *n.* [Sc. form of *bowl*².] 1. A bowl used in bowling.—2. A marble used by boys in play.—3. *pl.* The game of bowls.

bool², *n.* See *bowl*.

Boole's canon. See *canon*.

boolyt, *n.* See *booly*.

Boolean (bô'li-an), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Relating to the mathematician George Boole (1815-64), the author of a system of algebraic notation for

booming² (bō'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *boom*³, *v.*] Active; lively; advancing; buoyant: as, a booming market.

[U. S.]

boom-iron (bōm'-i'ern), *n.* Naut., a metal ring on a yard, through which a studding-sail-boom is run in and out.



Boom-iron on yard-arm.

boom-jigger

(bōm'jig'ēr), *n.* Naut., the small purchase used in rigging out a studding-sail-boom, and, by shifting the tackle, in rigging it in. Also called *in-and-out jigger*.

boomkin (bōm'kin), *n.* Same as *bunkin*.

boom-mainsail (bōm'mān'sāl), *n.* A fore-and-aft mainsail, the foot of which is extended by a boom.

boomslang (bōm'slang), *n.* [D. (in S. Africa), < *boom*, tree, + *slang* (= OHG. *slango*, MLG. *slange*, G. *schlange*, a snake, < **slingen*, only in freq. *slingeren*, turn, toss, sling, = OHG. *slingan*, MLG. *slingen*, G. *schlingen*, wind, twist, sling, = E. *sling*, *q. v.*] An African tree-snake, *Bucephalus capensis*.

boomster (bōm'stēr), *n.* [*boom*³ + *-ster*.] One engaged in booming the market or a political candidate for office; one who works up a boom. [Rare, U. S.]

Moreover, he [the Secretary of the Interior] dismissed him "when under fire"—that is, while the Board's enquiry was still in progress—an act which every boomster must regard with loathing. *The Nation*, Feb. 12, 1880.

boom-tackle (bōm'tak'el), *n.* A tackle consisting of a double and a single block and fall, used in guying out the main-boom of a fore-and-aft rigged vessel.

boon¹ (bōn), *n.* [*ME. boon*, *bone*, also *boyn*, *boyne*, < Icel. *bōn*, a prayer, petition, with a parallel unlauded form *bæn* for **bæn* = Sw. Dan. *bøn* = AS. *bēn*, ME. *ben*, *bene*, a prayer; see *ben*². In the sense of "favor, privilege," there is confusion with *boon*³.] 1†. A prayer; a petition.

Our king unto God made his boon. *Minot.*

The wofull husbandman doth lowd complaine
To see his whole yeares labor lost so soone,
For which to God he made so many an idle boone.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 34.

2. That which is asked; a favor; a thing desired; a benefaction.

Vouchsafe me, for my meed, but one fair look;
A smaller boon than this I cannot beg.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

All our trade with the West Indies was a boon, granted to us by the indulgence of England.
D. Webster, Speech, Jan. 24, 1832.

Hence — 3. A good; a benefit enjoyed; a blessing; a great privilege; a thing to be thankful for.

The boon of religious freedom.
Sidney Smith, Peter Plymley's Letters, II.

Is this the duty of rulers? Are men in such stations to give all that may be asked . . . without regarding whether it be a boon or a bane? . . . *Brougham*, Lord North.

4. An unpaid service due by a tenant to his lord. [Now only prov. Eng.]

boon¹ (bōn), *v. t.* [*ME. boon*¹, *n.*, 4.] To do gratuitous service to another, as a tenant to a landlord. *Ray*; *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

boon² (bōn), *n.* [Also E. dial. *bun* (see *bun*²), < ME. *bone*, later also *bunne*; cf. Gael. and Ir. *bunach*, coarse tow, the refuse of flax, < Gael. and Ir. *bun*, stump, stock, root; see *bun*².] The refuse stalk of hemp or flax after the fiber has been removed by retting and breaking.

boon³ (bōn), *a.* [*ME. boon*, *bone*, < Norm. F. *boon*, OF. *bon*, F. *bon*, < L. *bonus*, good; see *bonus*, *bonne*, *bonny*, etc.] 1†. Good: as, *boon* cheer. — 2†. Favorable; fortunate; prosperous: as, a *boon* voyage. — 3†. Kind; bounteous; yielding abundance: as, "nature *boon*," *Milton*, P. L., iv. 242.

To a *boon* southern country he is fled.
M. Arnold, *Thyrsis*.

4. Gay; merry; jolly; jovial; convivial: as, a *boon* companion; "jocund and *boon*," *Milton*, P. L., ix. 793.

Fled all the *boon* companions of the Earl.
Tennyson, *Geraint*.

boonaget, *n.* [Also *bonage*; < *boon*¹, 4, + *-age*.] Boon-work.

boon-day (bōn'dā), *n.* A day on which boon-work was performed by a tenant for his lord, as in harvesting his crops.

boongary (bōng'ga-ri), *n.* The native name of a tree-kangaroo, *Dendrolagus humboldti*, of northern Queensland, Australia.

boonk (bōngk), *n.* [Imitative, like *bump*¹ and *bumble*, *n.*, *q. v.*] The little bittern of Europe, *Ardeetta minuta*. *Montagu*.

boon-loaf (bōn'lōf), *n.* A loaf allowed to a tenant when working on a boon-day.

boon-work (bōn'wērk), *n.* 1. Unpaid work or service formerly rendered by a tenant to his lord; boon. — 2. Work or service given gratuitously to a farmer by his neighbors on some special occasion.

boōpic (bō-op'ik), *a.* [*Gr. βοῶπις*, ox-eyed; see *boōps*.] Having eyes like those of an ox.

boōps (bō'ops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βοῶπις, ox-eyed, < *βοῶ*, ox (see *Bos*), + *ωψ*, eye.] An old book-name of the *Box* *boōps*, a sparoid fish of the Mediterranean and the adjoining ocean. It is peculiar in the development of only one row of notched trenchant teeth in the jaws.

boor (bōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boore*, *bour* (also improp. *bore*, *boar*), possibly, in the form *boor* (mod. E. prop. **bower*, *bou'ēr*) (cf. E. dial. *bor*, neighbor, as a form of address), < ME. **bour*, < AS. *gebūr*, a dweller, husbandman, farmer, countryman (a word surviving without distinctive meaning in the compound *neighbour*, *neighbor*, < AS. *neah-gebūr*); but in the ordinary form and pronunciation, *boor*, < LG. *būr*, *buir*, MLG. *būr*, *gebūr*, a husbandman, farmer, = D. *buur*, MD. *ghchure*, *ghebuur*, neighbor, D. *boer*, MD. *geboer* (a later form, prob. borrowed from LG.), a husbandman, farmer, rustic, knave at cards, = OHG. *gibūr*, *gibūro*, MLG. *gebūr*, *gebūre*, G. *bauer*, a husbandman, peasant, rustic, = AS. *gebūr*, as above; lit. one who occupies the same dwelling (house, village, farm) with another, one who dwells with or near another (a sense more definitely expressed by the AS. *neah-gebūr*, 'nigh-dweller,' neighbor; see *neigh-
bor*), < *ge-*, together, a generalizing or coördinating prefix (see *ge-*), + *būr*, > E. *bower*, a dwelling; see *bower*¹. The forms, as those of others from the same root (AS. *būan*, dwell, etc.), are somewhat confused in the several languages. See *bower*¹, *bower*⁵, *bower*⁶, etc., and *neighbor*.] 1. A countryman; a peasant; a rustic; a clown; particularly, a Dutch or German peasant.

Knave meant once no more than lad; . . . villain than peasant; a *boor* was only a farmer; a varlet was but a serving-man; . . . a churl but a strong fellow.

There were others, the *boors*, who seem to have had no land of their own, but worked on the lord's private land like the laborers of to-day.

J. R. Green, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 316.

Hence — 2. One who is rude in manners, or illiterate; a clown; a clownish person.

The profoundest philosopher differs in degree only, not in kind, from the most uncultivated *boor*.

Channing, *Perfect Life*, p. 172.

The habits and cunning of a *boor*. *Thackeray*.

Tramped down by that Northern *boor*, Peter the Great.
D. G. Mitchell, *Wet Days*.

3. [*cap.*] Same as *Boer*.

boord¹, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *board*.

boord², *n.* A variant form of *board*¹.

boorish (bōr'ish), *a.* [*boor* + *-ish*; = D. *boersch* = G. *bäuerisch*, clownish, rustic.] 1.

Resembling a boor; clownish; rustic; awkward in manners; illiterate.

No lusty neatherd thither drove his kine,
No boorish hogherd fed his rooting swine.
B. Browne, *Brit. Past.*, II. 1.

2. Pertaining to or fit for a boor.

A gross and boorish opinion. *Milton*, *On Divorce*, l. 9.

= *Syn.* Boorish, Churlish, Clownish, Loutish. He who is boorish is so low-bred in habits and ways as to be positively offensive. He who is churlish offends by his language and manners, they being such as would naturally be found in one who is coarse and selfish, and therefore generally insolent or crusty and rough; the opposite of kind and courteous: as, it is *churlish* to refuse to answer a civil question. The opposite of boorish is refined or polite; the opposite of clownish is elegant. Clownish is a somewhat weaker word than boorish, implying less that is disgusting in manner and speech; it often notes mere lack of refinement. The difference between clownish and loutish is that he who is clownish is generally stupid and sometimes ludicrous, while he who is loutish is perhaps slovenly and worthy of blame.

In some countries the large cities absorb the wealth and fashion of the nation, . . . and the country is inhabited almost entirely by boorish peasantry.

Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 80.
My master is of churlish disposition,
And little reck to find the way to heaven
By doing deeds of hospitality.
Shak., As you Like It, II. 4.

'Tis clownish to insist on doing all with one's own hands, as if every man should build his own clumsy house, forge his hammer, and bake his dough. *Emerson*, *Success*.

He [Lord Chesterfield] labored for years to mould his dull, heavy, loutish son, Stanhope, into a graceful man of fashion.
W. Mathews, *Getting on in the World*, p. 42.

boorishly (bōr'ish-li), *adv.* In a boorish manner.

Limbs . . . neither weak nor boorishly robust.
Fenton, tr. of *Martial's Epigrams*, x. 47.

boorishness (bōr'ish-nes), *n.* [*boorish* + *-ness*.] The state of being boorish; clownishness; rusticity; coarseness of manners.

boornouse (bōr-nōs'), *n.* Same as *burnouse*.

boost, *n.* An obsolete form of *boss*¹. *Chaucer*.

boose¹ (bōz), *n.* [= *Se. boose*, *buisse*, *buse*; < ME. *boose*, *bosc*, < AS. **bōs* (represented only by the ONorth. *bōsig*, > *boosy*¹, *q. v.*) = Icel. *bāss* = Sw. *bås* = Dan. *baas*, a cow-stall; cf. G. *banse*, = Goth. *bansts*, a barn.] A stall or inclosure for cattle. Also *boosy*, *bouse*. [Prov. Eng.]

boose², *r.* and *n.* See *booze*.

booser, *n.* See *boozier*.

boost¹ (bōst), *v. t.* [Etym. unknown.] To lift or raise by pushing from behind, as a person climbing a tree; push up: often used figuratively: as, to *boost* a person over a fence, or into power. [North. U. S.]

boost¹ (bōst), *n.* An upward shove or push; the act of boosting; the result of boosting; a lift, either literally or figuratively: as, to give one a *boost*. [North. U. S.]

boost², *n.* A Middle English form of *boast*¹.

boost³, *n.* [Early mod. E. < ME. *boost*; a variant of *boist*¹, *q. v.*] Same as *boist*¹.

boost⁴ (bōst), *n.* and *r.* Same as *boist*.

boosy¹ (bō'zi), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boosey*, *bousie*, < ME. (not found), < AS. (ONorth.) *bōsig*, *bōsig*, < **bōs*, a stall; see *boose*¹.] Same as *boose*¹.

boosy², *a.* See *boozy*.

boot¹ (bōt), *n.* [*ME. boote*, *bote*, *bot*, < AS. *bōt*, advantage, amendment, reparation (esp. in the phrase *bōte* (lit. 'for reparation,' E. to *boot*), frequent in the AS. laws), = OS. *bōta* = OFries. *bōte* = D. *boete* = LG. *bote* = OHG. *huoza*, MLG. *huoze*, G. *busse* = Icel. *bōt* = Sw. *bot* = Dan. *bod* = Goth. *bōta*, boot, advantage, profit, repair, reparation, etc.; < Teut. **bōtan* (pret. **bōt*), be good, be useful, profit, avail, whence ult. E. *bet*, *better*¹, *batten*¹, *buffle*³, etc., and (as a deriv. of *boot*), *bet*², mend, repair; see these words.] 1†. Profit; gain; advantage.

If then the reward bee to bee measured by thy merites, what *boote* canst thou seeke for, but eternal paine.

Lyly, *Euphues*, Anat. of Wit, p. 181.

O! spare thy happy daies, and them apply
To better *boot*. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xl. 19.

2. Something which is thrown in by one of the parties to a bargain as an additional consideration, or to make the exchange equal.

I'll give you *boot*, I'll give you three for one.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

3†. Help or deliverance; assistance; relief; remedy: as, *boot* for every bale.

She is . . . the rote of bountee . . . and soules *bote*.
Chaucer, *Priores's Tale*, l. 14.

Anon he yaf the syke man his *bote*.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 424.

Next her son, our soul's best *boot*. *Wordsworth*.

4†. Resource; alternative.

There was none other *boote* for him, but to arm him.
Lord Berners, tr. of *Froissart*, l. 674.

It is no *boot*, it is useless or of no avail.

Whereupon we thought it no *boot* to sit longer, since we could escape unobserved.

R. Knox, *Arber's Eng. Garner*, l. 418.

To *boot* [AS. *tō bōte*], to the advantage; into the bargain; in addition; over and above; besides: as, I will give my horse for yours with \$500 to *boot*.

Helen to change would give an eye to *boot*.
Shak., T. and C., l. 2.

We are a people of prayer and good works to *boot*.
Hawthorne, *Old Manse*, l. 1.

To make *boot* of, to make profit of; gain by.

Give him no breath, but now
Make *boot* of his distraction.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 1.

boot¹ (bōt), *v. t.* [*ME. bōten*, profit, < *bote*, boot, profit. The earlier verb was AS. *bētan*, > ME. *beten*, mod. E. *bet*: see *bet*².] 1. To profit; advantage; avail: now only used impersonally: as, it *boots* us little.

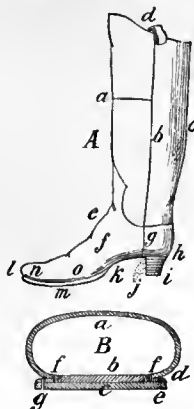
What *bootes* it al to have, and nothing use?
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 17.

Fer what I have, I need not to repeat;
And what I want, it *boots* not to complain.
Shak., Rich. II., III. 4.

2†. To present into the bargain; enrich; benefit.

I will *boot* thee with what gift beside
Thy modesty can beg. *Shak.*, A. and C., II. 5.

boot² (böt), *n.* [*< ME. boote, bote, < OF. bote, a boot, F. botte = Pr. Sp. Pg. bota (ML. bota, botta) (cf. Gael. bot, botuinn, prob. from E.), a boot; origin uncertain. Prob. not connected, as supposed, with OF. bote, mod. F. botte = It. botta (ML. butta, bota), a butt, cask, leathern vessel: see butt³.]*



Boot.

A: a, front; b, side-seam; c, back; d, strap; e, instep; f, vamp, or front; g, quarter, or counter; h, rand; i, heel, of which the front is the breast and the bottom the face; j, lifts of the heel; k, shank; l, welt; m, sole; n, toe; o, ball of sole. *B* (section): a, upper; b, instep; c, outsole; d, welt; e, stitching of the sole to the welt; f, stitching of the upper to the welt; g, channeling, or depression for the blights of the stitches.

whether for men or women: more properly called *half-boot* or *ankle-boot*.—3. An instrument of torture made of iron, or a combination of iron and wood, fastened on the leg, between which and the boot wedges were introduced and driven in by repeated blows of a mallet, with such violence as to crush both muscles and bones. The boots and thumb-screw were the special Scotch instruments for "putting to the question." A much milder variety consisted of a boot or buskin, made wet and drawn upon the legs and then dried by heat, so as to contract and squeeze the legs.



Torture with the Boot.

The Scottish Privy Council had power to put state prisoners to the question. But the sight was so dreadful that, as soon as the boots appeared, even the most servile and hard-hearted courtiers hastened out of the chamber.

Macaulay.

4. A protective covering for a horse's foot.—5†. In the seventeenth century, a drinking-vessel: from the use of leathern jacks to drink from.

To charge whole boots full to their friend's welfare.
Ep. IIall, Satire, VI. i. 82.

6. In *ornith.*, a continuous or entire tarsal envelop, formed by fusion of the tarsal scutella. It occurs chiefly in birds of the thrush and warbler groups. See cut under *booted*.—7†. The fixed step on each side of a coach.—8†. An uncovered space on or by the steps on each side of a coach, allotted to the servants and attendants; later, a low outside compartment, either between the coachman's box and the body of the coach or at the rear.

The Infanta sat in the boot with a blue ribbon about her arm, of purpose that the Prince might distinguish her.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 15.

His coach being come, he caused him to be laid softly, and so, he in one boot and the two chivvareons in the other, they drive away to the very next country-house.
J. Reynolds.

9. A receptacle for baggage in a coach, either under the seat of the coachman or under that of the guard, or, as in American stage-coaches, behind the body of the coach, covered by a flap of leather.—10. A leather apron attached to the dashboard of an open carriage and designed to be used as a protection from rain or mud.—**Balmoral boots.** See *Balmoral*.—**Boots and saddles.** [An adaptation of *F. bouter-selle*, the signal to horse, *< bouter selle*, put the saddle on; *bouter*, put; *selle*, saddle; see *butti* and *selle*2.] *Milit.*, the first trumpet-call for mounted drill or other formations mounted; also, a signal for the

assembly of trumpeters.—**Clumsy-boots**, an awkward, careless person. [Colloq.]

You're the most creasing and tumbling clumsy boots of a packer.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv.

Congress boots or **gaiters**, high shoes with elastic sides, by stretching which they are drawn on to the feet.—**Hessian boots**, a kind of long boots, originally introduced in the uniform of Hessian troops.—**Salisbury boot**, a carriage-boot of rounded form, used chiefly in court vehicles. [Eng.]—**Skeleton boot**, a carriage-boot framed with thin pieces of iron instead of wood, and supporting the driver's seat.—**Sly-boots**, a cunning, artful person.—**To put the boot on the wrong leg**, to give credit or blame to the wrong party; make a mistake in attribution.

boot² (böt), *v. t.* [*< boot¹, n.*] 1. To put boots on.—2. To torture with the boot.—3. To kick; drive by kicking: as, *boot him out of the room*. [Slang.]—4. To beat, formerly with a long jack-boot, now with a leather surcingle or waist-belt: an irregular conventional punishment inflicted by soldiers on a comrade guilty of dishonesty or shirking duty. *N. E. D.* [Eng. military slang.]

boot³ (böt), *n.* [Appar. same as *boot*¹, used for *booty*; or merely short for *booty*.] *Booty*; spoil; plunder.

Heavy laden with the spoyle
Of harvest's riches, which he made his boot.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 38.

Like soldiers, [bees] armed in their stings,
Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

A true Attic bee, he [Milton] made boot on every lip where there was a trace of truly classic honey.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 271.

boot⁴. Obsolete preterit of *bite*.

Bootanese, *a. and n.* See *Bhutanese*.

boot-black (böt'blak), *n.* One whose occupation is to clean and black boots and shoes. Also called *shoe-black*.

boot-catcher (böt'kach'er), *n.* The person at an inn whose business was to pull off boots and clean them; a boots.

The ostler and the boot-catcher ought to partake.
Swift, Advice to Servants.

boot-clamp (böt'klamp), *n.* A device for holding a boot so that it can be sewed.

boot-closer (böt'klöz'er), *n.* One who sews together the upper leathers of boots or shoes.

boot-crimp (böt'krimp), *n.* A frame or last used by bootmakers for drawing and shaping the body of a boot.

boot-cuff (böt'kuf), *n.* A form of cuff worn in England in the eighteenth century. See *cuff*.

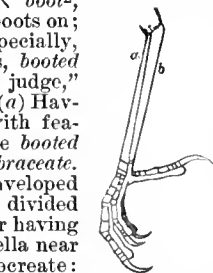
booted (böt'ed), *a.* [*< boot², v., + -ed².*] 1. Having boots on; equipped with boots; especially, equipped for riding: as, *booted and spurred*; "a booted judge," *Dryden*.—2. In *ornith.*: (a) Having the tarsi covered with feathers; braccate: as, the *booted eagle*. See cut under *braccate*. (b) Having the tarsi enveloped in a boot, that is, not divided along the acrotarsium, or having only a few scales or scutella near the toes; holothecal; ecreate: as, a *booted tarsus*. See *boot*², 6.

bootee¹ (böt'ē), *n.* [*< boot² + dim. -ee.*] A trade-name for a half or short boot for women.

bootee² (böt'ē), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A white, spotted Dacca muslin.

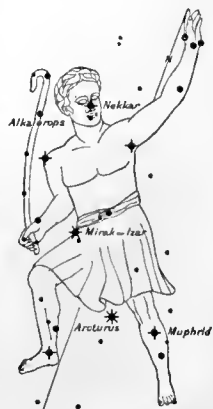
Boötes (bō-ō'tēz), *n.* [*L., < Gr. βοῦτης, a name given to the constellation containing Arcturus, lit. an ox-driver, plowman, < βοῦς, an ox.*] A northern constellation containing the bright star Arcturus, and situated behind the Great Bear. It is supposed to represent a man holding a crook and driving the Bear. In modern times the constellation of the Hounds has been interposed between Boötes and the Bear.

booth (bōth), *n.* [= *Sc. buith*, early mod. North. E. *bouthe*, *buth*; < ME. *bothe*, < ODan. **bodh*, Dan. *bod* = Sw. *bod*, booth, stall, = Icel. *būdh*, dwelling, = MHG. *buode*, hut, tent, G. *bude*, booth, stall (cf. Bohem. *bouda* = Pol. *buda* = Sorbian *buda* = Russ. *budka*, etc., from G.; Gael. *buth* = Ir. *both*, *boith* = W. *buith*,



Booted Tarsus (Robin).

a, acrotarsium, or front of the tarsus; b, plantar, or sides and back of the tarsus.



The Constellation Boötes.

perhaps from E.); with formative *-th* (*-d*), < Icel. *bōa*, *būa* = AS. *būan*, etc., dwell, whence also AS. *būr*, E. *bower*¹, etc.: see *bower*¹, *boor*, etc.] 1. A temporary structure or dwelling made of boards, boughs of trees, or other slight materials, or of canvas, as a tent.

The ruder tribes . . . follow the herd, living through the summer in booths on the higher pasture-grounds, and only returning to the valleys to find shelter from the winter storms.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 241.

Specifically—2. A stall for the sale of goods or refreshments at a fair or market, for showmen's and jugglers' exhibitions, etc.—**Polling-booth**, a temporary structure of boards, used at elections, in Great Britain for receiving votes, and in the United States as a stand from which to distribute ballots.

boothage (bō'thāj), *n.* [*< booth + -age.*] Customary dues paid for leave to erect booths in fairs and markets.

boothale (bō'thāl), *v. t.* [*< boot³, for booty, + hale³.*] To plunder; pillage. *Beau. and Fl.*

boothaler (bō'thāl'er), *n.* A robber; a free-booter.

My own father laid these London boothalers, the catch-polls, in ambush to set upon me.

Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

bootholder (bō'thōl'der), *n.* A jack or other device for holding a boot while it is being made or cleaned.

boot-hook (bō'thūk), *n.* 1. A sort of holdfast with which long boots are pulled on the legs.—2. A button-hook for buttoning shoes.

boot-hose (bō'thōz), *n. pl.* 1. Stocking-hose or spatterdashes, worn instead of boots.

Let the waistcoat I have last wrought
Be made up for my father: I will have
A cap and boot-hose suitable to it.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, i. 2.

2. Extra stockings or leggings formerly worn with boots, and covering the upper part of the leg and a part of the thigh, but not the ankles and feet.

bootied (bō'tid), *a.* [*< booty + -ed².*] Laden with booty; carrying off booty.

Charged
The bootied spoilers, conquer'd and released
The wretched prey.
J. Baillie.

bootikin (bō'ti-kin), *n.* [*< boot¹ + dim. -i-kin.* Cf. *manikin*.] 2. A little boot.—2. A soft boot or glove made of oiled skin, formerly worn by persons affected with gout. That for the hand was a kind of mitten with a partition for the thumb, but none for the fingers.

I desire no more of my bootikins than to curtail my fits [of the gout].
H. Walpole.

3. Same as *boot², n.*, 3.

booting¹ (bō'ting), *n.* [*< ME. boting, increase, gain, < bote (see boot¹); partly confused with booty, boot³.*] 1. Advantage; service; avail. *Harrington*.—2. Payment in addition or into the bargain.

booting² (bō'ting), *n.* [*< boot², v., 2, + -ing¹.*] Torture by means of the boot. See *boot², n.*, 3.

booting³ (bō'ting), *n.* [Appar. < *boot³ + -ing*; but in sense 1 prob. an adaptation of *butin*, booty: see *booty*, *butin*.] 1. Booty; plunder.—2. The taking of booty.

I'll tell you of a brave booting
That befell Robin Hood.
Old Ballad.

booting-corn (bō'ting-körn), *n.* [Formerly spelled *boting-corn*; < *booting*¹ + *corn*¹.] Rent-corn; compensation paid in corn. *Blount*.

bootjack (bō'tjak), *n.* 1. An implement of wood or iron used to hold a boot while the foot is drawn out of it.—2. An actor of utility parts. [Theat. slang.]

boot-lace (bō'tlās), *n.* The string or cord for fastening a boot or half-boot; a shoe-string.

boot-last (bō'tlāst), *n.* See *boot-tree*.

boot-leg (bō'tleg), *n.* The part of a boot above the upper; leather cut out for the leg of a boot.

bootless (hō'tles), *a.* [*< ME. botles, < AS. bōt-leās (= OFries. bōtelās = Icel. bōtalauss), < bōt, boot, + leās, -less.*] Without boot or advantage; unavailing; unprofitable; useless; without profit or success.

It is bootless to think to restrayne them by any penalties or feare of punishment.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Till the foiled King, from pathless glen,
Shall bootless turn him home again.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 30.

He certainly had ample leisure to repent the haste with which he had got out of his warm bed in Virginia to take his bootless journey to Brussels.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 518.

bootlessly (bō'tles-li), *adv.* Without use, profit, or success.

bootlessness (bō'tles-nes), *n.* [*< bootless + -ness.*] The state of being unavailing or useless.

bootmaker (bōt'mā'kēr), *n.* One who makes boots.

boot-pattern (bōt'pat'ēr), *n.* A templet consisting of plates which can be adjusted to different sizes, used in marking out patterns of boots for the cutter.

boot-powder (bōt'pou'dēr), *n.* Massive tale or soapstone reduced to powder, used to dust the inside of a new or tightly fitting shoe, to facilitate drawing it on.

boot-rack (bōt'rak), *n.* A frame or stand to hold boots, especially with their tops turned downward.

boots¹ (bōts), *n.* [Pl. of *boot*².] 1. The porter or servant in a hotel who blacks the boots of guests and in some cases attends to the baggage. Formerly called a *boot-catcher*.

He began life as a *boots*, he will probably end as a peer.

To gain but your smiles, were I Sardanapalus,
I'd descend from my throne, and be boots at an alehouse.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 39.

2. In tales of Norse mythology, the youngest son of a family, always represented as especially clever and successful.—3. A name applied to the youngest officer in a British regiment, or to the youngest member of a club, etc. [Eng. slang.]

boots², **bouts** (bōts), *n.* The marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

boot-stocking (bōt'stok'ing), *n.* A large stocking of stout and thick material, made to wear over the ordinary shoes and other leg-covering in cold weather or at times of great exposure.

His *boot-stockings* coming high above the knees.
Southey, The Doctor, lvi.

boot-stretcher (bōt'strech'ēr), *n.* An apparatus for stretching the uppers of boots and shoes.

boot-top (bōt'top), *n.* 1. The upper part of the leg of a boot.—2. (a) In boots of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the large flaring upper part of the boot-leg, capable of being turned over. Hence—(b) A lace ruffle worn around the leg, and covering the inside of the leather boot-top.—3. In some modern boots, a reverse of light-colored leather, as if a part of the lining, turned over the top of the boot-leg. See *top-boot*.

boot-topping (bōt'top'ing), *n.* *Naut.*: (a) The operation of painting that part of a ship's copper which is above the water-line. (b) The process of removing grass, slime, etc., from the side of a ship, and daubing it over with a mixture of tallow, sulphur, and resin.

boot-tree (bōt'trē), *n.* An instrument consisting of two wooden blocks, constituting a front and a rear portion, which together form the shape of the leg and foot, and are inserted into a boot and then forced apart by a wedge for the purpose of stretching it.

booty (bō'ti), *n.*; pl. *booties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *bootie*, *boty*, *botie*, < late ME. *botye*, *buty*, prob. < MD. *buet*, D. *buit*, *booty*, = MLG. *bute*, *buite*, LG. *büte*, *booty*, also exchange, *barter*, = MLG. *biute*, G. *beute*, *booty* (prob. < LG.), = Icel. *býti*, exchange, *barter*, = Sw. *bytt* = Dan. *bytte*, exchange, *barter*, share, *booty*; connected with MLG. *buten*, exchange, distribute, make *booty*, LG. *büten*, exchange, *barter*, = Icel. *býta*, give out, distribute, exchange, = Sw. *byta*, exchange, = Dan. *bytte*, exchange, *barter* (also, from the noun, D. *buiten* = G. *beuten*, make *booty*); appar. a Teut. word, but not found in early use. Cf. F. *butin* = Sp. *botin* = It. *botino* (ML. *botinum*, *butnum*, with adj. term.), from the LG. The E. form *booty*, instead of the expected *boot* (which does occur later, appar. as short for *booty*), or rather **boute*, **bout*, or **boit*, from the D. or LG., seems to be due to association with the orig. unrelated *boot*¹, profit, etc., and in part perhaps to the influence of the F. *butin*, which was also for a time used in E.] 1. Spoil taken from an enemy in war; plunder; pillage.

When he reckons that he has gotten a *booty*, he has only caught a Tartar.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. That which is seized by violence and robbery.

So triumph thieves upon their conquer'd *booty*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I. 4.

3. A prize; gain: without reference to its being taken by force.

I have spread the nets o' the law, to catch rich *booties*,
And they come fluttering in.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 4.

Flowers growing in large numbers afford a rich *booty* to the bees, and are conspicuous from a distance.

Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 434.

To play *booty*, to join with confederates in order to victimize another player, and thus share in the plunder; hence, to play dishonestly; give an opponent the advantage at first in order to induce him to play for higher stakes, which he will lose.

One thing alone remained to be lost—what he called his honour—which was already on the scent to play *booty*.
Disraeli, Young Duke.

= Syn. 1. *Plunder*, etc. See *pillage*, *n.*
booze, **boose**² (bōz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *boozed*, *boosed*, ppr. *boozing*, *boosing*. [A var., prob. orig. dial., of *bouse*, retaining the ME. pronunciation (ME. *ou*, pron. *ū*, now *ou*): see *bouse*, which is historically the normal form.] To drink deeply, especially with a boon companion and to partial intoxication; guzzle liquor; tipple. Also *bouse*, *bouze*, *boise*.

He was a wild and roving lad,
For ever in the alehouse *boozing*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 162.

booze, **boose**² (bōz), *n.* [*< booze*, *v.* Cf. *bouse*, *n.*] 1. Liquor; drink.—2. A drinking-bout; a spree.

boozed (bōzd), *a.* Fuddled; intoxicated.
boozier (bō'zēr), *n.* [*< booze* + -er¹. Cf. *bouser*.] A tippler. Also *booser*.

boozey, **boosy**² (bō'zi), *a.* [Also *bousy*, *boesey*; < *booze*, *v.*, + -y. Cf. *bousy*.] Showing the effects of a booze; somewhat intoxicated; merry or foolish with liquor. [Colloq.]

bo-peep (bō-pēp'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boh-peep*, *bo-peep*, *bo-pipe*, etc.; < *bo* + *peep*. Cf. Sc. *bokeik*, *keekbo*.] An alternate withdrawing or concealing of the face or person and sudden peeping out again in a playful manner or in some unexpected place, often resorted to as an amusement for very small children, and generally accompanied by drawing out the word "bo" when concealed, while "peep" is abruptly enunciated on reappearing: as, to play *bo-peep*. In the United States more generally known as *peek-a-bo*.

I for sorrow sung,
That such a king should play *bo-peep*,
And go the fools among. *Shak., Lear, I. 4* (song).

bopyrid (bop'i-rid), *n.* A crustacean of the family *Bopyridæ*.

Bopyridæ (bō-pir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bopyrus* + -idæ.] A family of edriophthalmous crustaceans, of the order *Isopoda*, the species of which are parasitic on the gills of other crustaceans. They undergo metamorphosis, and the sexes are distinct. The female is discoidal and asymmetrical, without eyes, while the much smaller male is elongated, segmented distinctly, and furnished with eyes. There are several genera besides *Bopyrus*, the typical genus, as *Ione*, *Liriope*, *Gygis*, *Phryxus*.

Bopyrus (bō-pi-rus), *n.* [NL.] A genus of isopods, typical of the family *Bopyridæ*. *B. squillarum*, a parasite of other crustaceans, is an example.

bora (bō'rā), *n.* [It., etc., prob. dial. (Venetian, Milanese, etc.) form of *boreas*, north wind, Boreas, confused with Illyrian and Dalmatian *burra*, Turk. *bora*, Serv. Bulg. *burra*, O Bulg. Russ. *burya*, Pol. *burza*, a storm, tempest, Lith. *būris*, a shower. Cf. *borasce*.] The name given on the coasts of the Adriatic sea to a violent dry wind blowing from a northeasterly direction.

borable (bōr'ā-bl), *a.* [*< bore*, *v.*, + -able.] Capable of being bored. [Rare.]

borachiot (bō-rach'io), *n.* [Also written *borrachio*, *borrachio*, *boraccio*, *boraccio*, etc., from Sp. or It.: Sp. *borrachia* (= It. *borraecia*, later also *borraecio*), a leather wine-bottle, *borrachio*, a drunkard, drunken, prob. < *borru*, *borra*, a lamb, < *borra* (= Pr. It. *borra*, F. *bourre*), short hair or wool, < ML. *burra*, rough hair, LL. a shaggy garment: see *burrel*.] 1. A large leather bottle or bag, used in Spain and throughout the Levant for holding wine or other liquor; a wine-skin (now the current name in English). It is made of the skin of a beast, most commonly that of a goat or hog, from which the carcass has been removed piecemeal, leaving the hide whole, except at the neck and the places where the limbs were. These openings are strongly sewed up, that at the neck being furnished with a leather tube. When used for carrying water, the borachio is hung with the mouth downward, so that the tube can be unfastened whenever necessary, and any desired quantity be withdrawn. See cut under *bottle*.

Two hundred loaves and two bottles (that is, two skins or borachios) of wine.
Delany, Life of David.

Dead wine, that stinks of the *borrachio*, sup
From a foul jack, or greasy maplecup?
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 216.

Hence—2. A drunkard, as if a mere wine-bottle.

How you stink of wine! Do you think my niece will
ever endure such a *borachio*? You're an absolute *borachio*.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 10.

boracic (bō-ras'ik), *a.* [*< borax* (*borac-*) + -ic.] Pertaining to or produced from borax. Also *boric*.—**Boracic acid**, *boric acid*, H_3BO_3 , a compound of boron with oxygen and hydrogen, having the properties of a weak acid. It is a white, nearly tasteless, crystalline solid, slightly soluble in cold water, and, when the solution is boiled, volatile with the water-vapor. It is obtained in the free state from the water of the Tuscan lagoons and in the volcanic formations of the Lipari islands. In the United States it is made from the borax of Borax lake in California, by decomposing it with hydrochloric acid. Like borax, it is an efficient antiseptic.

boraciferous (bō-ra-sif'e-rus), *a.* [*< ML. borax* (*borac-*), borax, + "L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Containing or yielding borax.

The *boraciferous* basin of the Sultan Chair, near the Simaov River.
Sci. Amer. Supp., XXII. 9093.

boracite (bō'rā-sit), *n.* [*< borax* (*borac-*) + -ite².] A mineral consisting of borate and chlorid of magnesium. It crystallizes in the isometric system with tetrahedral hemihedrism, and is remarkable for its pyro-electrical properties. It usually exhibits to a marked degree anomalous double refraction, on which account some authors doubt its isometric character.

boracium (bō-ras'i-um), *n.* [NL., < *borax* (*borac-*), borax.] The name originally given by Sir Humphry Davy to boron, which was supposed to be a metal.

boraceous (bō'rā-kus), *a.* [*< borax* (*borac-*) + -ous.] Consisting of or derived from borax.

borage (bur'āj), *n.* [Until recently also written *borrage*, *burrage*, *burridge*, early mod. E. *bourrage*, *bouirage*, *bouirage*, *borage*, < ME. *borrage*, *burage*, < AF. *burage*, OF. *bouirace*, *bouirache*, mod. F. *bourrache* = Pr. *borrage* = Sp. *boraja* (cf. D. *boradje*, G. *borretsch*, *borretsch*, Dan. *borasurt*) = Pg. *borragem* = It. *borragine*, *borrace*, *borrana*, < ML. *borrago*, *borago*, NL. *borago* (*boragin-*), MGr. *ποράκιον*, *borage*, prob. < ML. *borra*, *burra*, rough hair, short wool, in ref. to the roughness of the foliage; cf. *borachio*, *burrel*, etc. The historical pron., indicated by the spelling *bur-*, rimes with *courage*; the present spelling *borage* is in imitation of the ML. and NL. *borago*.] A European plant, *Borago officinalis*, the principal representative of the genus, occasionally cultivated for its blue flowers. It is sometimes used as a salad, occasionally in medicine in acute fevers, etc., and also in making claret-cup, cool-tankard, etc.

Flowering branch of *Borago officinalis*. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

If you have no bottle-ale, command some claret wine and *bourrage*.
Marston, What You Will, iv. 1.

Boraginaceæ (bō-raj-i-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Borago* (*Boragin-*) + -aceæ.] A large order of gamopetalous dicotyledonous plants, herbs or shrubs, natives mostly of northern temperate regions, distinguished by regular flowers and by a fruit consisting of four distinct nutlets or of a drupe containing four nutlets. The leaves are often rough and hairy. Some tropical species, as of *Cordia*, are timber-trees, others yield dyes, but the order generally is of little economical value. It includes the heliotrope (*Heliotropium*), forget-me-not (*Myosotis*), alkanet (*Achæua*), comfrey (*Symphytum*), bugloss (*Lycopsis*), gromwell (*Lithospermum*), borace (which see), etc. Often spelled *Boraginaceæ*. Also called *Aperfoliaceæ*.

boragineous (bō-raj-i-nā'shi-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Boraginaceæ*.

boragineous (bō-rā-jin'ē-us), *a.* [*< ML. borago* (*boragin-*), *borage*, + -ous.] Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the *Boraginæ*, a tribe of *Boraginaceæ*; *boragineous*.

Borago (bō-rā'gō), *n.* [NL., ML.: see *borage*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Boraginaceæ*. See *borage*. Also spelled *Borrago*.

boramez, *n.* See *barometz*.

borast, *n.* An obsolete form of *borax*. Chaucer.

borasco (bō-ras'kō), *n.* [Also *borasca*, *burrasca* (and *borasque*, *borrasque*, < F. *bourrasque*); = Sp. Pg. *borrasca*, < It. *burasca*, now *burrasca*, prob. aug. of *bora* (*burra*): see *bora*.] A violent squall of wind; a storm accompanied with thunder and lightning.

Borassus (bō-ras'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βόρασος*, the palm-fruit (Dioscorides).] A genus of dic-

cious palms, containing a single species, a native of Africa and extensively cultivated in the East Indies. See *palmyra*.

borate (bō'rāt), *n.* [*< bor(ax) + -ate¹*.] A salt formed by a combination of boracic acid with any base.

boratto (bō-rat'ō), *n.* [Also *borato*, *borattia* (cf. *D. borat*, a kind of wool or woolen thread); *< It. buratto*, a thin fabric; see *bol²*.] A stuff woven of silk and wool, used in the time of Elizabeth: perhaps identical with bombazine. *Fairholt*.

borax (bō'raks), *n.* [In this form *< ML. borax*; early mod. E. *boras*, *borras*, *borace*, *borraee*, *< ME. boras*, *< OF. boras*, *borras*, *bourras*, mod. F. *borax* = Sp. *borraj*, earlier *borrar*, = Pg. *borax* = It. *borraee* = G. Dan. Sw. *borax*, *< ML. borax* (borac-), *borae*, *boraeum*, *baureh*, *< Ar. būraq*, *būraq*, *bauraq*, *borax*, prop. *natron*, *< Pers. būrah*, *borax*; by some referred to *Ar. barāqa*, shine, glisten.] Sodium tetraborate or pyroborate, $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a salt formed by the union of boracic acid and soda. It is a white crystalline solid, slightly soluble in cold water, having a sweetish alkaline taste. It occurs in nature in solution in the water of lakes in Tibet, Tatar, China, and California, and is obtained from these waters by evaporation and crystallization. The United States is now almost wholly supplied with borax from California. Borax is also prepared artificially from soda and boracic acid. It is much used as a flux in assaying operations, and for cleaning the surfaces of difficultly fusible metals previous to soldering, since when melted it dissolves the metallic oxides which form on their surfaces when heated. It is also used in glass and enamel manufacture; as an antiseptic, particularly in foods, because its action on the system is feeble even in comparatively large doses; and as a detergent. Crude borax is also called *tincal*.—*Glass of borax*. See *glass*.—*Honey of borax*. See *honey*.

Borborite (bōr'bō-rīt), *n.* [*< LL. Borboritæ*, *< LGr. βορβοριται*, pl., *< Gr. βορβορος*, mud, mire, filth.] A nickname for certain Ophitic Gnostics, and also in general for one who holds or is supposed to hold filthy or immoral doctrines: in modern times specifically applied to a branch of the Mennonites.

borborygm (bōr'bō-rim), *n.* Same as *borborygmus*.

borborygmus (bōr'bō-rig'mus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βορβορυγμός*, *< βορβορίζειν*, have a rumbling in the bowels; cf. *κοκκορυγμός* and *κοκκορυγή*, of same sense; imitative words.] The rumbling noise caused by wind within the intestines.

Borchardt's functions, modulus. See the nouns.

board¹, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *board*.

board², *n.* Same as *board¹*.

board³ (bōrd), *n.* A striped material for garments, made in the Levant.

boardage¹ (bōr'dāj), *n.* [*< F. bordage*, *< bord*, a ship's side, + *-age*; see *board* and *-age*.] The planking on a ship's side.

boardage² (bōr'dāj), *n.* [Law F. *bordagium*, *< OF. borde*, a hut, eot (see *bordar*), + *-age*.] Under the Norman kings of England, the tenure by which a bordar held his cot; the services due by a bordar to his lord.

bordalisaundert, *n.* [ME., also *boord*, *borde*, *bord alisaundre*, *bourde de Alisaundre*, etc., i. e., 'border (embroidery) of Alexandria,' Alexandrian work, so named from Alexandria in Egypt.] A stuff used in the middle ages, probably of silk, or silk and wool, and striped. Also *bordalisaunder*.

bordar, *n.* [Also *border*; *< ML. bordarius*, cottager, *< borda* (*> OF. borde* = Pr. Cat. *borda* = Sp. It. *borda*), a cottage, hut, perhaps *< Teut. (AS. etc.) bord*, a board; see *board*.] In Norman times, in England, a villein who held a cot at his lord's pleasure, usually with a small holding of land in the open field, for which he rendered mental service; a cottar.

border, *n.* A Middle English form of *board*.

Bordeaux (bōr-dō'), *n.* 1. A general term for the wines, both red and white, produced in the region about Bordeaux, France, including several departments, among which Gironde is preëminent; specifically, any of the red wines of this region, commonly known in English as clarets.—2. A general name of azo-dyes from the azo derivatives of naphthyl amine. They are of a vinous red color.

bordel¹ (bōr'del), *n.* [*< ME. bordel*, *< OF. bordel* = Pr. Pg. *bordel* = Sp. *burdel* = It. *bordello*, *< ML. bordellum*, a brothel, orig. a little hut, dim. of *borda*, *> OF. borde*; see *bordar*.] *Bordel* has been displaced by *brothel²*, q. v.] A brothel; a bawdy-house; a house devoted to prostitution.

Making even his own house a stew, a *bordel*, and a school of lewdness. *South*.

bordeler¹ (bōr'del-ēr), *n.* [ME., also *bordiller*, *< OF. bordeler*, *bordellier*, *< bordel*; see *bordel*.] The keeper of a brothel. *Gower*.

bordello (bōr-del'ō), *n.* [It.] Same as *bordel*. *B. Jonson*; *Milton*.

border (bōr'dēr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bordure*, Sc. *bordour*; *< ME. border*, *bordure*, *bordeure*, earliest form *bordure*, *< OF. bordure*, earlier *bordestre*, mod. F. *bordure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *bordadura* = It. *bordatura*, *< ML. bordatura*, border, edging, *< *bordare* (pp. *bordatus*) (*> It. bordare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *bordar* = F. *border*), edge, border, *< bordus* (*> It. Sp. bordo* = Pg. *borda* = F. *bord*), edge, side, *< Teut. (AS. etc.) bord*, edge, side, mixed with *bord*, a board; see *board*, where the two orig. forms are distinguished. In termination, *border* is parallel phonetically with *armor*, the earlier accented suffix *-ure* having weakened under loss of accent to *-er*, *-or*.] 1. *n.* 1. A side, edge, brink, or margin; a limit or boundary.

Take heed to yourselves, that ye go not up into the mount, or touch the border of it. *Ex. xix. 12.*

2. The line which separates one country, state, or province from another; a frontier line or march.

In bringing his border into contact with that of the Danelaw, Eadward announced that the time of rest was over, and that a time of action had begun.

J. R. Green, Cong. of Eng., p. 188.

3. The district or territory which lies along the edge or boundary-line of a country; the frontier; specifically, in the plural, the marches or border districts; hence, in English and Scottish history, "the borders," the districts adjoining the line separating the two countries.

These outlaws, as I may call them, who robbed upon the borders. *Ep. Patrick, Com. on Genesis, xlv. 34.*

4. Territory; domain.

The Lord thy God shall enlarge thy border. *Dent. xii. 20.*

5. Figuratively, a limit, boundary, or verge; brink: as, he is on the border of threescore; driven by disaster to the border of despair; "in the borders of death," *Barrow*, Works, III. xvii.—6. A strip, band, or edging surrounding any general area or plane surface, or placed along its margin, and differing from it by some well-defined character, as in material, color, design, or purpose. (a) A narrow bed or strip of ground in a garden inclosing a portion of it, and generally divided from it by a path or walk. (b) Ornamental work surrounding a printed page, a handbill, a drawing, etc., the black band around mourning stationery, or the like. (c) A piece of ornamental trimming about the edge of a garment, a cap, etc. In the seventeenth century, and perhaps earlier, borders of garments were made detachable, similar to the appurals of the alb, and could be transferred from one garment to another; they were then richly embroidered, and are especially mentioned in wills and inventories.

And beneath the cap's border gray mingles with brown. *Whittier, The Quaker Alumni.*

(d) In *her*, the outer edge of the field when of different tincture from the center. Its width is uniform, and should be one fifth the width of the field. French heralds consider the border as one of the ordinaries; in English heraldry it is sometimes a mark of difference. The border always covers the end of any ordinary, as the chevron, fess, etc. When a coat of arms is impaled with another, if either of them has a border, it is not carried along the pale, but surrounds the outside of the field only. The border when charged with an ordinary shows only so much of the ordinary as comes naturally upon that part of the field occupied by the border; thus, the cut represents a border pale of six pieces, azure and argent.

7t. A plait or braid of hair worn round the forehead.

I did try two or three borders and periwigs, meaning to wear one. *Pepys, Diary, May 9, 1663.*

8. In *milling*, a hoop, rim, or curb about a bed-stone or bed-plate, which prevents the meal from falling off except at the proper opening.—9. *pl.* The portions of scenery in a theater which hang from above and represent foliage, clouds, beams, etc.—*Alveolar border*. See *alveolar*.—*Mitered border*, in a hearth, the edging about the slab-stone.—*Syn. Bounds*, *Confines*, etc. See *boundary*.

II. *a.* *of* or pertaining to the border of a country. Specifically—(a) In England and Scotland, of or pertaining to "the borders" of those countries: as, the border barons; border thieves. (b) In the United States, of or pertaining to the frontier-line between the settled and unsettled parts of the country: as, a border quarrel.—*Border ruffian*, in *U. S. hist.*, one of the proslavery party in Missouri, who in 1854-55 habitually crossed the border into Kansas for the purpose of voting illegally and of intimidating free-State colonists.

border (bōr'dēr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *bordure*, Sc. *bordour*; *< ME. borduren*, *bourduren*, border; from the noun. Cf. *broider*, *brouder*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To make a border about; adorn

with a border: as, to *border* a garment or a garden.

Rivulets bordered with the softest grass. *T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry.*

2. To form a border or boundary to.—3. To lie on the border of; be contiguous to; adjoin; lie next.

Sheba and Raamah border the Persian Gulf. *Raleigh*.

4t. To confine or keep within bounds; limit.

That nature, which contemns its origin, Cannot be border'd certain in itself. *Shak., Lear, iv. 2.*

II. *intrans.* To have a contiguous boundary or dividing line; abut exteriorly: with *on* or *upon*: as, the United States border on the two great oceans.

Virtue and Honour had their temples bordering on each other and are sometimes both on the same coin. *Addison, Dialogues on Medals, ii.*

To border on or upon, figuratively, to approach closely in character; verge on; resemble closely: as, his conduct borders upon vulgarity.

Wit which borders upon profaneness . . . deserves to be branded as folly. *Tillotson, Works (ed. 1728), I. 33.*

bordered (bōr'dērd), *p. a.* [*< border + -ed²*.] Having a border: specifically, in *math.*, applied to a determinant formed from another by adding one or more rows and columns. Thus, a bordered symmetrical determinant is a determinant formed by adding a row and column to a symmetrical determinant.

borderer (bōr'dēr-ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. (Sc.) also *bordurer*, *bourdurer*; *< late ME. borderer*; *< border + -er¹*.] 1. One who dwells on a border, or at the extreme part or confines of a country, region, or tract of land; one who dwells near to a place.—2. One who approaches near to another in any relation. [Rare.]

The poet is the nearest borderer upon the orator. *B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

3. One who makes borders or bordering.

bordering (bōr'dēr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *border*, v.] 1. The act of making a border, or of surrounding with a border.—2. Material for a border; a border of any kind; particularly, an ornamental band of paper placed around the upper part of the walls of a room.

bordering-wax (bōr'dēr-ing-waks), *n.* Wax used by etchers and aquatint engravers for forming a bordering about plates which are to be etched, to retain the acid. It is made of 3 parts of Burgundy pitch to 1 part of yellow beeswax. To these ingredients, when melted, sweet oil is added, and, after cooling, the mixture is poured into water.

border-knife (bōr'dēr-nif), *n.* A knife with a convex blade fixed at the end of a long handle, used to trim the edges of sods; an edging-knife or sod-cutter.

border-land (bōr'dēr-land), *n.* Land forming a border or frontier; an uncertain intermediate district or space: often used figuratively.

The indefinite border-land between the animal and vegetable kingdoms. *II. Spencer, First Principles.*

border-lights (bōr'dēr-litz), *n. pl.* The row of gaslights behind the borders in a theater.

border-plane (bōr'dēr-plān), *n.* A joiner's edging-plane.

border-tower (bōr'dēr-tou'ēr), *n.* A small fortified post, consisting usually of a high square tower with a flat roof and battlements, and one or more machicolated protections for the gate, drawbridge, and the like, and surrounded by a strong wall inclosing a court. Such dwellings, formerly occupied by petty landowners in exposed positions, are frequent along the border between Scotland and England: hence the name.

border-warrant (bōr'dēr-wor'ant), *n.* In *Scots law*, a warrant issued by the judge ordinary, on the borders between Scotland and England, on the application of a creditor, for arresting the effects of a debtor residing on the English side of the border, and detaining him until he finds caution that he shall sist himself in judgment in any action which may be brought for the debt within six months.

bord-halfpenny, *n.* Same as *burgh-halfpenny*.
Bord-land, *n.* [A ME. law term, appar. *< bord*, a table, board (but prob. with ref. to *bordage²*, q. v.), + *land*.] In *feudal law*, a term of uncertain meaning, defined, from the apparent etymology, as the demain land which a lord kept in his hands for the maintenance of his board or table, but more probably land held by a tenant in *bordage*.

bord-lode, *n.* [A ME. law term, appar. *< bord*, a table, board (but prob. with ref. to *bordage²*, q. v.), + *lode*, a leading, conveyance.] In *feudal law*, some service due by a tenant to his lord, involving the carrying of wood, etc., to the lord's house.



A Border Pale.

bordmant, *n.* [ME. **bordman* (only in ML. *bordmannus*), < *bord*, a table, board (but prob. with ref. to *bordage*, *q. v.*), + *man*.] In law, a tenant of bord-land; a bordar.

bordon, *n.* A form of *bordoun*.

bordraget, *n.* See *bodrag*.

bord-service (bōrd'sēr'vis), *n.* [*bord-*, as in *bordage*, *bordman*, etc., + *service*.] In feudal law, the tenure of bord-lands; bordage.

bordure (bōr'dūr), *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *bordure*, < OF. (and F.) *bordure*: see *border*.] An obsolete or archaic form of *border*, retained in heraldry.

The nethermost hem or *bordure* of these clothes.

Chaucer, Boethius, l. prose 1.

Instead of rails and balusters, there is a *bordure* of capital letters.

Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 31, 1654.

Bordure componée. See *componée*.

bore¹ (bōr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bored*, ppr. *boring*. [Early mod. E. also sometimes *boar*; < ME. *borren*, *borica*, < AS. *borian* = D. *boren* = OHG. *borōn*, MHG. *borā*, G. *bohren* = Icel. *bora* = Sw. *borra* = Dan. *bore*, *bore*, = L. *forāre*, *bore*, perforate (see *foramen*, *perforale*), = Gr. *φάρεν*, *φάρεν*, plow; a secondary verb, from, or from the same root as, the formally more primitive noun. AS. *bor* (= D. *boor* = MLG. *bor* = G. *bohr* = Icel. *borr* = Sw. *borr* = Dan. *bor*), an auger, gimlet; cf. Gr. *φάρος*, a plow, connected with *φάρυγξ*, a ravine, *φάρυγξ*, pharynx: see *pharynx*. See *bore*¹, *n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To pierce or perforate with a rotatory cutting instrument; make a circular hole in by turning an auger, gimlet, drill, or anything that will produce the same effect: as, to *bore* a plank or a cannon; to *bore* the ground for water, or with a stick.

I'll believe as soon,

May through the centre creep. Shak., M. N. D., li. 2.

2. To form or produce by rotatory perforation: as, to *bore* a hole or a well.

Where wells are completely drained by some excavations situated lower down, several holes are *bored* in the bottom of the well, and a fresh supply of water is obtained by means of explosives.

Fissler, Modern High Explosives, p. 311.

3. To penetrate, make, or gain as if by boring; push or drive through or into by any penetrating action: as, to *bore* a plank, or a hole in a plank, with a rifle-ball.

Bustling crowds I *bored*.

Gay, Trivia, lii. 395.

With great difficulty we *bored* our way through the moving [ice] pack. A. W. Greeley, Arctic Service, p. 103.

4. To befool; trick; overreach.

At this instant

He *bored* me with some trick.

Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1.

I am abused, betrayed, I am laughed at, scorned, baffled, and *bored*, it seems. Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

II. intrans. 1. To pierce or penetrate, as a gimlet or similar instrument; make a hole or holes: as, the auger *bored* well.—2. To sink a bore-hole, as in searching for water, coal, etc.—3. To be suited for piercing with an auger or other boring-tool: as, wood that *bored* well or ill.—4. To push forward or through toward a certain point: as, "*boring* to the west," Dryden.

The elder streets [of Florence] go *boring* away into the heart of the city in narrow dusky vistas of a fascinating picturesqueness. H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 271.

5. In the *mauve*, to thrust the head forward as far as possible: said of a horse.—**Syn.** 1. *Perforate*, etc. See *penetrate*.

bore¹ (bōr), *n.* [In sense 1, < ME. *bore*, < AS. *bor* (= D. *boor*, fem., = MLG. *bor*, m., = OHG. *borā*, f., G. *bohr* = Icel. *borr* = Sw. *borr*, m., = Dan. *bor*, neut.), an auger, a gimlet; in sense 3, < ME. *bore* = Icel. *bora*, a hole; in other senses directly from the verb: see *bore*¹, *v.*] 1. Any instrument for making holes by boring or turning, as an auger or gimlet.

A hole fit for the file or square *bore*. Jos. Moxon.

2. A hollow hand-tool used in nail-making to hold a nail while its head is being formed.—3. A hole made by boring, or as if by boring: as, "an auger's *bore*," Shak., Cor., iv. 6. Specifically—(a) A deep vertical perforation made in the earth in search of water, or to ascertain the nature of the underlying strata, as in searching for coal or other minerals; a bore-hole. (b) The cylindrical cavity or perforation of a tube, rifle, cannon, etc.

Hence—4. The caliber or internal diameter of a hole or perforation, whether made by boring or not, especially of the cavity of a gun or tube.

Beside th' Artillery
Of fourscore pieces of a mighty *Bore*.

Drayton, Noah's Flood (ed. 1630), p. 103.

The *bored* of wind instruments.

Bacon.

5. A wound or thrust.—Blue *bore*, an opening in the clouds showing the blue sky. [Scotch.]—To *wick* a

bore, in the game of curling, to drive a stone dexterously through an opening between two guards.

bore² (bōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boar*, *boer*; appar. < ME. *bare*, a wave, billow (once, in doubtful use) (cf. F. *barre*, a bore); prob. < Icel. *bára* = Norw. *baara*, a billow caused by wind; cf. Sw. dial. *bår*, a hill, mound; prob. connected with Icel. *bera* = E. *beal*.] An abrupt tidal wave which breaks in an estuary, the water then rushing up the channel with great violence and noise. The tidal wave being a wave of translation, the shoaling and narrowing of channels where the tide rises very rapidly produce a great increase in the height of the wave. The forward parts of the wave, too, in shoaling water advance less rapidly than the backward parts, and so cause a great accumulation in front. The most celebrated bores in the old world are those of the Ganges, Indus, and Brahmaputra. The last is said to rise to a height of 12 feet. In the Amazon and other rivers in Brazil the bore reaches a height of from 12 to 16 feet. In England the bore is observed more especially in the Severn, Trent, and Wye, and in the Solway Frith. The bores in some bays at the head of the Bay of Fundy are very remarkable. In some parts of England it is called *eager* (which see); on the Amazon, the *proroca*; on the Seine, the *barre*; and on the Garonne and Dordogne in France, the *macarret*.

When the rise of the tide begins, the surface of the water is disturbed in mid-channel; but the water is not broken, it is merely like a common wave. But as this rapid rise elevates the surface suddenly above the level of the flat sands, the water immediately rushes over them with great velocity, and with a broken front, making a great noise. And this is the whole of the bore.

Atty, Encyc. Metrop., Tides and Waves, p. 514.

bore³ (bōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bored*, ppr. *boring*. [This word, verb and noun (the noun in senses 1 and 2 appar. preceding the verb), came into use about the middle of the 18th century; usually considered a particular use of *bore*¹, and compared with G. *drillen*, bore, drill, also bore, weary; but an immediate derivation from *bore*¹ is philologically improbable, though it may be explained as a twist of fashionable slang (to which, indeed, the word has always belonged), perhaps resting on some forgotten anecdote. At any rate, the word is now independent of *bore*¹.] 1. To weary by tedious iteration or repetition; tire, especially in conversation, by insufferable dullness; tease; annoy; pester.

"I will tell him to come," said Buckhurst. "Oh! no, no; don't tell him to come," said Millbank. "Don't bore him."

Bolting away to a chamber remote,

Inconceivably *bored* by his Witen-gemote,

Edwy left them all joking

And drinking, and smoking.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 215.

2. In *racine*, to annoy or impede by crowding against or out of the way.

bore³ (bōr), *n.* [See *bore*³, *v.*] 1. Ennui; a fit of ennui or listless disgust or weariness.—2. One who suffers from ennui.—3. One who or that which bores one, or causes ennui or annoyance; anything which by dullness taxes the patience, or otherwise causes trouble or annoyance; specifically, a dull, tiresome, or un congenial person who tires or annoys by forcing his company or conversation on others, or who persists in uninteresting talk or undesired attentions.

Society is now one polished horde,

Formed of two mighty tribes, the *bored* and *bored*.

Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 95.

Learned folk

Who drench you with æsthetics till you feel

As if all beauty were a ghastly *bore*,

The faucet to let loose a wash of words.

Lowell, Cathedral.

A sort of good-natured persistency, which induced the impression that he was nothing worse than a well-meaning bore, who was to be endured at all times for the sake of his occasional usefulness and universal cheerfulness.

Tourgée, Fool's Errand, p. 32.

bore⁴ (bōr). Preterit of *beal*¹.

bore⁵, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *boar*.

bore⁶ (bōr), *n.* [E. dial., short for *borecole*, *q. v.*]

A kind of cabbage; borecole. Tusser.

Boread (bōr'ē-ad), *n.* and *a.* [*Gr.* *Βορέας*, a son of Boreas, *Βορέας* (*Boread*), a daughter of Boreas, adj. (fem.), boreal; < *Βορέας*, Boreas.] **I. n.** A child of Boreas.

II. a. [*l. e.*] Pertaining or relating to northern regions; boreal. [Rare.]

boreal (bōr'ē-al), *a.* [*Gr.* *βορέας*, < L. *borialis*, < L. *Boreas*, Boreas.] Pertaining to, situated in, or issuing from the north; relating or pertaining to the north or to the north wind; northern.

Above the Siberian snows

We'll sport amid the *boreal* morning.

Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

In boreal Dakota, whose capital bears his name, Germany and Bismarck are connected conceptions of the mind.

N. A. Rev., CLXIII. 105.

Boreal pole, in French terminology, the pole of the magnetic needle which points to the south. See *austral pole*, under *austral*.—**Boreal province**, in zoogeog., one of the provinces established with reference to the distribution of marine animals. It embraces the North Atlantic south of the arctic province to a line passing through the naze of Norway and Cape Cod.

borean (bō'rē-an), *a.* [*Gr.* *Βορέας* + *-an*.] Same as *boreal*.

Boreas (bō'rē-as), *n.* [*L.*, also *Borras*, < Gr. *Βορέας*, Attic *Βορρᾶς*, north wind, the god of the north wind; cf. Russ. *burya*, storm, *buran*, a tempest with snow: see *bora*.] 1. In Gr. myth., the god of the north wind.—2. The north wind personified; a cold, northerly wind.

borecole (bōr'kōl), *n.* [Also formerly *boorcole*; < D. *boerenkool*, borecole, lit. peasant's cabbage, < *boer*, peasant, + *kool*, cabbage: see *boor* and *cole*.] A variety of *Brassica oleracea*, a cabbage with curled or wrinkled leaves which have no tendency to form into a hard head. It is valued chiefly for winter use.

boredom (bōr'dum), *n.* [*bore*³, *n.*, + *-dom*.]

1. The state of being a bore, or the tendency to become tiresome and uninteresting.

I presently found that here too the male could assert his superiority and show a more vigorous *boredom*.

George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, xv.

2. The state of being bored; tedium; ennui.

Some, stretching their legs, presented symptoms of an escape from *boredom*.

Disraeli, Young Duke.

Our "sea-anemone," a creature with which everybody, since the great aquarium mania, must have become familiar, even to the limits of *boredom*.

Hazley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 113.

3. Bored collectively.

boreet (bō'rē), *n.* [Also written *bory*, *bourrée*; < F. *bourrée*, a rustic dance.] A dance or movement in common time.

Dick could neatly dance a jig,

But Tom was best at *borees*.

Swift, Tom and Dick.

boreen (bō-rēn'), *n.* [*Ir.* *bóthar* (pron. bō'hér), a road, + dim. *-ín*.] A lane or narrow road. [Anglo-Irish.]

boregat (bōr'e-gat), *n.* A chiroid fish of the genus *Hexagrammus*: better known as *bodicion* and *rock-trout*. See *cut* under *Hexagrammus*.

bore-hole (bōr'hōl), *n.* A hole made in boring for minerals, water, etc.; specifically, the hole in which a blasting-charge is placed. See *boring*, 2.

boreism (bōr'izm), *n.* [Also written *borism*; < *bore*³ + *-ism*.] The action of a bore; the condition of being a bore. [Rare.]

borel¹, **borrel**¹, *n.* [Early mod. E., prop. *burel*, *burrel*, *burrell*, < ME. *boril*, *burel*, < OF. *buril*, later *bureau*, a coarse woolen stuff (mod. F. *bureau*, a desk, writing-table, bureau, > E. *bureau*, *q. v.*); see *burrel*, and cf. *birrus*.] 1. A coarse woolen stuff, or garments made of it; hence, clothing in general.

I wol renne out my *borel* for to shewe.

Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 356.

2. A kind of light stuff the warp of which was silk and the woof wool: a kind of serge.

borel², **borrel**², *a.* [ME., also *burel*, supposed to be a particular use of *borel*¹, *n.*, *q. v.* Sometimes used archaically in mod. E.] 1. Belonging to the laity, as opposed to the clergy.

And more we se of Christes secre thinges

Than *borel* folk, although that they ben kinges,

We live in povert and in abstinence,

And *borel* folk in riches and dispense.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 164.

2. Rude; unlearned.

But, sires, because I am a *burel* man . . .

Haveth me excused of my rude speche.

Chaucer, Prol. to Franklin's Tale, l. 44.

I am but rude and *borrel*. Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

Thou wert ever of a tender conscience, son Wilkin,

though thou hast but a rough and *borrel* bearing.

Scott, Betrothed, vii.

borelyt, *a.* An obsolete form of *burly*.

borent. Obsolete form of *born*, *bore*, pp. of *beal*¹. Chaucer.

borer (bōr'ēr), *n.* [*Gr.* *βορέας*, *v.*, + *-er*; = G. *bohrrer*.] 1. One who bores or pierces.—2. A tool or instrument used for boring; an auger; specifically, in Great Britain, a drill, an implement used in boring holes in rock.—3. A name common to many minute coleopterous insects of the group *Xylophaga*, whose larvæ eat their way into old wood, forming at the bottom of the holes a little cocoon, whence they emerge as small beetles.—4. Some other insect which bores, either in the larval or adult state.—5. A local English name of the glutinous hag, *Myrtille glutinosa*. See *cut* under *hag*.—6. A bivalve mollusk which bores into wood or stone,

especially one of the family *Pholadidae*.—7. In entom., the terebra or ovipositor when it is used for boring, as in many beetles, flies, etc.—**Annular borer**. See *annular*.—**Clover-root borer**, a small scolytid beetle, *Hylesinus trifolii* (Müller), imported from Europe into America and very injurious to clover. The larva is cylindrical, of slightly curved form, whitish, with a yellowish head. The perfect beetle is a little over 2 millimeters in length, elongate-oval in form, and of a brownish-black color, the elytra being reddish and somewhat shining.

—**Grape-root borer**, the larva of *Egeria polistiformis*, a moth of the family *Egeriidae*, which lays its eggs in July or August at the base of the grape-vine, close to the ground. They are white fleshy grubs which eat the bark and sap-wood of the grape-root, and transform to the pupate state within a pod-like cocoon of gummy silk, to which bits of wood and bark are attached.

boresont, *n.* An obsolete variant of *bauson*.

bore-tree, *n.* See *bour-tree*.

bore-worm (*bör'-werm*), *n.* A name for the ship-worm, *Teredo navalis*: so called on account of its boring into submerged timber, as the bottoms of vessels, piles, and the like.

borhame (*bör'am*), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] A local English name, in Northumberland, of the lemon or sand-sole.

boric (*bör'rik*), *a.* [*< bor(ax) + -ic.*] Same as *boracic*.

boride (*bör'id* or *-rid*), *n.* [*< bor(on) + -ide.*] A primary compound of boron with a metallic element.

boring (*bör'ing*), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bore*¹, *v.*]
1. The act of piercing or perforating; specifically, in mining and similar operations, the act of making a hole in rock or earth by means of a borer or drill. This is often executed on a large scale by the aid of machinery. Wells and shafts several feet in diameter are now bored without blasting, as has been done in Paris in sinking artesian wells, in the great northern coal-fields of France and Belgium, and elsewhere.
2. The hole made by boring. Holes of small depth bored with the drill for blasting are called *bore-holes*. Deep holes bored for any purpose are called *borings*, and if of large diameter *shafts* or *wells*, according as they are intended for use in mining or for supplying water.
3. *pl.* The chips, fragments, or dust produced in boring. Also called *boring-dust*.—**Three-handed boring**, in mining, boring in which a hand-drill is operated by three men, one of whom holds the drill and turns it as the work proceeds, while the others alternately strike upon or beat it with a heavy hammer or sledge. When one man holds the drill and another beats it, the boring is *two-handed*; when the same person holds the drill with one hand, and beats it with the other, it is *single-handed*. [Eng.]

boring-anchor (*bör'ing-ang'kør*), *n.* Same as *screw-pile*.

boring-bar (*bör'ing-bär*), *n.* A bar to which the cutters in a drilling- or boring-machine are secured. See *cutter-bar*.

boring-bit (*bör'ing-bit*), *n.* 1. A tool or instrument of various shapes and sizes, used for making holes in wood and other solid substances. See *bit*¹.—2. A tool much like a priming-wire, but more highly tempered and with an end somewhat like an auger, used for cleaning out the vent of a gun when it is closed by some metallic obstruction; a vent-gimlet.

boring-block (*bör'ing-blok*), *n.* In *mech.*, a strong cylindrical piece fitted on the boring-bar of a boring-machine, and having the cutters fixed in it.

boring-collar (*bör'ing-kol'är*), *n.* A circular disk in a lathe, which can be turned about its center in a vertical plane, so as to bring any one of a number of taper holes of different sizes contained in it in line with the piece to be bored. The end of the piece is exposed at the hole to a boring-tool which is held against it.

boring-dust (*bör'ing-dust*), *n.* Same as *boring*, 3.
boring-gage (*bör'ing-gäj*), *n.* A clamp or stop fixed to the shank of a bit or other boring-tool to regulate the depth of the work.

boring-head (*bör'ing-hed*), *n.* 1. The cutter-head of a diamond drill.—2. A short cylinder carrying cutting-tools, fitted upon a boring-bar.

boring-machine (*bör'ing-mä-shén'*), *n.* Any apparatus employing boring-tools, such as the bit, auger, or drill. Such machines are used for boring both metal and wood. In the first case the boring-tool is a revolving cutter-head, and the machine is essentially a drill. In these machines the work may be stationary while the cutter-head advances as the cut is made, or the work may be advanced or fed to the relatively stationary cutter-head. In all there are appliances for securing a variable speed and for adjusting one tool to many kinds of work. They are used to bore out heavy castings, guns, cylinders, wheel-hubs, etc. The wood-boring machines are essentially machine-augers. The auger or bit may be fixed, or may have a slight journal movement as the work proceeds. The block-boring machine is an apparatus consisting of two augers driven by hand and a vise for holding the bolt of wood from which a block is to be made. The carpenters' boring-machine is an auger supported on a movable frame in such a way that holes can be bored with it at any angle. It is operated by two handles and bevel gearing, the operator sitting astride the machine while at work.

boring-mill (*bör'ing-mil*), *n.* Same as *boring-machine*.

boring-rod (*bör'ing-rod*), *n.* A jointed rod to which the tools used in earth-boring and rock-drilling are attached.

boring-sponge (*bör'ing-spunj*), *n.* A salt-water sponge of the genus *Cliona*, which bores into shells and limestone.

boring-table (*bör'ing-tä'bl*), *n.* The platform supporting the work in a boring-machine.

borism, *n.* See *boricism*.

borith, *n.* [*< LL. borith*, *< Heb. bōrith* (Jer. ii. 22), *tr.* in the English version 'soap.')] A plant producing an alkali used in cleansing.

Borja (*bör'jä*; *Sp. pron. bör'hä*), *n.* A sweet white wine grown near Saragossa in Spain.

borley (*bör'li*), *n.* [E. dial.] A boat used by trawlers about the estuary of the Thames.

borling (*bör'ling*), *n.* [E. dial.] A local English name of the river-lamprey.

born¹ (*börn*), *p. a.* [*< ME. born, boren* (often shortened *bore*), *< AS. boren*, *pp. of beran*, bear, carry, bring forth. The distinction between *born*¹ and *borne*¹ is recent: see *bear*¹.]

1. Possessing from birth the quality or character stated: as, a *born* poet; a *born* fool.

Dunstan resumed Alfred's task, not, indeed, in the wide and generous spirit of the king, but with the activity of a *born* administrator. J. R. Green, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 325.

2. Innate; inherited; produced with a person at birth: as, *born* wit; *born* dignity: in both senses opposed to *acquired after birth* or *from experience*.

Often abbreviated to *b.*
Born in or with, inherited by birth; received or implanted at birth.

Wit and wisdom are *born with* a man. Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 66.

Born of, sprung from.
None of woman *born* shall harm Macbeth. Shak., *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

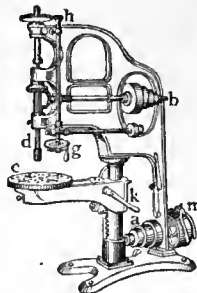
Born on the wrong side of the blanket. See *blanket*.—**Born to**, destined to come, by right of birth.

I was *born to* a good estate. Swift, *Story of an Injured Lady*.

In one's born days, in one's lifetime. [Colloq.] There was one Miss Byron, a Northamptonshire lady, whom I never saw before in my *born days*. Richardson, *Grandison*, I. 103.

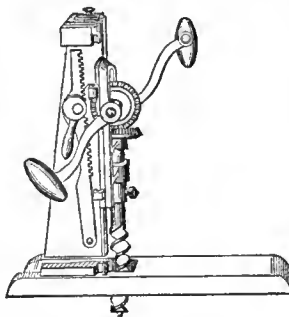
In all his *born days* he never heard such screeches and yells as the wind gave over that chimney. Mrs. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 18.

To be *born again*, to become regenerate in spirit and character; be converted.
Except a man be *born again*, he cannot see the kingdom of God. John iii. 3.



Boring-machine.

a, b, nests of pulleys; *c*, horizontal face-plate; *d*, boring-shaft; *e*, hand-wheel; *f*, automatic feed arrangement; *g*, handle which acts upon a pinion and rack to raise or lower the face-plate; *m*, belt-shifter.



Carpenters' Boring-machine.

To be *born with* a silver spoon in one's mouth, to inherit a fortune by birth; be born to good luck.

born², *v. t.* See *bone*².

borne¹ (*börn*). [See *born*¹.] Past participle of *bear*¹.

borne² (*börn*), *n.* Same as *bourn*².

borne (*bör-nä'*), *a.* [F., *pp. of borner*, bound, limit, *< borne*, boundary, limit: see *bourn*².] Bounded; limited; narrow-minded; of restricted intelligence.

He [Sir Robert Peel] began life as the underling of Lord Sidmouth—the shallowest, narrowest, most *borne*, and most benighted of the old Tory crew. W. R. Greg, *Misc. Essays*, 2d ser., p. 234.

Bornean (*bör'nē-an*), *a.* and *n.* [*< Borneo + -an.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to Borneo, the largest island of the Malay archipelago.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Borneo.

borned, *p. a.* An obsolete form of *burned*. Chaucer.

borneène (*bör'nē-ēn*), *n.* [*< borne(ol) + -ene.*]

A liquid hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{16}$) secreted by *Dryobalanops camphora*, and holding in solution a solid substance, borneol ($C_{10}H_{18}O$), or camphor of Borneo. See *Dryobalanops*.

Borneo camphor. See *camphor*.

borneol (*bör'nē-ol*), *n.* [*< Borneo + -ol.*] Same as *Borneo camphor* (which see, under *camphor*).

bornine (*bör'nin*), *n.* [Appar. as *born-ite + -ine*.] Telluric bismuth: same as *tetradymite*.

borning, **borning-rod**. See *boning*, *boning-rod*.

bornite (*bör'nit*), *n.* [After Dr. Ignatius von Born, an Austrian mineralogist (1742–91), + *-ite*.] A valuable copper ore, consisting of about 60 parts of copper, 14 of iron, and 26 of sulphur, found mostly massive, also in isometric crystals. It has a peculiar bronze-color on the fresh fracture (hence called by Cornish miners *horse-flesh ore*), but soon tarnishes; and from the bright colors it then assumes it is often named *purple* or *variegated copper* and *erubescite*.

bornous, **bornouse**, *n.* Same as *burnouse*.

borocalcite (*bör-kal'sit*), *n.* [*< boron + calcite.*] A hydrous calcium borate, supposed to occur with other borates in Peru.

boroglyceride (*bör-rō-glīs'e-rid* or *-rid*), *n.* [*< boron + glycer(in) + -ide.*] An antiseptic substance containing about 25 per cent. of glyceryl borate, or propenyl borate ($C_3H_5BO_3$), and 75 per cent. of free boric acid and glycerin in equivalent proportions.

boron (*bör'on*), *n.* [NL., *< bor(ax) + -on.*] Chemical symbol, B; atomic weight, 11. A chemical element belonging to the group of non-metals. Two allotropic forms of this element are known, one a brown, amorphous powder, slightly soluble in water, the other (adamantine boron) crystalline, and with a luster and hardness inferior only to that of the diamond. In all its compounds boron appears to be trivalent. It does not occur in nature in the free state, but some of its compounds are well-known articles of commerce. It is prepared by heating boric acid at a high temperature with some powerful reducing agent, such as potassium or aluminium. Its oxygen acid, boric acid, and the soda salt, borax, are extensively used in the arts.

boronatrocalcite (*bör-rō-nä-trō-kal'sit*), *n.* [*< boron + natron + calcite.*] A hydrous borate of sodium and calcium; the mineral ulexite.

borosilicate (*bör-rō-sil'i-kāt*), *n.* [*< bor(ic) + silic(ic) + -ate*.] A double salt, in which both boric and silicic acids are combined with a basic radical, as datolite, which is a borosilicate of calcium. Also called *silicoborate*.

borough¹ (*bur'ō*), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *borrough*, *burrough*, *borrow*, *borow*, *burow*, etc.; sometimes, esp. in comp., written *boro* or *borō*; *< ME. borwe, borowe, borgh, burgh, boruz, buruh*, etc., *burie, buri, bery*, etc., *< AS. burh, buruh, burg* (gen. and dat. *byrig*, whence the second set of ME. forms above, *burie*, etc., E. *bury*¹, q. v.), a town, a fortified place (= OS. *burug*, *burg*=OFries. *burich*, *burgh*=MD. *burch*, *borch*, D. *burg*, *burgt*=MLG. *borch*=OHG. *burug*, *buruc*, *bure*, MHG. *bure*, G. *burg*=Icel. *borg*=Sw. Dan. *borg*=Goth. *baurgs*; hence, from OHG. etc., ML. *burgus*, > OF. *burc*, *berg*, F. *bourg*=Pr. *borc*=Sp. Pg. *burgo*=It. *borgo*); prob. *< AS. beorgan* (pp. *bergen*)=Goth. *baigan*=G. *bergen*, etc., protect: see *bury*¹, *burrow*¹, *burg*¹, *burgh*, *bourg*¹ (all ult. identical with *borough*), *burgess*, *bourgeois*, etc. The word appears in various forms in many names of towns: Peterborough, Edinburgh or Edinboro, Canterbury, Hamburg, Burgos, etc.] 1. Formerly, a fortified town, or a town possessing municipal organization; also, a town or city in general.

—2. In England: (a) A corporate town possessing a regularly organized municipal government and special privileges conferred by royal charter: usually called a *municipal borough*. (b) A town having the right to send one

or more representatives to Parliament: usually called a *parliamentary borough*. Under the general laws regulating municipal government, with some exceptions, the burgesses of each borough elect a certain number of councillors every three years, and these elect the mayor annually and half the aldermen (who serve six years) triennially. Mayor, aldermen, and councillors form the council. The corresponding term in Scotland is *burgh*.
3. In Connecticut, Minnesota, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, an incorporated municipality less populous than a city and differently governed: in general, corresponding to *town* in other States. In Minnesota and Pennsylvania its boundaries are identical with those of one of the primary divisions of the county; in Connecticut and New Jersey they include only the space occupied by houses adjoining or nearly adjoining.
4t. A shelter or place of security.

The flat, level, and plaine fields not able to afford us . . . any *borough* to shelter us.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 114.

5t. At Richmond in Yorkshire, England, and perhaps other northern old corporate towns, a property held by burgage, and formerly qualifying for a vote for members of Parliament.
N. E. D.—**Closs borough**, a pocket borough.

Lansmere is neither a rotten borough, to be bought, nor a *closs borough*, under one man's nomination. *Bubber.*

Pocket borough, in England, before the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832 and the subsequent legislation dealing with the elective franchise, a borough the parliamentary representation of which was practically in the hands of some individual or family.—**Rotten borough**, a name given before the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832 to certain boroughs in England which had fallen into decay and had a mere handful of voters, but which still retained the privilege of sending members to Parliament. At the head of the list of these stood Old Sarum, the abandoned site of an old town, which returned two representatives though without a single inhabitant, the proprietors nominating whom they pleased.—**To buy a borough**, to purchase the power of controlling the election of a member of Parliament for a borough. Under recent British legislation this is no longer possible.

borough^{2t}, *n.* An obsolete form of *burrow²*.

borough^{3t}, *n.* An obsolete form of *borroic¹*.

borough-court (bur'ô-kôrt), *n.* The court of record for an English borough, generally presided over by the recorder.

Borough-English (bur'ô-ing'glish), *n.* [Irreg. translation of AF. *tenure en burgh englois*, tenure in an English borough.] In law, a customary descent of some estates in England to the youngest son instead of the eldest, or, if the owner leaves no son, to the youngest brother.

It is a remarkable circumstance that an institution closely resembling *Borough English* is found in the Laws of Wales, giving the rule of descent for all cultivating villeins. *Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 223.

borough-head, *n.* See *borrow-head*.

borough-holder (bur'ô-hôl'dër), *n.* **1.** In England, a headborough; a borsholder. [Rare or obsolete.]—**2.** In some parts of northern England, a person who holds property by burgage tenure.

The *Borough-holders* [Gateshead] are qualified by tenure of burgage tenements, which are particular freehold houses, about 150 in number. They have an estate in fee. *Municip. Corp. Reports* (1835), p. 1526.

borough-master (bur'ô-mâs'tër), *n.* [*borough¹* + *master*. Cf. *burghmaster*, *burgomaster*.] The mayor, governor, or bailiff of an English borough.

boroughmonger (bur'ô-mung'gër), *n.* Formerly, one who bought or sold the parliamentary representation of an English borough.

These were called rotten boroughs, and those who owned and supported them *borough-mongers*.

A. Fonblanque, Jr., *How we are Governed*, v.

boroughmongering (bur'ô-mung'gër-ing), *n.* Trafficking in the parliamentary representation of a borough, a practice at one time common in England.

We owe the English peerage to three sources: the spoliation of the church; the open and flagrant sale of its honours by the elder Stuarts; and the *boroughmongering* of our own times. *Disraeli, Coningsby*, iv. 4.

borough-reeve (bur'ô-rëv), *n.* [*borough¹* + *reeve*, after ME. *burhreeve*, < AS. *burh-gerêfa*.] **1.** Before the Norman conquest, the governor of an English town or city.

They . . . also freely chose their own *borough-reeve*, or port-reeve, as their head of the civic community was termed. *Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const.*, p. 50.

2. The chief municipal officer in certain unincorporated English towns before the passage, in 1835, of the Municipal Corporations Act.

borough-sessions (bur'ô-sesh'qnz), *n. pl.* The sessions held quarterly, or oftener, in an English borough before the recorder, on a day appointed by him.

boroughship¹ (bur'ô-ship), *n.* [*borough¹* + *-ship*.] A township; the fact of constituting a borough or township. *N. E. D.*

boroughship² (bur'ô-ship), *n.* [*borough³* + *-ship*.] The condition of being security for the good behavior of neighbors; frank-pledge. *N. E. D.*

borough-town (bur'ô-toun), *n.* [*ME. burg-toun, boroweton*, a town which is a borough, < AS. *burhtūn*, an inclosure surrounding a castle, < *burh*, a castle, borough, + *tūn*, inclosure, town. Hence the place-name *Burton*.] A town which is a borough.

borowet¹, borowe^{2t}, etc. Obsolete forms of *borrow¹, borough¹*, etc.

borrachiot, borrachot, *n.* Same as *borachio*.

Borrachineæ, etc. See *Boraginaceæ*, etc.

borrasca (bô-ras'kä), *n.* [*Sp. borrasca*, storm, tempest, obstruction (see *borasco*); *dar* or *caer en borrasca*, in mining, strike or light upon an unprofitable lead; antithetical to *bonanza*, lit. fair weather: see *bonanza*.] In mining, barren rock: the opposite of *bonanza*, *l* (which see).

borrel^{1t}, borrel^{2t}. See *borel¹, borel²*.

Borrelist (bor'el-ist), *n.* [*Adam Borrel*, their founder, + *-ist*.] In *eccles. hist.*, one of a sect of Mennonites founded in the Netherlands in the seventeenth century, who rejected the use of the sacraments, public prayer, and all external worship, and led a very austere life.

borrow^{1t} (bor'ô), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *borowce, borough*, etc.; < ME. *borowce, borwe*, etc., < AS. *borh, borg*, a security, pledge, also a surety, bondsman (= OFries. *borh, borch* = D. *borg* = MHG. *borg, G. borg*, pledge, security), < *beorgan* (pp. *bergen*) = D. and G. *bergen*, protect, secure: see *borough¹*. The verb *borrow¹* is from the noun.] **1.** A pledge or surety; bail; security: applied both to the thing given as security and to the person giving it: as, "with baile nor *borrowce*," *Spenser, Shep. Cal.*, May.

Ye may retain as *borrow* my two priests. *Scott.*

2. A borrowing; the act of borrowing.

Yet of your royal presence I'll adventure
The *borrow* of a week. *Shak., W. T.*, i. 2.

3. Cost; expense.

That great Pan bought with deare *borrowe*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Sept.

4. A titthing; a frank-pledge.

borrow¹ (bor'ô), *v.* [*ME. borowcen, borween*, etc., < AS. *borgian* (= OFries. *borga* = D. *borgen*) < prob. *feol. borga* = Sw. *borga* = Dan. *borge*) = OHG. *borhēn*, MHG. *G. borgen*), borrow, lit. give a pledge, < *borh, borg*, a pledge, security: see *borroic¹, n.*] **1.** *trans.* **1.** To take or obtain (a thing) on pledge given for its return, or without pledge, but on the understanding that the thing obtained is to be returned, or an equivalent of the same kind is to be substituted for it; hence, to obtain the temporary use of: with *of* or *from* (formerly *at*): as, to *borrow* a book from a friend; to *borrow* money of a stranger.

We have *borrowed* money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards. *Neh.*, v. 4.

2. To take or receive gratuitously from another or from a foreign source and apply to one's own use; adopt; appropriate; by euphemism, to steal or plagiarize: as, to *borrow* aid; English has many *borrowed* words; to *borrow* an author's style, ideas, or language.

These verbal signs they sometimes *borrow* from others, and sometimes make themselves. *Locke.*

It is not hard for any man who hath a Bible in his hands to *borrow* good words and holy sayings in abundance. *Milton, Eikonoklastes*, xxv.

That is the way we are strong by *borrowing* the might of the elements. *Emerson, Civilization*.

3. To assume or usurp, as something counterfeit, feigned, or not real; assume out of some pretense.

Those *borrow'd* tears that Simon sheds.
Shak., Lucree, l. 1549.

Each part, depriv'd of supple government,
Shall, stiff and stark and cold, appear like death:
And in this *borrow'd* likeness of shrunk death
Thou shalt continue two-and-forty hours.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1.

4t. To be surety for; hence, to redeem; ransom.
I pray you, let me *borrow* my arms again.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

II. intrans. To practise borrowing; take or receive loans; appropriate to one's self what belongs to another or others: as, I neither *borrow* nor lend; he *borrows* freely from other authors.

Whoever *borrow'd* could not be to blame,
Since the whole House did afterwards the same.
Pope, Epit. to Satires, il. 169.

borrow² (bor'ô), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain; prob. orig. 'take shelter'; cf. *burrow²*, shelter.] *Naut.*, to approach either land or the wind closely. *Smyth.*

borrow^{3t}, *n.* An obsolete form of *borough¹*.

borrower (bor'ô-ër), *n.* **1.** One who borrows: opposed to *lender*.

Neither a *borrower* nor a lender be:

For loan oft loseth both itself and friend;

And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

2. One who takes what belongs to another, and uses it as his own; specifically, in literature, a plagiarist.

Some say I am a great *borrower*. *Pope.*

borrow-head, *n.* [Also written *borough-head*; orig. (AS.) **frithborhheafod*, written *frithborhheved* in the (Latin) laws of Edward the Confessor; < *frithborh*, a titthing (< *frith*, peace, + *borh*, pledge, security: see *borroic¹, n.*), + *heafod*, head.] The head of a titthing; a headborough or borsholder.

borrowing (bor'ô-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *borrow¹, v.*] **1.** The act of taking or obtaining anything on loan or at second-hand.—**2.** The act of taking and using as one's own.

Such kind of *borrowing* as this, if it be not better'd by the Borrower, among good Authors is accounted Plagiarie. *Milton, Eikonoklastes*, xxiii.

3. The thing borrowed.

Yet are not these thefts but *borrowings*; not impious falsities, but elegant flowers of speech.

Jer. Taylor (?), *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 165.

borrowing-days (bor'ô-ing-dāz), *n. pl.* The last three days of March, old style: said to have been borrowed from April, and supposed to be especially stormy. [Scotch.]

borsella (bôr-sel'ä), *n.* [It. **borsella*, fem., corresponding to *borsello*, mase., a bag, purse, poeket, dim. of *borsa*, a purse: see *burse* and *purse*.] In *glass-making*, an instrument for extending or contracting glass.

borsholder (bôrs'hôl-dër), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bosholder, borsolder, burscholder*, < AF. *boris-salder, borghisaldre*, repr. ME. *borghes alder: borghes*, gen. of *borgh*, a titthing, frank-pledge; *alder*, chief: see *borroic¹, n.*, 4, and *elder¹, n.*] Originally, in England, the head or chief of a titthing or frank-pledge; a headborough; afterward, a petty constable. [Now only local.]

bort (bôrt), *n.* [Formerly also *boart, bourt*; cf. F. *bort, bord*, bastard. Origin unknown.] **1.** A collective name for diamonds of inferior quality, especially such as have a radiating crystallization, so that they will not take a polish. These are crushed to form diamond-powder or diamond-dust, which is used for cutting and polishing diamonds and other precious stones.

2. An amorphous variety of diamond, brown, gray, or black in color, and known also as *black diamond* or *carbonado*, found massive in Brazil in association with pure diamonds. This is extensively used as the cutting material in diamond drills and stone-saws, for which ordinary diamonds are unsuited from their crumbling and cleaving.

boruret (bô'rô-ret), *n.* [*bor(on)* + *-uret*.] The older form for *boride*.

borwet, *n.* A Middle English form of *borrow¹*.

Bos (bos), *n.* [L. acc. *bovem*, = Gr. *βοῦς*, an ox, = E. *cow*, q. v. See *bovine*, *bof*, *bucolic*, etc.] A genus of hollow-horned ruminants, having simple horns in both sexes, typical of the family *Bovidae* and subfamily *Bovina*, containing the oxen, or cattle. Its limits vary: it is now commonly restricted to the *B. taurus*, the domestic ox, bull, or cow, and closely related species. Formerly it was about equivalent to the subfamily *Bovina*, as that term is now used. See cut under *ox*.

bosa, *n.* See *boza*.

bosard^t, *n.* A Middle English form of *buzzard*.

Boscades (bos'kâ-dëz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βοσκὰς* (pl. *βοσκάδες*), a small kind of duck, lit. feeding, < *βοσκειν*, feed.] In Merrem's classification (1813), a group of anserine birds nearly coextensive with the modern family *Anatidae*.

boscase, boskage (bos'kâj), *n.* [*ME. boskage, buscase*, < OF. *boscage*, mod. F. *bocage* = Pr. *boscage* = Sp. *boscage* = It. *boscaggio*, < ML. **boscaticum* (found only in sense of 'a tax on firewood brought to town'), < *boscus, buschus*, a thicket, wood, < OHG. *busc*, a thicket, = E. *bush¹*: see *bush¹, bosk, bosket, bouquet¹*.] **1.** A mass of growing trees or shrubs; woods, groves, or thickets; sylvan scenery.

The rest of the ground is made into several inclosures (all hedge-work or rows of trees) of whole fields, meadows, *boscages*, some of them containing divers akers.

Evelyn, Diary, April 1, 1644.

"Glory to God," she sang, and past afar,

Thridding the sombre *boskage* of the wood.

Tennyson, Fair Women.

tured with armorial bearings or other devices; also, any projecting ball or knot of foliage, etc., wherever placed.—6. In *mech.*: (a) The enlarged part of a shaft on which a wheel is to be keyed, or any enlarged part of the diameter, as the end of a separate piece in a line of shafts connected by couplings. Hollow shafts through which others pass are sometimes also called *bosses*, but improperly. (b) A swage or die used for shaping metals.—7. In *ordnance*: (a) A cast-iron plate fastened to the back of a traveling-forge hearth. (b) Any protuberance or lug upon a piece of ordnance.—8. A soft leather cushion or pad used for bossing (which see), and also for cleaning gilded surfaces and the like in porcelain- and glass-manufacture.—9. A water-conduit in the form of a tun-bolled figure; a head or reservoir of water. *B. Jonson.*
boss¹ (bos), *v. t.* [*ME. *bassen, bocen*; from the noun.] 1. To ornament with bosses; be-stud.

Turkey cushions boss'd with pearl.

Shak., T. of the S., li. 1.

His glorious rapier and hangers all *boss* with pillars of gold.

Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

2. Same as *emboss¹*.

Boss¹ with lengths

Of classic frieze. *Tennyson*, Princess, li.

3. In *ceram.*, to bring (a surface of boiled oil) to perfect uniformity. See *bossing*, 1.

boss² (bos), *n.* [*ME. base, bocce*, a cask; cf. *OF. busse*, a cask, *D. bus*, a box, *bos*, a package; see *box²*.] A cask, especially a small cask; a leather bottle for wine.—*Old boss¹*. [A term of contempt, prob. a particular use of *boss²*, a cask, butt; but cf. *Wel. bossi*, *Sw. bus*, a fellow.] A taper.

boss³ (bos), *n.* [*E. dial.*; cf. *MD. bosse, busse*, *D. bus*, a box, *buik*, a tube, pipe, channel, = *Dan. bøsse* = *Sw. bössa*, a box; see *box²*, and cf. *boss²*.] A wooden vessel used by plasterers for holding mortar, hung by a hook on a ladder or a wall.

boss⁴ (bos), *n.* [*E. dial.*, perhaps a var. of equiv. *boss²*, *q. v.*; but cf. *D. bos*, a bundle, as of straw.] A hassock; a bass.

boss⁵ (bös), *a.* [Also written *bos, bois*; origin obscure.] Hollow; empty; as, "his thick *boss* head," *Ramsay*, Poems, I. 285. [*Scotch.*]

boss⁶ (bos), *n.* and *a.* [A word derived from the Dutch settlers in New York; < *D. baas*, master, foreman (used literally and figuratively like *boss* in American use: *een timmermans-baas*, a boss carpenter, *de vrouw is de baas*, the wife is the boss; *hij is hem de baas in het zingen*, he is the boss in singing, etc.), *MD. baes*, master of the house, also a friend, fem. *bacsinne*, mistress of the house, also a friend, = *Flem. baes* = *LG. baas*, master, foreman (> *Dan. bas*, master), = *OHG. basa* = *MHG. base*, f., aunt, *G. base*, f., cousin (*dial.* also aunt, niece), appar. ult. identical with *G. wase* = *LG. wase*, f., cousin, aunt. The word, in the masc., seems to have meant 'kinsman, cousin,' and to have been used especially as ref. to the master of the household, the chief 'kinsman,' in fact or by courtesy, of the inmates.] *I. n. 1.* A master. Specifically—(a) One who employs or superintends workmen; a head man, foreman, or manager; as, the *bosses* have decided to cut down wages. [*U. S.*]

The actions of the superintendent, or *boss*, very often tended to widen the breach between employer and employee.

N. A. Rev., CXLII. 503.

The line looked at its prostrate champion, and then at the new *boss* standing there, cool and brave, and not afraid of a regiment of sledge-hammers.

T. Winthrop, Love and Skates.

(b) In *U. S. politics*, an influential politician who uses the machinery of a party for private ends, or for the advantage of a ring or clique; a professional politician having paramount local influence.

2. The chief; the master; the champion; the best or leading person or thing. [*Colloq.*, *U. S.*]

II. a. Chief; master; hence, first-rate; as, a *boss* mason; a *boss* player. [*Colloq.*, *U. S.*]

boss⁶ (bos), *v. t.* [*< boss⁶*, *n.*] To be master of or over; manage; direct; control; as, to *boss* the house. [*Slang*, *U. S.*].—To *boss* it, to act the master.—To *boss* one around or about, to order one about; control one's actions or movements. [*Colloq.*, *U. S.*]

boss⁷ (bos), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps orig. a learnedly humorous use of *L. bas*, eow; cf. *Wel. bas*, *bäs*, an exclamation used in driving eows into their stalls (*bäss*, a stall, *boose*; see *boose¹*).] In the United States: (a) A familiar name for a cow, or any of the bovine genus; chiefly used in calling or in soothing. (b) On the Western plains, a name for the bison or so-called buffalo.

bossage (bos'āj), *n.* [*< F. bossage*, < *bosse*, boss, knob; see *boss¹* and *-age*.] In building: (a) A stone which projects beyond the face of

the adjacent work, and is laid rough, to be afterward carved into some ornamental or significant form. (b) Rustic work, consisting of stones which advance beyond the face of the building, with indentures or channels left in the joinings: used chiefly upon projecting corners. The cavities are sometimes round and sometimes beveled or in a diamond form, sometimes inclosed with a cavetto and sometimes with a listel. Also called *rustic quoins*.

bosse (bos), *n.* [*F. basse*, a boss, hump, etc.: see *boss¹*. Cf. *boss²*, a small eask.] A large glass bottle filled with powder and having strands of quickmatch attached to the neck, used for incendiary purposes.

bosselated (bos'e-lā-ted), *a.* [*< F. bosseler*, emboss, < *bosse*, boss; see *boss¹*.] Covered with inequalities or protuberances.

bosset (bos'et), *n.* [*< boss¹* + *dim. -et*.] 1. A small boss or knob, especially one of a series: as, "a sword-belt studded with *bossets*," *Jour. Archaeol. Ass.*, XXX. 93.—2. The rudimentary antler of the male red deer.

bossiness (bos'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being bossy or in relief: applied especially to sculpture and ornament: as, "a pleasant *bossiness*," *Ruskin*, *Aratra Penteliei*, i. § 21.

bossing (bos'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *boss¹*, *v.*] 1. In *ceram.*, the process by which a surface of color is made level and uniform. This is done by first laying on a coat of boiled oil, usually with a camel-hair brush, upon which the color is deposited, generally by being dusted from cotton-wool. The coat of oil is then made perfectly uniform and smooth by means of a leather boss. Also called *ground-laying*.

2. The film of boiled oil thus spread over earthenware to hold the coloring materials.

bossism (bos'izm), *n.* [*< boss⁶* + *-ism*.] The control of politics by bosses. [*U. S.*]

The vote of Pennsylvania would be worse than doubtful if *bossism* . . . were found . . . to be still the potential force.

The American, VI. 38.

bossivet (bos'iv), *a.* [*< boss¹* + *-ive*. Cf. *F. bossu*, hump-backed.] Crooked; deformed; as, "a *bossive* birth," *Osborne*, Advice to his Son, p. 70 (1658).

bossy¹ (bos'i), *a.* [*< boss¹* + *-y¹*.] 1. Furnished or ornamented with a boss or bosses.

His head reclining on his *bossy* shield.

Pope, *Iliad*, x. 173.

2. Projecting in the round; boldly prominent, as if composed of bosses: said of sculpture, etc. Cornice or frieze with *bossy* sculptures graven.

Milton, *P. L.*, l. 716.

bossy² (bos'i), *a.* [*< boss⁶* + *-y¹*.] Acting like a boss; masterful; domineering. [*Colloq.*, *U. S.*]

bossy³ (bos'i), *n.* [*Dim. of boss⁷*.] A familiar name for a cow or calf. See *boss⁷* (a).

bostal (bos'tal), *n.* [*E. dial.*] A winding way up a very steep hill. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.* (Suffolk).]

bostanji (bos-tan'ji), *n. pl.* [*Turk. bostānji*, < *bostān*, < *Pers. bustān*, a garden.] A class of men in Turkey, originally the sultan's gardeners, but now also employed in various ways about his person, as in mounting guard at the seraglio, rowing his barge, etc., and also in attending the officers of the royal household. They number now about 600, but were formerly much more numerous.

boston (bós'ton), *n.* [So called from the city of Boston, Massachusetts, where it was invented by French officers at the time of the revolutionary war.] 1. A game of cards. The hands are dealt and played as in whist, each of the four players having the right to bid or offer to take unassisted a certain number of tricks, to lose every trick but one, or every trick, etc. The highest bidder plays against the rest, and if successful gains, if defeated loses, according to the size of his bid. There are varieties of the game known as *boston de Fontainebleau* and *Russian boston*.

2. The first five tricks taken by a player in the game of boston.

Boston Port Bill. See *bill³*.

Bostrichidae, Bostrichus. See *Bostrychidae, Bostrychus*.

Bostrychidae (bos-trik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Bostrychus* + *-idae*.] A family of xylophagous cryptopentamerous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Bostrychus*, containing small cylindrical beetles, the larvæ of which are limbless; by many associated with the family *Ptinidae*.

Bostrychidae . . . live in companies, and belong to the most dreaded destroyers of forests of conifers. The way in which they eat into the bark is very peculiar, being characteristic of the individual species and indicative of their mode of life. The two sexes meet in the superficial passages, which the female, after copulation, continues and lengthens in order to lay her eggs in pits which she hollows out for that purpose. The larvæ, when hatched, eat out lateral passages, which, as the larvæ increase in size and get farther from the main passage, become larger, and give rise to the characteristic markings on the inside of the bark.

Claus, *Zoölogy* (trans.), p. 588.

bostrychite (bos'tri-kit), *n.* [*< Gr. βόστρυχος*, a earl or lock of hair, + *-ite²*.] A gem presenting the appearance of a lock of hair.

bostrychoid, bostrychoidal (bos'tri-koid, bos'tri-koi'dal), *a.* [*< Gr. *βόστρυχοειδής*, contr. *βοστρυχώδης*, curly, < *βόστρυχος*, earl, + *ειδός*, form.] Having the form or character of a bostryx.

Bostrychus (bos'tri-kus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. βόστρυχος*, a curl or lock of hair, also a certain insect (according to some, the male of the glow-worm); also written *βόστρυχος*; cf. *βόστρυς*, a cluster of grapes.] A genus of beetles, typical of the family *Bostrychidae* and subfamily *Bostrychinae*, species of which are highly destructive to wood. One of the most injurious species is *B. typographica*, the typographer beetle, which infests coniferous trees, devouring, in both the larval and the perfect state, the soft wood beneath the bark, thus causing the death of the trees. Other species are *B. chalcographa*, *B. stenographus*, etc. The trees thus affected are plums, spruces, larches, firs, etc., as well as fruit-trees of the orchard, as the apple. Also spelled *Bostrichus*. See *Bostrychidae*.

bostryx (bos'triks), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* as if **βόστρυξ* for *βόστρυχος*, a curl, etc.: see *Bostrychus*.] In *bot.*, a uniparous helicoid cyme—that is, a raceme-like cyme, or flower-cluster, with all the branches or pedicels upon one side. It is usually more or less coiled.

bostryx, *a.* An obsolete form of *boisterous*.

Boswellia (boz-wel'i-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, named after Dr. John Boswell of Edinburgh.] A genus of balsamic plants, natural order *Bursaceae*, the species of which are imperfectly known. *B. Carteri* and some other species of the hot and dry regions of eastern Africa and southern Arabia furnish oilbalm (which see), the frankincense of antiquity. *B. Frereana* of the Somali region yields a highly fragrant resin, the primitive gum elemi, largely used in the East as a masticatory. *B. thurifera*, of India, the salal-tree, also yields a resin which is used in that country as incense.

Boswellian (boz-wel'i-an), *a.* [*< Boswell* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] Relating to or resembling James Boswell, the friend and biographer of Dr. Johnson; characterized by an unmerited and simple admiration for some person; used especially of biographers and biography.

Boswellism (boz-wel-izm), *n.* [*< Boswell* + *-ism*.] The style or manner of Boswell as a biographer; uncritical admiration of one's hero, with faithful but indiscriminate narration of details.

We think that there is no more certain indication of a weak and ill-regulated intellect than that propensity which, for want of a better name, we will venture to christen *Boswellism*.

Macaulay, *Milton*.

Boswellize (boz-wel-iz), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *Boswellized*, ppr. *Boswellizing*. [*< Boswell* + *-ize*.] To write in the style of Boswell, the biographer of Dr. Johnson; report or reproduce with minuteness of detail or without the exercise of the critical faculty.

One cannot help wishing that Bonstetten had *Boswellized* some of these endless conversations, for the talk of Gray was, on the testimony of all who heard it, admirable for fulness of knowledge, point, and originality of thought.

Lowell, in *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 165.

bot¹, bott¹ (bot), *n.* [Generally used in pl. *bots, botts*, = *Sc. bats, batts*; cf. *Gael. botus*, a belly-worm, *boiteag*, a maggot.] A name given to the larva or maggot of several species of gadfly when found in the intestines of horses, under the hides of oxen, in the nostrils of sheep, etc. The bots which infest horses are the larvæ of the *Gasterophilus equi*, or gadfly, which deposits its eggs on the tips of the hairs, generally of the fore legs and mane, whence they are taken into the mouth and swallowed. They remain in great numbers in the stomach for several months, and are expelled in the excrement and become pupæ, which in five weeks become perfect insects, woolly, and not quite half an inch long. See cut under *bot-fly*.

Peas and beans are as dank here as a dog, and this is the next way to give poor Jades the *bots*.

Shak., I Hen. IV., li. 1.

bot² (AS. pron. böt), *n.* The Anglo-Saxon form (*böt*) of *boot¹*, a fine, etc.: only in historical use.

A theft committed on any one of these three days [the Gang days] was, by Alfred's laws, scored in a two-fold bot or fine, as if it had been a Sunday or one of the higher Church holidays. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. li. 107.

bot³. An obsolete preterit of *bite*.

bot⁴, *prep.* and *conj.* A Middle English form of *but¹*.

bot. 1. An abbreviation of *botany, botanical, and botanist*.—2. A contraction of *bought²*.
botanic (bō-tan'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. botanique*, < *ML. botanicus*, < *Gr. βοτανικός*, < *βοτάνη*, an herb, plant; see *botany*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to botany, or the scientific study of plants.—**Botanic garden**, a garden devoted to the culture of plants collected for the purpose of illustrating the science of botany.

II. † n. A botanist.

botanical (bō-tan'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or concerned with the study or cultivation of plants.—**Botanical geography.** Same as *geographical botany* (which see, under *botany*).

botanically (bō-tan'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a botanical manner; after the manner of a botanist; according to a system of botany.

botanise, v. See *botanize*.

botanist (bot'a-nist), *n.* [*< botany + -ist; = F. botaniste.*] One who studies or is skilled in botany; one versed in the structure, habits, geographical distribution, and systematic classification of plants.

Then spring the living herbs, . . . beyond the power Of botanist to number up their tribes.

Thomson, Spring, l. 224.

botanize (bot'a-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *botanized*, ppr. *botanizing*. [*< botany + -ize; = F. botaniser.* Cf. Gr. *βοτανίζω*, root up weeds.] **I. intrans.** To examine or seek for plants for the purpose of studying and classifying them, etc.; investigate the vegetable kingdom as a botanist.

II. trans. To explore botanically: as, to *botanize* a neighborhood.

Also spelled *botanise*.

botanologist (bot'a-nol'ō-jēr), *n.* [*< botanology + -er.*] A botanist. *Sir T. Browne.*

botanology (bot'a-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [= *F. botanologie*, < Gr. *βοτάνη*, an herb, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of botany. *Bailey.*

botanomanancy (bot'a-nō-man-si), *n.* [= *F. botanomancie*, < Gr. *βοτάνη*, an herb, + *μαντεία*, divination.] An ancient method of divination by means of plants, especially by means of the leaves of the sage and fig. A person's name and the question to which an answer was desired were written on the leaves, which were then laid out exposed to the wind; as many of the letters as remained in their places were taken up and joined together to form some word, which was supposed to be an answer to the question.

Botanophaga (bot'a-nof'a-gā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *βοτάνη*, an herb, + *φάγεω*, eat.] A name of the herbivorous marsupial mammals, as distinguished collectively from the *Zoöphaga*, or carnivorous and insectivorous marsupials. The kangaroo is an example.

botany (bot'a-ni), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *botanie*, formed from *botanic*, as if < Gr. *βοτάνη*, a rare var. of *βοτάνη*, an herb, grass, fodder, < *βόσκειν*, feed, mid. *βοσκασθαι*, feed one's self; cf. *L. vesci*, eat.] The science of plants. It treats of the forms of plants, their structure, the nature of the tissues of which they are composed, the vital phenomena connected with them, the arrangement of them into larger and smaller groups according to their affinities, and the classification of these groups so as to exhibit their mutual relations and their position in the vegetable kingdom as a whole. The science further investigates the nature of the vegetation which at former epochs lived on the earth, as well as the distribution of plants at the present time. It is thus divided into several sections. (a) *Structural or morphological botany*, that branch of the science of botany which relates to the structure and organization of plants, internal or external, independently of the presence of a vital principle. Also called *organography*. (b) *Physiological or biological botany*, that branch which relates to the history of vegetable life, the functions of the various organs of plants, and their minute structure and method of growth. (c) *Descriptive botany*, that branch which relates to the description and nomenclature of plants. Also called *phytography*. (d) *Systematic botany*, that branch which relates to the principles upon which plants are to be classified or arranged with reference to their degrees of relationship. The system of classification now universally adopted is that proposed by Antoine Laurent de Jussieu, and improved and enlarged by De Candolle, Brown, and others. It is generally called the *natural system*, because it is intended to express, as far as possible, the various degrees of relationship among plants as these exist in nature, and to group next to each other the various species, genera, and orders which are most alike in all respects. Several artificial systems have been proposed, as that of Tournefort, based on the modifications of the corolla; but the best-known is that of Linnaeus, founded on the stamens and pistils. This system, which was designed by Linnaeus to be only temporary, proved of great value to the science of botany, but it has now gone entirely out of use, or is used only as a partial index to the vegetable kingdom. (e) *Geographical botany*, that branch which relates to the natural distribution of plants over the globe, and to the inquiry into the causes which have influenced or maintain this distribution. (f) *Paleontological or fossil botany*, that branch which embraces the study of the forms and structures of the plants found in a fossil state in the various strata of which the earth is composed.

Botany Bay gum, kino, oak, resin, tea, etc. See the nouns.

botargo, botarga (bō-tär'gō, -gā), *n.* [*< Sp. botarga* (= It. *botargo*, *botarga*, *buttarga*, *buttarga*, now *buttarga*, *botarrica* = *F. boutargue*), < Ar. *butarkah*, < Coptic *outarakhon*, < *ou-*, indef. art., + Gr. *ραπίδιον*, dim. of *ράπις*, a dead body preserved by embalming, a mummy, meat preserved by salting or pickling.] A relish made of the roes of certain fishes strongly salted after

they have become putrid: much used on the coast of the Mediterranean as an incentive to thirst. The great white Russian sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*, is one of the principal sources of botargo. The best botargo comes from Tunis, is dry and reddish, and is eaten with olive-oil and lemon-juice. Also *buttargo*.

We staid talking and singing and drinking great draughts of claret, and eating *botargo* and bread and butter, till twelve at night, it being moonshine. *Pepys, Diary*, l. 191.

Botaurinae (bō-tā-rī-nō), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Botaurus + -inae*.] A subfamily of *Ardeide*, or herons, containing the bitterns, distinguished from true herons by having only ten tail-feathers and two pairs of powder-down tracts, and the outer toe shorter than the inner. In habits the *Botaurinae* also differ from the other *Ardeide*, being solitary, nesting on the ground, and laying eggs unlike those of true herons. See *cut* under *bittern*.

Botaurus (bō-tā-rus), *n.* [*NL.*, irreg. < *L. bos*, an ox, + *taurus*, a bull; suggested by the old form (ME. *butor*, OF. *butor*, *botor*) of *bittern*, q. v.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Botaurinae*. See *bittern*.

botch¹ (boch), *n.* [*< ME. botche, bocche*, < OF. *boche*, a botch, sore, var. of *boce*, a botch, swelling, > mod. *F. bosse*, *E. boss*: see *boss*.] Cf. OD. *butse*, a boil, swelling, < *butsen*, D. *botsen*, strike, beat, akin to OHG. *bōzan* = *E. beat*. Cf. *botch*².] A swelling on the skin; a large ulcerous affection; a boil.

Yet who more foul, disrobed of attire?
Pearl'd with the botch as children burnt with fire.

Middleton, Micro-Cynicon, l. 3.

Botches and blains must all his flesh emboss.

Milton, P. L., xii. 180.

botch¹ (boch), *v. t.* To mark with botches. Young Hylas, botch'd with stains.

Garth, Dispensary, ii. 150.

botch² (bech), *v.* [Also E. dial. or colloq. *bodge*, q. v.; < ME. *bocchen*, repair, of uncertain origin, perhaps < MD. *botsen*, *butsen*, *boetsen*, repair, patch, same word as *butsen*, D. *botsen*, strike, beat, knock together, akin to OHG. *bōzan*, beat, = *E. beat*. Cf. *botch*¹ and *boss*.] **I. trans. 1.** To mend or patch in a clumsy manner, as a garment: often used figuratively.

To botch up what they had torn and rent,
Religion and the government. *S. Butler, Hudibras.*

Tom coming, with whom I was angry for his botching my camlott coat, to tell me that my father was at our church, I got me ready. *Pepys, Diary*, l. 407.

2. To put together unsuitably or unskillfully; perform, express, etc., in a bungling manner; hence, to spoil by unskillful work; bungle.

For treason botch'd in rhyme will be thy bane.

Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 485.

II. intrans. To mend or patch things in an unskillful manner; be a bungler or botcher.

botch² (boch), *n.* [*< botch*², v.] **1.** A bungled or ill-finished part; a flaw; a blemish.

To leave no rubs nor botches in the work.

Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

2. A patch, or a part of a garment patched or mended in a clumsy manner.—**3.** That which is botched; ill-finished or bungled work generally.

Fancy the most assiduous potter, but without his wheel; reduced to make dishes, or rather amorphous botches, by mere kneading and baking. *Carlyle.*

A poorly paid teacher, whose work is a botch, and therefore an injury to the growing mind.

Jour. of Education, XIX. 41.

4. A bungling, unskillful workman or operator of any kind; a botcher.

botchedly (boch'ed-li or bocht'li), *adv.* [*< botched*, pp. of *botch*², v., + *-ly*.] In a botched or clumsy manner; with botches or patches.

Thus patch they heaven, more botch'dly than old clothes.

Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 67.

botcher¹ (boch'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. *botchere* (spelled *botchare*, Prompt. Parv.); < *botch*² + *-er*.]

1. A mender; a repairer or patcher; specifically, a tailor who does repairing.

Let the botcher mend him: Anything that's mended is but patched.

Shak., T. N., l. 5.

Physicians are the body's cobblers, rather the botchers of men's bodies; as the one patches our tatter'd clothes, so the other solders our diseased flesh.

Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 2.

2. One who botches; a clumsy, bungling workman; a bungler.

botcher² (boch'ēr), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The gristle: a local English name in the Severn valley.

botcherly (boch'ēr-li), *a.* [*< botcher*¹ + *-ly*.] Clumsy; unworkmanlike. [Rare.]

Botcherly mangle-mangle of collectiions.

Hartlib, tr. of Comenius, p. 30.

Botcherly poetry, botcherly!

Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

botchery (boch'ēr-i), *n.* [*< botch*² + *-ery*.] A botching, or that which is botched; clumsy or bungling work or workmanship. [Rare.]

If we speak of base botchery, were it a comely thing to see a great lord or a king wear sleeves of two parishes, one half of worsted, the other of velvet?

World of Wonders (1608), p. 235.

botchka (boch'kā), *n.* Same as *bochka*.

botchy¹ (boch'i), *a.* [*< ME. botchy, botche*, etc.; < *botch*¹ + *-y*.] Marked with botches; full of or covered with botches: as, "a botchy core," *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

botchy² (boch'i), *a.* [*< botch*² + *-y*.] Imperfect; botched.

bote¹ (bōt), *n.* [The ME. and AS. (dat.) form of *boot*, ML. *bota*, retained archaically in law writings: see *boot*.] **1.** Help; aid; relief; salvation; remedy in illness; boot (which see). Specifically—**2.** In old law: (a) Compensation, as for an injury; amends; satisfaction; a payment in expiation of an offense: as, man-bote, a compensation for a man slain. (b) A privilege or allowance of necessities for repair or support; estovers: as, house-bote, enough wood to repair a house or for fuel; plow-bote, cart-bote, wood for making or repairing instruments of husbandry; hay-bote or hedge-bote, wood for hedges or fences, etc.

bote². Middle English preterit of *bite*.

bote³, *prep. and conj.* A Middle English form of *but*.

botelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *bottle*².

botelert, *n.* An obsolete form of *butler*.

boteless, *a.* A Middle English form of *bootless*.

boterol, boteroll (bot'e-rōl), *n.* [*< F. bouterolle*, "the chape of a sheath or scabbard" (Cotgrave), < *bouter*, place, adapt: see *butt*.] In her., the chape or crampet of a scabbard used as a bearing. Also *bauteroll*.

botew, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boatewe*, *botowe*, < late ME. *botew*, *buteue*, *butue*, *botue*, < *bote*, boot, + *-ew*, *-ewe*, repr. *F. -eau*, < *L. -ellus*, dim. termination.] A short boot.

bot-fly (bot'fī), *n.* A name given to dipterous insects of the family *Estridae*, the larvae of which infest different parts of living animals. See *bot*¹. The horse-bot, *Gasterophilus equi* (Fabricius),



Horse Bot-fly (*Gasterophilus equi*), about natural size.
a, lateral view; b, dorsal view.

is taken into the stomach of the horse; the ox-bot lives just under the cuticle of the ox; and the sheep-bot, (*Estrus ovis* (Linnaeus), in the frontal sinuses of the sheep. Other animals are affected by particular species.

both (bōth), *a.* and *pron.* [= *Se. baith*, < ME. *both*, *both*, earlier *bothe*, *bathe*, etc.; not found in AS. except in the simple form *bā*, etc. (see below), but perhaps existent, being in OS. *bēdhie*, etc.; otherwise taken from Scand.; = OS. *bēdhie*, *bēdhia* = OFries. *bēthe*, *bēde* = OHG. *bēde*, *bēide*, MHG. *G. beide* = Icel. *báðhir*, m., *báðhar*, f., *bæðhi*, *bæðhi*, neut., = Sw. *båda* = Dan. *baade*, both; cf. Geth. *bajōths*, n. pl., both; < Goth. *bai* = AS. *bā* (*begen*, *bu*), both, ME. *ba*, *bo*; cf. *L.ambo* = Gr. *ἀμφο* = Skt. *ubhau*, both: see *bo*¹; with a termination of obscure origin, perhaps orig. the def. art. in pl. (AS. *thā* = Goth. *thai*, *thō*, etc.) coalesced with the adj.; but this explanation does not apply to the Goth. *bajōths*.] The one and the other; the two; the pair or the couple, in reference to two persons or things specially mentioned, and denoting that neither of them is to be excluded, either absolutely or (as with *either*) as an alternative, from the statement.

Yours bother love [the love of yon both].

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 168.

And Abraham took sheep and oxen, and gave them unto Abimelech; and both of them made a covenant.

Gen. xxi. 27.

He will not bear the loss of his rank, because he can bear the loss of his estate; but he will bear both, because he is prepared for both.

Bolingbroke.

Both had been presidents, both had lived to great age, both were early patriots, and both were distinguished and ever honored by their immediate agency in the act of independence.

D. Webster, Adams and Jefferson.

[The genitive *both's* (ME. *bothes*, *bothers*, earlier *bother*, *bathre*) is now disused; in the earlier period it was joined usually with the genitive plural of the personal pronoun. Subsequently the simple *both*, equivalent to *of both*, was used.

One hath wounded me,
That's by me wounded; both our remedies
Within thy help and holy physale lies.

Shak., R. and J., II. 3.]

Both two, both the two, pleonastically for *both*.

Both the two cities reached a high pitch of prosperity.
Grote, Hist. Greece, II. 18.

both (bôth), *adv.* or *conj.* [*< ME. bothe, bothen, bathe, etc.; from the adj.*] Including the two (terms or notions mentioned): an adverb preceding two coördinate terms (words or phrases) joined by *and*, and standing thus in an apparent conjunctive correlation, *both . . . and*, equivalent to *not only . . . but also*. *Both* is thus used sometimes before three or more coördinate terms.

I thought good now to present unto your Grace not any better gift of mine owne, . . . but surely an excellent gift of an other mans denise and making, which *both* hath done, doth, and shal do much good to many other good folke, and to your Noble Grace also.

John Fowler, Pref. to Sir T. More's 'Comfort against Tribulation' (1573).

[He] was indeed his country's *both* minion, mirror, and wonder.

A great multitude *both* of the Jewa and also of the Greeks believed.

Which I suppose they doe resigne with much willingness, *both* Livery, Badge, and Cognizance.

But these discourses were *both* written and delivered in the freshness of his complete manhood.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v.

bother (bôth'ér), *v.* [First in the early part of the 18th century, also written *bodder*, Sc. *bauter, bather*; origin unknown; possibly a corruption of *pothier*. The earliest instances seem to be from Swift and other Irishmen, which would seem to favor the supposed Ir. derivation, (*Ir. buaidhrim*, I vex, disturb (cf. *buaidhirt*, trouble, affliction); but the Ir. words as pronounced have no resemblance to *bother*, except as to the initial *b*.] *I. trans.* 1†. To bewilder; confuse.

With the din of which tulle my head you so *bother*.

T. Sheridan, To Swift.

2. To give trouble to; annoy; pester; worry.

Dunsay *bothered* me for the money, and I let him have it.

George Eliot, Silas Marner, ix.

He *bothered* his audience with no accidental effects.

Steinman, Poets of America, p. 230.

[Used in the imperative as an expression of impatience, or as a mild sort of execration.

Bother the woman for plaguing me! Farrar.]

= *Syn.* Pester, Worry, etc. See *tease*, *v. t.*

II. intrans. To trouble one's self; make many words or much ado: as, don't *bother* about that.

bother (bôth'ér), *n.* [*< bother, v.*] 1†. Blarney; humbug; palaver. *N. E. D.* — 2. Trouble; vexation; plague: as, what a *bother* it is!

The *bother* with Mr. Emerson is, that, though he writes in prose, he is essentially a poet.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 376.

At night, they [the ponies] were a *bother*; if picketed out, they fed badly and got thin, and if they were not picketed, they sometimes strayed away.

The Century, XXX. 223.

botheration (bôth'ér-ā'sh'n), *n.* [*< bother + -ation*.] The act of bothering, or the state of being bothered; annoyance; trouble; vexation; perplexity.

A man must have a good stomach that can swallow this *botheration* [autograph albums] as a compliment.

Scott, Diary, Nov. 20, 1825.

Their smallness, their folly, their rascality, and their simple power of *botheration*.

Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 250.

botherer (bôth'ér-ér), *n.* One who bothers, vexes, or annoys: as, "such *botherers* of judges," Warren.

botherment (bôth'ér-ment), *n.* [*< bother + -ment*.] The act of bothering or the state of being bothered; trouble; annoyance; botheration. [Rare.]

I'm sure 't would be a *botherment* to a living soul to lose so much money.

J. F. Cooper.

bothersome (bôth'ér-sum), *a.* [*< bother + -some*.] Troublesome; annoying; inconvenient.

By his *bothersome* questioning of all traditional assumptions.

The American, VII. 235.

They [enagements] open sideways, in two wings, and are screwed together by that *bothersome* little iron handle over which we have fumbled so often in European inns.

H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 353.

both-handedness (bôth'han'ded-nes), *n.* The power of using either hand with equal ease; ambidexterity.

The tendency toward what might be called *both-handedness* in the use of the brush.

The Student, III. 284.

both-hands (bôth'handz), *n.* A person indispensable to another; a factotum.

He is his master's *both-hands*, I assure you.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, I. 1.

bothie, *n.* See *bothy*.

bothock (bôth'ok), *n.* A name of the fish otherwise called the bib. [Prov. Eng.]

bothomt, *n.* An obsolete form of *bottom*.

Chaucer.

bothrenchyma (bôth-reng'ki-mä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βόθρος*, a pit, + *ἐνχυμα*, an infusion (*> NL. enchyma*, a tissue), *< ἐνχύνω*, pour in, *< ἐν*, = *E. in*, + *χύνω*, akin to AS. *gēotan*, pour.] In *bot.*, tissue composed of pitted ducts.

bothria, *n.* Plural of *bothrium*.

Bothriocephalidæ (bôth'ri-ô-se-fal'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. βόθριος*, a small trench (see *bothrium*), + *ἰδω*, a head.] A genus of the *Cestoidæ*, or cestoid worms, of which the broad tapeworm, *B. latus*, is the type. It belongs to the group of the *Pseudophyllidæ* (which see). Also *Bothriocephalus*.

Bothriocephalus (bôth'ri-ô-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βόθριος*, a small trench (see *bothrium*), + *ἰδω*, a head.] A genus of the *Cestoidæ*, or cestoid worms, of which the broad tapeworm, *B. latus*, is the type. It belongs to the group of the *Pseudophyllidæ* (which see). Also *Bothriocephalus*.

bothrium (bôth'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. bothria* (-i). [NL., *< Gr. βόθριος*, a small trench, dim. of *βόθρος*, a pit, trench.] One of the facets or fossæ upon the head of a tapeworm.

The common tape-worm . . . wants the opposite *bothria*, or fossæ.

E. R. Wright, Animal Life, p. 582.

Bothrodendron (bôth-rô-den'dron), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βόθρος*, a pit, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] In *bot.*, an extinct genus of plants of the coal era, related to *Lepidodendron*.

Bothrophera (bôth-rof'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Bothrophora*, *< Gr. βόθρος*, a trench, a pit, + *-φάρος*, *< φέρω* = *E. bear*.] The solenoglyph venomous serpents of the new world, so called from having a pit between the eyes and nose: corresponding to the family *Crotalidæ*, and contrasting with the *Abothrophera*.

both-sided (bôth'sîd'ed), *a.* Complete; comprehensive; not limited or partial.

There is forced on us the truth that a scientific morality arises only as fast as the one-sided conceptions adapted to transitory conditions are developed into *both-sided* conceptions.

H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 98.

both-sidedness (bôth'sîd'ed-nes), *n.* Impartiality; completeness or comprehensiveness of view or thought.

Even in our country and age there are dangers from the want of a due *both-sidedness*.

H. Spencer, Sociol., p. 397.

both-sides (bôth'sîdz), *a.* Being or speaking on both sides; double-tongued; deceitful. [Rare.]

Damnable *both-sides* rogue! Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.

bothum¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *bottom*.

bothum², *n.* An obsolete form of *button*.

bothy, bothie (bôth'i), *n.*; *pl. bothies* (-iz). [Also written *bothay*; appar. *< Gael. bothay*, a cottage, hut, dim. of Gael. and Ir. *both*, a hut; but the *th* is not sounded in these words. See *booth*.] 1. A small cottage; a hut.

The salt sea we'll harry,
And bring to our Charlie
The cream from the *bothy*
And curd from the pen.

Come o'er the Stream, Charlie.

That young nobleman who has just now left the *bothy*.

Scott.

To accept the hospitality of a very poor Highland *bothie*.

The Century, XXVII. 619.

2. A house for the accommodation of a number of workpeople in the employment of the same person or company. More especially, a kind of barrack in connection with a large farm, where the unmarried outdoor servants and laborers are lodged. — **Bothy system**, the practice, common in Aberdeenshire and other northern counties of Scotland, of lodging the unmarried outdoor servants and laborers employed on the larger farms in barrack-like buildings apart from their employer's residence.

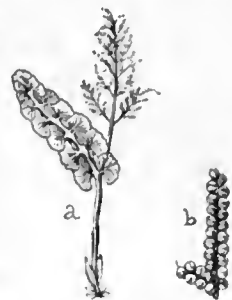
botoné (bô'ton-ä), *a.* Same as *bottony*.

bo-tree (bô'trê), *n.* [*< Singalese bô* (also *bogaha*: *gaha*, tree), a shortened form of Pali *bodhi*, the bo-tree, short for *bodhi-taru*, bo-tree (*< bodhi* (*< Skt. bodhi*), wisdom, enlightenment, + *taru*, tree), answering to Skt. *bodhi-vriksha* (*vriksha*, tree). See *Buddha*.] The *Ficus religiosa*, or pipul-tree, under which Sakyamuni, the founder of Buddhism, is said to have become "enlightened" (*Buddha*), after forty days' fixed contemplation, during which time he was subjected to all manner of temptation, and to have evolved the four noble truths by which mankind may be delivered from the miseries attending upon birth, life, and death. The particular bo-tree under which this happened is said to have been produced at the moment of his birth.

Botrychium (bô-trîk'i-um), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βότρυχος*, equiv. to *βόστροχος*, a curl or lock, a

cluster: see *Bostrychus*.] A genus of cryptogamous plants, natural order *Ophioglossaceæ*, allied to the ferns.

They bear clustered, veinless sporangia in contracted panicle spikes above the variously divided frond. There are several widely distributed species, known by the popular name of *moonwort*, from the crescent shape of the divisions of the frond in some common kinds. The name *grape-fern* is also given to them, and one species, *B. Virginianum*, is called *rattlesnake-fern*.



Moonwort (*Botrychium Lunaria*).

a, entire plant; b, branch of the fertile frond, showing sporangia.

botryllid (bô-trîl'id), *n.* A tunicate of the family *Botryllidæ*.

Botryllidæ (bô-trîl'id-ê), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Botryllus + -idæ*.] A family of compound ascidians or tunicaries, of the order *Ascidioidea*. They have a definite number of ascidiozooids grouped about a common cloaca of the ascidiarium, the viscera of each single body, which is not divided into thorax and abdomen, lying by the side of the respiratory cavity, and no lobes around the inhalant orifice. There are several genera besides *Botryllus*. Also *Botryllacea* and *Botrylloidea*.

Botryllus (bô-trîl'us), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Gr. βότρυς*, a cluster or bunch of grapes, a curl or lock.] A genus of compound ascidians, typical of the family *Botryllidæ*. *B. stellatus* and *B. violaceus* are examples.

Botryocephalus (bô'tri-ô-sef'a-lus), *n.* Same as *Bothriocephalus*. Oken, 1815.

botryogen (bô'tri-ô-jen), *n.* [*< Gr. βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes, + *-γενος*, producing, etc.: see *-gen*.] A red or ochre-yellow mineral from Falun in Sweden, consisting of the hydrous sulphates of iron, magnesium, and calcium.

botryoid, botryoidal (bô'tri-oi'd, bô'tri-oi'd'al), *a.* [*< Gr. βότρυς*, like a cluster of grapes, *< βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes, + *-ειδής*, form.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes; like grapes, as a mineral presenting an aggregation of small globes. In



Botryoidal structure: Chalcedony.

bot., applied to forms of inflorescence which are apparently botryose, but in reality cymose.

botryoidally (bô'tri-oi'd'al-i), *adv.* In a botryoidal manner; so as to resemble a bunch of grapes: as, vessels *botryoidally* disposed.

botryolite (bô'tri-ô-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes, + *-λίθος*, a stone.] A variety of datolite or borosilicate of calcium, occurring in mammillary or botryoidal concretions, in a bed of magnetic iron in gneiss, near Arendal in Norway, and elsewhere. Its colors are pearl-gray, grayish- or reddish-white, and pale rose-red. It is said to differ from datolite in containing more water.

botryose (bô'tri-ôs), *a.* [*< Gr. βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes, + *-ος*.] In *bot.*: (a) Of the type of the raceme, corymb, umbel, etc.: applied to indeterminate forms of inflorescence. (b) Clustered, like a bunch of grapes.

Botrytis (bô'tri-tis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes.] A large genus of mucedinous fungi, usually growing upon dead wood and leaves, characterized by the somewhat dendroid mode of branching of the fertile hyphae, which bear simple spores more or less grouped near the tips. One species, *B. Basiana*, grows upon living silkworms, and causes the disease known as muscardine. A large number of species growing upon living plants were formerly included in this genus, but are now referred to *Peronospora*.

bots (bôts), *n. pl.* See *bot*.

bot¹, *n.* See *bot*.

bot² (bôt), *n.* [*< F. botte*, a bundle, a truss (OF. dim. *botel*: see *bottle*).] The name given by lace-makers to the round cushion, held on the knee, on which the lace is woven.

bottargo, *n.* Same as *botargo*.

Böttcher ware. See *ware*².

bottelt, *n.* Same as *botel*.

botterolli, *n.* Same as *boterol*.

botthammer (bôt'ham'ér), *n.* [*< bott* (prob. *< ME. botte*, a form of *bat*¹) + *hammer*.] A wooden mallet with a fluted face, used in breaking flax.

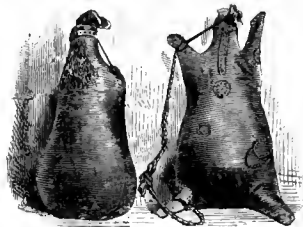
bottine (bô-tên'), *n.* [F., dim. of *botte*, a boot: see *boot*².] 1. A half-boot; a woman's fine shoe. — 2. An appliance resembling a boot,

with straps, springs, buckles, etc., to correct or prevent distortion of the lower limbs and feet of children.

bottling (bot'ing), *n.* [Perhaps for *batting*, < *bat*¹, ME. occasionally *botte*, a club, stick.] The operation of restopping the tap-hole of a furnace with a plug of clay on the end of a wooden rod, after a portion of the charge has been removed.

bottle¹, *n.* [ME., also *botle*, *bottle*, < AS. *bott* (= OS. *bodl* = OFries. *bodel* = Icel. *böl* (also deriv. *böli*), a dwelling, abode, farm, also lair, den, = Dan. *bol*, a farm, *böl*, *bölle*, in local names); cf. *bold*, a dwelling (> *byldan*, E. *build*, *q. v.*), and *bür* (> E. *bower*¹), a dwelling; < *būan* (√ **bu*), dwell: see *bower*¹, *bond*², etc.] A dwelling; a habitation: a word extant (as *-bottle*, *-bottle*) only in some local English names, as *Harbottle*, *Newbottle*, *Morbottle*.

bottle² (bot'1), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bottel*, *botle*; < ME. *botel*, *bottelle* = D. *bottel* = LG. *buttel*, *budde*, < OF. *botel*, *m.*, also *boutelle*, *boutille*, F. *bouteille* = Pr. Pg. *botelha* = Sp. *botella* = It. *bottiglia*, < ML. *buticula*, *f.*, dim. of *butis*, *butis*, *butta* (> OF. *boute*, F. *botte*), a butt: see *butt*³.]



Oriental Goat-skin Bottles, or Wine-skins.

1. A hollow mouthed vessel of glass, wood, leather, or other material, for holding and carrying liquids. Oriental nations use skins or leather for this purpose, and of the nature of these wine-skins are the bottles mentioned in Scripture: "Put new wine into new bottles." In Europe and North America glass is generally used for liquids of all kinds, but wine is still largely stored in skins in Spain and Greece. Small bottles are often called *rials*.

2. The contents of a bottle; as much as a bottle contains: as, a bottle of wine or of porter. — **Capillary bottle**. See *capillary*. — The bottle, figuratively, strong drink in general; the practice of drinking.

In the bottle discontent seeks for comfort, cowardice for courage, and bashfulness for confidence.

Johnson, Addison.

bottle² (bot'1), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bottled*, ppr. *bottling*. [< *bottle*², *n.*] 1. To put into bottles for the purpose of preserving or of storing away: as, to bottle wine or porter. Hence — 2. To store up as in a bottle; preserve as if by bottling; shut in or hold back (colloq. "cork up"), as anger or other strong feeling; usually with *up*.

Can economy of time or money go further than to annihilate time and space, and bottle up [as does the phonograph] for posterity the mere utterance of man, without other effort on his part than to speak the words?

N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 536.

bottle³ (bot'1), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bottel*, *botelle*, *botle*; < ME. *botel*, < OF. *botel*, *m.*, equiv. to *botelle*, fem., dim. of *botte*, a bundle: see *bottle*².] A quantity, as of hay or grass, tied or banded up. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]

Although it be nat worth a *botel* hay.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Maniple's Tale, l. 14.

Metinks I have a great desire to a bottle of hay.

Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

To look for a needle in a bottle of hay (= in a haystack), to engage in a hopeless search.

bottle-ale (bot'1-äl), *n.* Bottled ale.

Selling cheese and prunes, and retail'd bottle-ale.

Beau. and Fl., Captain, ll. 2.

bottle-bellied (bot'1-bel'id), *a.* Having a belly shaped like a bottle; having a swelling, protuberant belly; pot-bellied.

Some choleric, bottle-bellied old spider.

Irvine, Sketch-Book, p. 381.

bottle-bird (bot'1-bërd), *n.* A bird that builds a bottle-shaped pensile nest.

We came across, in our meanderings, a small tree, from the branches of which were hanging a number of bottle-birds' nests. Their shape is like an elongated egg, very sharp at the small end, rather bulging out at the other end, while the opening is at the side. The bird is something like a sparrow, with a considerable touch of the yellow of a canary.

E. Sartorius, In the Soudan, p. 185.

bottle-boot (bot'1-böt), *n.* A leathern case to hold a bottle while it is being corked.

bottle-brush (bot'1-brush), *n.* 1. A brush for cleaning bottles. — 2. The field-horsetail, *Equisetum arvense*. — 3. The mare's-tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*. — 4. In Australia, the *Callistemon lanceolatus*. See *Callistemon*. — **Bottle-brush grass**, a common name in the United States for the *Asprella Hystrix*.

bottle-bump (bot'1-bump), *n.* [A corruption of *butter-bump*, *bitter-bump*.] A name given in some districts to the bitter, *Botaurus stellaris*.

bottle-carrier (bot'1-kar'ier), *n.* A device for carrying a number of uncorked bottles, used in wine-cellar. It consists of a frame with a handle, in which each bottle is held by a spring-pad at the bottom and by a boss or projection which enters the mouth.

bottle-case (bot'1-käs), *n.* The wicker- or basket-work covering of a demijohn or carboy. — **Bottle-case loom**, a machine for weaving bottle-cases.

bottle-chart (bot'1-chärt), *n.* A marine chart exhibiting the set of ocean surface-currents compiled from papers bearing date, latitude, and longitude, found in bottles which have been thrown from ships and washed upon the beach or picked up by other ships. The time between the throwing of such bottles and their recovery on shore has varied from a few days to sixteen years, and the distance from a few miles to five thousand miles.

bottle-clip (bot'1-klip), *n.* A device for closing the mouth of a bottle; a substitute for a cork.

bottle-coaster (bot'1-kös'tër), *n.* A kind of deep tray with divisions for bottles, in which decanters of wine or cordial are passed round a dinner- or banquet-table after the dessert: sometimes made for one decanter only.

The two Lady R's, . . . like two decanters in a bottle-coaster, with such magnificent diamond labels round their necks.

Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, v.

bottle-cod (bot'1-kod), *n.* A name given in Jamaica to the plant *Capparis cynophallophora*, from the shape of the fruit.

bottle-companion, **bottle-friend** (bot'1-kompan'yön, -frend), *n.* A companion or friend in drinking or conviviality.

Sam, who is a very good bottle-companion, has been the diversion of his friends.

Addison, Spectator, No. 89.

bottle-conjurer (bot'1-kun'jër-ër), *n.* One who exhibits feats of necromancy with a bottle, as extracting from it a variety of liquids or more than was put in, or putting in what apparently cannot pass through the neck.

Which to that bottle-conjurer, John Bull,

Is of all dreams the first hallucination.

Byron, Don Juan, vii. 44.

bottled (bot'ld), *a.* [< *bottle*² + -ed.] 1. Kept or contained in a bottle: as, bottled porter. — 2. Big-bellied: as, "that bottled spider," Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. [Rare.]

bottle-dropsy (bot'1-drop'si), *n.* A dropsy which affects the abdomen only; ascites.

bottle-fish (bot'1-fish), *n.* 1. A name of sundry plectognath fishes of the family *Tetrodontidae*.

— 2. A name of the *Saccopharynx ampullaceus*, a remarkable fish representing a peculiar family of the order *Lyomeri*. See *Saccopharyngidae*.

bottle-flower (bot'1-flou'ër), *n.* A plant, *Centaurea Cyanus*; the bluebottle.

bottle-friend, *n.* See *bottle-companion*.

bottle-glass (bot'1-gläs), *n.* A cheap grade of glass, usually of a dull deep-green color, used for making common bottles, etc.

bottle-gourd (bot'1-görd), *n.* The fruit of *Lagenaria vulgaris*, natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*. See *gourd* and *Lagenaria*.

bottle-grass (bot'1-gräs), *n.* A kind of grass, *Setaria viridis*. See *Setaria*.

bottle-green (bot'1-grën), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A green color like that of common bottle-glass. II. *a.* Of a dark-green color.

bottlehead (bot'1-hed), *n.* 1. A more correct though not common name for the whale called the *bottlenose* (which see). — 2. A name of the black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.

bottle-holder (bot'1-höl'dër), *n.* 1. A glass-maker's tool for holding the body of a bottle while forming the neck. — 2. A rack for holding bottles. — 3. One who waits upon another in a prize-fight, administering refreshment, etc.; hence, a backer; a second; a supporter, encourager, or adviser in a conflict or trial of any kind.

An old bruiser makes a good bottle-holder.

Snollett, Adv. of Ferd., Count Fathom.

Lord Palmerston considered himself the bottle-holder of oppressed states.

London Times.

bottle-imp (bot'1-imp), *n.* See *Cartesian devil*, under *Cartesian*.

bottle-jack (bot'1-jak), *n.* 1. A roasting-jack shaped like a bottle. — 2. A kind of lifting-jack.

bottle-mold (bot'1-möld), *n.* An iron mold within which a bottle is blown.

bottlenose (bot'1-nöz), *n.* 1. A name of several species of cetaceans having bottle-shaped noses. (a) Of the species of *Hyperoodon*, like *H. bidens* of the northern seas, about 25 feet long. (b) Of the species of *Balenopteris* or *Globicephalus*, the caaling-whales. Also called *bottlehead*.

2. In *med.*, an eruption of small, red, suppurating tubercles on the nose, such as is produced by intemperate drinking. *Dunglison*. — 3. A name at St. Andrews, Scotland, of the sea-stickleback, *Spinachia vulgaris*. — 4. A name for the puffin, *Fratercula arctica*, from its large red-and-blue beak. See *bottle-nosed*. — 5. A name of the sea-elephant or elephant-seal, *Macrorhinus leoninus*, and others of the same genus. — **Bottlenose oil**. [Prob. a corruption of *Bottleau's* (name of a manufacturer) oil.] An inferior grade of olive-oil used in making Castile soap.

bottle-nosed (bot'1-nöz), *a.* Having a bottle-shaped nose; having a nose full and swollen about the wings and end, or inflamed by drinking.

bottle-ore (bot'1-ör), *n.* A name for coarse seaweeds, especially one of the rock-weeds, *Fucus nodosus*.

bottle-pump (bot'1-pump), *n.* A device for removing the fluid contents of a bottle. A common form is that of a rubber bulb for forcing air into the bottle, and a bent tube through which the liquid is driven out by the pressure of the air.

bottler (bot'1ër), *n.* [< ME. *boteller*; in mod. use as if < *bottle*², *v.*, + -er¹; but historically a var. of *butler*.] One who bottles; specifically, one whose occupation is to bottle wine, spirits, ale, etc.

bottle-rack (bot'1-rak), *n.* A rack for holding bottles placed in its mouth downward to drain.

bottle-screw (bot'1-skrö), *n.* A corkscrew.

bottle-stand (bot'1-stand), *n.* 1. A cruet-stand. — 2. A wooden rest for draining bottles after washing.

bottle-stoop (bot'1-stöp), *n.* In *med.*, a wooden block grooved above to hold a wide-mouthed bottle obliquely so that a powder may be easily extracted from it with a knife in dispensing.

bottle-tit (bot'1-tit), *n.* A name of the long-tailed titmouse, *Parus caudatus* or *Acredula caudata*: so called from its curious large, pensile, bottle-shaped nest. See *cut* under *titmouse*.

bottle-track (bot'1-trak), *n.* The course pursued in the ocean by a bottle thrown overboard with a note of latitude, longitude, and date, and so affording some data for estimating the set and velocity of currents. See *bottle-chart*.

bottle-tree (bot'1-trë), *n.* An Australian tree, *Sterculia rupestris*, so called from the shape of its trunk,

which resembles a soda-water bottle. The natives make nets of its fibers and quench their thirst from reservoirs of sap which are formed in the stem.

bottle-wax (bot'1-waks), *n.* A stiff wax used to seal the mouths of bottles and jars.

bottling-machine (bot'ling-mä-shën'), *n.* A machine for filling and corking bottles.

bottom (bot'um), *n.* and *a.* [E. dial. also *bot-ton*; = Sc. *bodden*, *boddum*, etc., < ME. *bottom*, *bottom*, *botome*, *botpm*, *botme*, earlier *bothom*, *bothum*, *botham*, < AS. *botm* = OS. *bodom* = OFries. **bodem*, *boden*, North Fries. *bom*, NFries. *boem*, *beam* = D. *bodem* = LG. *bodden* = OHG. *bodam*, MHG. *bodem*, G. *boden* = Icel. *botn* = OSw. *botn*, Sw. *botten* = ODan. *bodn*, Dan. *bund*, *bottom*; prob. = L. *fundus* (for **fundus*) (whence ult. E. *fund*, *found*², *foundation*, *fundamental*, etc.) = Gr. *πῦθν*, *bottom*, = Skt. *budhna*, depth, ground. Cf. Gael. *bonn*, sole, foundation, *bottom*, = Ir. *bonn*, sole, = W. *bon*, stem, base, stock.] I. *n.* 1. The lowest or deepest part of anything, as distinguished from the top; utmost depth, either literally or figuratively; base; foundation; root: as, the bottom of a hill, a tower, a tree, of a well or other cavity, of a page or a column of figures.

Ye consider not the matter to the bottom.

Latimer, 5th Sermon, bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Objections . . . built on the same bottom. Atterbury.

All customs were founded upon some bottom of reason.

Sir T. Browne, Ura-burial, i.

2. The ground under any body of water: as, a rocky bottom; a sandy bottom; to lie on the bottom of the sea. — 3. In *phys. geog.*, the low



Bottle-tree (*Sterculia rupestris*).

land adjacent to a river, especially when the river is large and the level area is of considerable extent. Also called *bottom-land*.

On both shores of that fruitful *bottom* are still to be seen the marks of ancient edifices.

Addison, *Travels in Italy*.

For weeks together Indians would have their squalid camps about Illinois Town, and in the *bottoms* toward the Big Mound.

W. Barrows, Oregon, p. 103.

4. In *mining*, that which is lowest; in Pennsylvania *coal-mining*, the floor, bottom-rock, or stratum on which a coal-seam rests.—5. The lower or hinder extremity of the trunk of an animal; the buttocks; the sitting part of man. Hence—6. The portion of a chair on which one sits; the seat.

No two chairs were alike; such high backs and low backs, and leather *bottoms* and worsted *bottoms*. Irving.

7. That part of a ship which is below the wales; hence, the ship itself.

They had a well-rigged *bottom*, fully manned.

Massinger, *The Guardian*, v. 3.

I am informed . . . that the governor . . . had determined to issue a proclamation for admitting provisions in American *bottoms*, but an arrival of a vessel from Connecticut prevented it.

S. Adams, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 458.

8. The heavy impurities which collect at the bottoms of vessels in which fluids are left to settle: as, "the *bottom* of beer," Johnson.—9. *pl.* The residuum, consisting of impure metal, often found at the bottom of a smelting-furnace when the operation has not been skillfully conducted: chiefly used in reference to copper-smelting.—10. Power of endurance; stamina; native strength: as, a horse of good *bottom*.—11. *Milit.*: (a) A circular disk with holes to hold the rods in the formation of a gabion. (b) Same as *bottom-plate*.—12. In *shoemaking*, the sole, heel, and shank of a shoe; all that is below the upper.—13. In *railroads*, the ballasting about the ties.—14. A platform suspended from a scale, on which the thing to be weighed is placed.—15. A clue or nucleus on which to wind thread; the thread so wound.

Bp. Warburton; Bacon.

And beat me to death with a *bottom* of brown thread.

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

16. The cocoon of a silkworm.

Silkworms finish their *bottoms* in about fifteen days.

Mortimer.

17. In *dyeing*, a color applied to a fabric with a view of giving a peculiar hue to a dye which is to be subsequently applied.

Sandal wood is employed, chiefly on the continent, to give a *bottom* to woolen cloth which is to be afterwards dyed with indigo.

Calvert, *Dyeing and Calico-Printing*, p. 131.

At *bottom*, in reality, especially as opposed to external appearance; fundamentally; essentially: as, he is sincere at *bottom*.

Every body was sure there was some reason for it at *bottom*.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, i. 1.

Bottom-discharge water-wheel, a turbine which discharges the water at the bottom instead of at the sides.—*Bottom of a wig*, the portion of a wig which hangs over the shoulder.—*False bottom*, a horizontal partition inserted into the lower part of a box, desk, etc., so as to simulate the bottom and form a secret compartment.—*To be at the bottom of*, to underlie as a cause; be the real author, source, or cause of.

She has another lover, one Beverley, who, I am told, is now in Bath.—Odds slanders and lies! he must be at the *bottom* of it.

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, iii. 4.

To drain the cup to the bottom. See *cup*.—*To stand on one's own bottom*, to be independent; act for one's self.

II. *a.* [Attrib. use of noun.] Situated at the bottom; lowest; undermost; fundamental: as, the *bottom* stair; the *bottom* coin of a pile.

This is the *bottom* fact of the whole political situation.

Nineteenth Century, XX. 296.

Bottom heat. See *heat*.

bottom (bot'um), *v.* [*< bottom, n.*] I. *trans.*

1. To furnish with a bottom: as, to *bottom* a shoe or a chair.—2. To found or build upon; fix upon as a support; base.

Those false and deceiving grounds upon which many *bottom* their eternal state.

South.

Action is supposed to be *bottomed* upon principle.

Bp. Atterbury.

3. To fathom; reach or get to the bottom of.

The spirit of self-will, of insistence on our own views, which we have probably never really *bottomed*, or traced to principles.

Contemporary Rev., L. 350.

4. To wind round something, as in making a ball of thread.

Therefore, as you unwind her love from him, Lest it should ravel, and be good to none, You must provide to *bottom* it on me.

Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2.

5. In *dyeing*, to dye first with a certain color in preparation for another.

They [worsted goods] should be *bottomed* with indigo. *Fibre and Fabric*, V. 16.

II. *intrans.* 1. To rest; be based.

On what foundation any proposition advanced *bottoms*.

Locke.

2. To strike against the bottom or end: as, a piston *bottoms* when it strikes against the end of the cylinder.—*Bottoming of gear-teeth*, the rubbing of the points of the teeth of one of a pair of gear-wheels against the rim between the roots of the teeth of the other: a result of a false adjustment.

bottom-captain (bot'um-kap'tan), *n.* In *mining*, the superintendent of miners in the deepest working part.

bottomed (bot'umd), *a.* [*< bottom + -ed*.]

1. Having a bottom (of the particular kind indicated in composition): as, flat-bottomed; broad-bottomed; a full-bottomed wig.—2. Underlaid; furnished with a bottom or foundation: as, *bottomed* by clay.—3. Based; grounded: as, a well-bottomed character. Morley.

bottom-fishing (bot'um-fish'ing), *n.* Same as *ground-angling*.

bottom-glade (bot'um-glād), *n.* An open valley between hills; a dale.

Tending my flocks hard by the hilly crofts That brow this *bottom-glade*. Milton, *Comus*, l. 532.

bottom-grass (bot'um-grās), *n.* Grass growing on lowlands or bottom-lands.

bottom-ice (bot'um-is), *n.* Ground-ice; anchor-ice; ground-gru.

The curious phenomenon of the formation of *bottom-ice*, and its rise to the surface, is more frequently seen in the Baltic and the Cattegat than in the open ocean—chiefly, it seems probable, on account of the shallowness of these seas.

Encyc. Brit., III. 295.

bottoming-hole (bot'um-ing-hōl), *n.* In *glass-making*, the open mouth of a furnace at which a globe of crown-glass is exposed during the progress of its manufacture, in order to soften it and allow it to assume an oblate form.

bottoming-tap (bot'um-ing-tap), *n.* A tap used for cutting a perfect thread to the bottom of a hole.

bottom-land (bot'um-land), *n.* Same as *bottom*, 3.

After making nearly a semicircle around the pond, they diverged from the water-course, and began to ascend to the level of a slight elevation in that *bottom-land* over which they journeyed.

Cooper, *Last of Mohicans*, xxii.

bottomless (bot'um-les), *a.* [*< bottom + -less*.]

Without a bottom. Hence—(a) Groundless; unsubstantial; false: as, "*bottomless* speculations," Burke.

He fond but *botmeles* behests.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 1431.

(b) Fathomless; unfathomable; inexhaustible: as, a *bottomless* abyss or ocean.

Is not my sorrow deep, having no bottom? Then be my passions *bottomless* with them.

Shak., 1st And., iii. 1.

bottom-lift (bot'um-lift), *n.* In *mining*, the deepest or bottom tier of pumps.

bottommost (bot'um-mōst), *a.* [*< bottom + -most*. Cf. *topmost*, etc.] Situated at the very bottom; lowest. [Rare.]

bottom-plate (bot'um-plāt), *n.* 1. The bed supporting the carriage of a printing-press.—2. The bed of knives immediately beneath the cylinder of a pulping-engine. It is formed of a number of knife-plates placed flat against each other, with their upper knife-edges adjusted to conform to the curve of the cylinder above, which also contains knives. Between these two sets of knives the raw material, as rags, wood, or other substance, is ground to pulp.

3. In *ordnance*, a plate used in building up grape and canister into a cylinder ready for loading into a gun. Cast-iron top- and bottom-plates are used for grape, and wrought-iron ones for canister. Also called *bottom*.

bottomry (bot'um-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *bottomery*, *bottomary*, *bottommarie*, *bodomery*, etc.; = F. *bomerie* = G. *bodmerei* = Dan. Sw. *bodmeri*, < D. *bodemereij*, *bottomry*: see *bottom* and *-ery*, -ry.] In *marine law*, the act of borrowing money and pledging the bottom of a ship, that is, the ship itself, as security for its repayment. The contract of bottomry is in the nature of a mortgage, the owner of a ship borrowing money to enable him to carry on a voyage, and pledging the ship as security for the money. If the ship is lost, the lender loses the money; but if the ship arrives safe, he is to receive the money lent, with the interest or premium stipulated, although it may exceed the legal rate of interest. The tackle of the ship also is answerable for the debt, as well as the person of the borrower. When a loan is made upon the goods shipped, the borrower is said to take up money at *respondentia*, as he is bound personally to answer the contract. When the ship alone is pledged, the contract is called a *bottomry* bond; but when both ship and cargo are pledged, it is called a *respondentia* bond.

A master of a ship, who had borrowed twice his money upon the *bottomary*.

Pepys, *Diary*, II. 69.

bottom-tool (bot'um-tōl), *n.* In *turning*, a tool with a bent end, used for working on the inside of the bottoms of hollow work.

bottoné (bot-on-ā'), *p. a.* Same as *bottony*.

bottony (bot'on-i), *a.* [Also written *bottoné*, *botoné*, < OF. *botonné*, pp. of *botonner* (F. *botonner*), ornament with buds or buttons, < *boton*, F. *bouton*, a bud, button: see *button*.] In *her.*, decorated with buds, knobs, or buttons at the extremities, generally in groups of three, forming trefoils. Also called *bottoned*, *botoned*, and sometimes *trefoiled* or *treffled*. See *cross*.



A Cross Bottony Or.

botts (hots), *n. pl.* See *botl*.

botuliform (bot'ū-li-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. botulus*, a sausage (> ult. E. *botch*), + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a small sausage; allantoil.

botulinic (bot'ū-lin'ik), *a.* [*< L. botulus*, a sausage, + *-in* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from sausages: as, *botulinic* acid. Thomas.

boucan (bō'kan), *n. and v.* See *bucan*.

bouche (bōsh), *n.* [F., < OF. *bouche*, *bouce*, *boche*, *buche*, etc., mouth, < L. *bucca*, cheek; see *bucca*, and cf. *bocca*.] 1. In the ancient French monarchy, the service of the king's table, under the direction of the master of the king's household. A large number of officers of different ranks, and having accurately defined duties, formed this establishment.

2. A certain allowance of provisions made by a king to those who obeyed his summons to the field, according to the feudal system of military service. Hence—3. Any supply of provisions; food. Formerly corruptly *bouge*.

A bombard-man that brought *bouge* for a country lady or two that fainted, he said, with fasting.

B. Jonson, *Masque of Love Restored*.

4. In *medieval armor*, a notch or indentation in the upper right-hand edge of the shield, allowing a weapon to be passed through it. In the justing shield, this was sometimes of the form of a diagonal slit terminating in a round hole of the size of the lance-shaft.

5. In *ordnance*, a short cylinder of copper placed in a counterbore in the face of the breech-block, and through which the vent of a piece of breech-loading ordnance is drilled; a bushing. When this copper cylinder extends through the walls of the piece, it is called a *vent-piece* or *vent-bushing*. See *bushing*.

6. The mouth of a firearm of any kind; the bore.

bouche, *bouch* (bōsh), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bouched*, *bouching*. [*< bouche, n.*] To form or drill a new mouth or vent in, as in a gun which has been spiked.

bouchée (bōsh-ā'), *n.* [F., < *bouche*, mouth.] A patty or small pie; a bouillon; any dainty supposed to be a mouthful.

bouchet, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bouehyer*, late ME. *bouger*, appar. < *bouge*, a bag, wallet: see *bouge*.] But perhaps a var. of *bouser*, q. v.] A treasurer; a bursar. Stowhurst.

boucherize (bō'shēr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *boucherized*, *boucherizing*. [*< Auguste Boucherie* (1801-1871), a French chemist, inventor of the process, + *-ize*.] To impregnate (timber) with sulphate of copper as a preservative.

bouchette (bōsh-et'), *n.* [Appar. F., dim. of *bouche*, a mouth.] In *medieval armor*, the large buckle used for fastening the lower part of the breastplate to the upper one. Fairholt.

bouching (bō'shing), *n.* Same as *bushing*.

bouching-bit (bō'shing-bit), *n.* [*< bouching*, verbal *n.* of *bouche*, *v.* + *bit*.] An instrument used for boring a hole in the vent-field of a gun to receive the copper plug, or *bouche*, through which the vent is afterward drilled.

Farroc, *Mil. Encyc.*

boud, *bowd* (boud), *n.* [*< ME. bude, buide, boude*, origin uncertain; cf. AS. *budda*, "searn-budda" (occurs once improp. written *searnbudda*), ME. *scharnbolde*, a dung-beetle.] An insect that breeds in grain; a weevil. [Prov. Eng.]

*boud*² (bōd). [Also written *boud*, *bude*, *boot*, etc., contr. of *behooved*, pret. of *behoove*.] A Scotch contraction of *behooved*.

They both did cry to Him above To save their souls, for they *boud* die.

Border Minstrelsy, III. 140. (Jamieson.)

boudoir (bō'dwōr), *n.* [F., < *bouder*, pout, sulky, + *-oir*, denoting place.] A small room to which a lady may retire to be alone, or in which she may receive her intimate friends.

They sang to him in cozy *boudoirs*.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*.

bouffant (F. pron. bō-fōn'), *a.* [F., ppr. of *bouffer*, puff, swell.] Puffed out: as, a skirt very *bouffant* at the back.

bouffé¹, *n.* [Late ME., < OF. *bouffée*, a puff (cf. *bouffe*, a swollen or swelling cheek), < *bouffer*, swell the cheeks: see *buff*², *puff*.] A puff, as of flame. *Carson*.

bouffé² (bōf), *n.* [< F. *bouffe*, < It. *buffa*, jest: see *buffoon*.] Opera bouffe; comic opera. See *opera*.

bouffons (bō'fōnz), *n.* [F. *bouffon*, a buffoon.] Same as *matassins*.

Bougainvillea (bō-gān-vil'ē-ā), *n.* [NL., named after A. de Bougainville, a French navigator of the 18th century.] A nyctaginaceous genus of climbing shrubs, natives of tropical and subtropical South America. The numerous flowers are in clusters of three, subtended by as many large colored bracts. *B. spectabilis* and some other species are frequently cultivated in greenhouses, and are very ornamental.

bougar (bō'gār), *n.* One of a series of cross-spars which form the roof of a cottage, and serve instead of laths. [Scotch.]

bouge¹ (bōj), *n.* [Also *bouge*; < ME. *bouge* (< OF. *bouge*, *buge*, F. *bouge*), now spelled and pronounced *bugde* (see *bugde*², *budget*, etc.); earlier *butge*, *q. v.* Cf. *bouge*².] 1. A bag or wallet, especially of leather.

Bouges of lether like bladders.

Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 408.

2. The bilge or swelling part of a cask; hence, the cask itself. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A cowrie. *Jerons*.

bouge² (bōj), *v.* [Also *bouge*; a form of *bulge*, bilge; ult. related to *bouge*¹.] I. *intrans.* To be bilged; spring a leak or have a hole knocked in the bottom; founder.

Which anchor cast, we soone the same forsooke,
And cut it off, for fear least thereupon
Our shippes should *bouge*.

Gaseoigne, Voyage into Holland.

II. *trans.* To stave in the bottom of (a ship), and thus cause her to spring a leak; knock a hole in.

The Carick, which sir Anthony Oughtred chased hard at the starne, and *bouged* her in divers places.

Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 4.

To *bouge* and pierce any enemy ship which they do encounter.

Holland.

bouge³, *n.* A corrupt form of *bouche*.

bouget (bō'jet or bō-zhā'), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *bouget*; < F. *bougette*, a little pouch. The regular E. form is *budget*, *q. v.* See *budget*¹.] 1. A budget or pouch. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. x. 29.

—2. In *her.*, the figure of a vessel for carrying water. It is meant to represent a yoke with two leathern pouches attached to it, formerly used for the conveyance of water to an army. Also called *water-bouget*.



Bougets.

bough¹ (bou), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bow*, *bowe*, etc.; < ME. *bough*, *bogh*, *bog*, *boze*, *bowe*, etc., < AS. *bōg*, *bōh*, the arm, shoulder of an animal, also a branch of a tree (the latter sense peculiar to E. and AS.), = MD. *boech*, D. *buog*, bow of a ship; MLG. *bōch*, *büch*, shoulder, bow of a ship; OHG. *buog*, upper part of the arm or leg, shoulder, hip, shoulder of an animal, MHG. *buoc*, G. *bug*, shoulder, withers (of horses), = Icel. *bogr* = Norw. *bog* = Sw. *bog* = Dan. *bow*, shoulder of an animal, bow of a ship (> E. *bow*³), = Gr. *πῆχυς*, dial. *πᾶχυς*, the forearm, = Skt. *bāhu*, the arm, forearm; root unknown, but not connected with *bow*¹ (AS. *būgan*, etc.), bend, with some derivatives of which, however, the word has been in part confused. A doublet of *bow*³, *q. v.*] 1. An arm or branch of a tree.

Say thou, whereon I carved her name,
If ever maid or spouse
As fair as my Olivia came
To rest beneath thy *boughs*.

Templeton, Talking Oak.

2. The gallows.

Some who have not deserved judgement of death, though otherwise perhaps offending, have bene for their goods sake caught up, and carried straight to the *bough*.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

bough² (bou), *v. t.* [< *bough*¹, *n.*] To cover over or shade with *boughs*. [Poetic.]

A mossy track, all over *boughed*
For half a mile or more.

Coleridge, Three Graves.

bough², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *bow*³.

bough³, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *buff*².

bough⁴, *interj.* An obsolete spelling of *bo*².

bough-house (bou'hous), *n.* A blind constructed of boughs for the concealment of a sportsman from the game.

bough-pot (bou'pot), *n.* [Also written *bowpot*, and perversely *beau-pot*; < *bough*¹ + *pot*.] 1. A pot or vase for holding flowers or boughs for ornament.

Sir Oliver S. You have no land, I suppose?

Charles S. Not a mole-hill, nor a twig, but what's in the *bough-pots* out of the window.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, ill. 3.

2. A nosegay or bouquet.

And I smell at the beautiful, beautiful *bow-pot* he brings me, winter and summer, from his country-house at Haverstock-hill.

G. A. Sala, The late Mr. D—.

3. The more or less conventional representation in ornamental work of a bouquet or vase full of flowers. Dutch cabinets of inlaid wood have for their most common decoration *bough-pots* in panels.

bought¹ (bout), *n.* [Early mod. E. also written *boughte*, *bughte*, etc., also *bout*, *bort*, etc., now reg. with partial differentiation of meaning *bout* (see *bout*¹); < ME. *bought*, *boreht*, *bugt*, **bugt*, prob. a var., reverting to the original vowel of the verb, of ME. *byht*, *bigt*, *bight* (mod. E. *bight*, *q. v.*), < AS. *byht*, a bend (= MLG. LG. *bucht*, > D. *bogt*, G. *bucht*, Sw. Dan. *bugt*, a bend, turn, bay, bight; cf. Icel. *bugdha*, a bend, a coil), < *bigan* (pp. *bogen*), E. *bow*, bend: see *bow*¹.] 1. A bend; flexure; curve; a hollow angle.

Mal fernu, a malander in the *bought* of a horse's knee.

Cotgrave.

2. A bend or curve in a coast-line. See *bight*. —3. A bend, flexure, turn, loop, coil, or knot, as in a rope or chain, or in a serpent; a fold in cloth. See *bout*¹.

In knots and many *boughtes* upwound.

Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 15.

The dragon-*boughts* and elvish emblemings
Began to move, seethe, twine, and curl.

Templeton, Gareth and Lynette.

bought¹, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *bought*, *bonet*; < *bought*¹, *n.*] To bend; fold; wind.

bought² (bāt), *Preterit and past participle of buy.*

bought³, *boucht* (buçht), *n.* Same as *bught*.

boughten (bā'tn), *a.* A form of *bought*², weak past participle of *buy*, used adjectively, and assimilated to strong participial forms in *-en*: chiefly used in poetry, and colloquially in the United States in the sense of *purchased*, as opposed to *home-made*.

For he who buried him was one whose faith

Recked not of *boughten* prayers nor passing bell.

Southey, Madoc in Wales, xiv.

She had some good clothes in a chist in the bedroom, and a *boughten* bonnet with a good cypress veil.

S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 201.

boughty (bou'ti), *a.* [< *bought*¹ + *-y*.] Having *boughts* or bends; bending. *Sherwood*.

boughy (bou'i), *a.* [< *bough*¹ + *-y*.] Abounding in *boughs*.

bougie (bōji; F. pron. bō-zhē'), *n.* [F., a wax candle, a bougie, = Pr. *bugia* = It. *bugia* = Sp. *bugia* = Pg. *bugia*, a wax candle, < *Bugia*, F. *Bougie*, Ar. *Bijiyah*, a town in Algeria, whence these candles were imported into Europe.] 1. A wax candle or waxlight.

Sometimes the *bougies* are perfumed with essences, so that in burning they may give off an agreeable odour.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 359.

2. A slender cylinder, smooth and flexible, used to dilate or open the rectum, urethra, or esophagus, in cases of stricture or other diseases of those parts.

bouillabaisse (bō-lyā-bās'), *n.* [F., < Pr. *bouille-abaisse*, equiv. to F. *bouillon abaissé*: *bouillon*, broth, soup (see *bouillon*); *abaissé*, pp. of *abaisser*, reduce: see *abase*.] In *cookery*, a kind of fish-chowder popular in some parts of France, especially at Marseilles.

This *Bouillabaisse* a noble dish is,

A sort of soup, or broth, or stew,

Or hotchpotch of all sorts of fishes,

That Greenwich never could out-do;

Green herbs, red peppers, mussels, saffron,

Soles, onions, garlic, roach and dace;

All these you eat at Terré's tavern

In that one dish of *Bouillabaisse*.

Thackeray, Ballad of Bouillabaisse.

bouilli (bō'lyē; F. pron. bō-yē'), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *bouillir*, boil: see *boil*².] Meat boiled with vegetables, especially in making *bouillon*; boiled or stewed meat of any kind.

bouillon (bō'lyon; F. pron. bō-yōn'), *n.* [F., broth, soup, etc. (see *bullion*²), < *bouillir*, boil: see *boil*².] 1. A kind of clear soup, consisting of the strained liquid from a slow and prolonged boiling of meat (usually beef) in the piece and sometimes whole vegetables.—2. In *farriery*, an excrecence of flesh in a wound; proud flesh.

bouk¹ (bouk or bōk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bouke*, Sc. *buik*, < ME. *bouk*, *bouke*, *buke*, *book*, < AS. *būc*, the belly, = OS. *būk* = D. *buik* = MLG. *būk* = OHG. *būh*, MHG. *büch*, G. *bauch*, the belly, = Icel. *bäkr*, trunk of the body, = Sw. *buk* = Dan. *bug*, the belly. In later ME. and mod. E. confused with *bouk*² = *bulk*¹, *q. v.*] 1. The belly.—2. The trunk of the body; hence, the body itself. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

bouk², *n.* [ME., var. of *bulk*¹, *q. v.*] Same as *bulk*¹.

bouk³ (bouk), *v.* A dialectal form of *bolk*.

bouk⁴, *v. t.* A dialectal form of *buck*³.

boul, **bool**² (bōl), *n.* [North. E. and Sc., earlier also *bowle*, *boule*; perhaps < MD. *boghel* = MLG. *bogel* (= G. *bügel*), a bow, hoop, ring; ult. = F. *bail*¹, *q. v.*] 1. A bend; curvature.—2. The curved or semicircular handle of a pot, kettle, etc.; especially, in the plural, a movable handle in two parts, jointed in the middle, for a pot with ears; a bail.—3. A loop or annular part serving as a handle for something. Specifically—(a) One of the hoops or rounded openings for the thumb or finger in the handles of scissors. (b) The loop which forms the handle of a key. (c) The ring on the case of a watch to which the chain or guard is attached.

boulangerite (bō-lan'jēr-it), *n.* [< *Boulangier*, the discoverer, + *-ite*.] In *mineral.*, a sulphid of antimony and lead, occurring in plumose, granular, and compact masses, of a bluish lead-gray color and metallic luster.

boulder (bōl'dér), *n.* [Also written *bouldier*, *bolder*, dial. *bowder*, *boother*; short for the earlier *boulder-stone*, dial. *bowther*, *boother-stone*, Sc. *boulderstone*; < ME. *bulderston*, a boulder; cf. Sw. dial. *buldersten*, a large pebble or stone in a stream, one that causes a rippling in the water (opposed to *klappersten*, small pebble), < *bultra* (= Dan. *buldre*), make a loud noise (cf. E. dial. *bolter*, make a loud report, *bolder*, a loud report, Sc. *buller*, roar, rattle as stones falling, *buller*, a roaring, = MD. *bulderen*, *bulderen*, D. *bulderen*, roar, rage, = MLG. *bulderen* = G. *poltern*, make a noise, rattle, cf. *bullern*, make a loud noise, grumble), + *sten* = E. *stone*; but there is no sufficient proof that the E. and Sw. forms are connected.] A loose rock, or one which has been torn from its native bed and transported to some distance. As ordinarily used, the word indicates a piece of rock which is larger than a pebble or cobble, whose edges have become weather-worn and more or less rounded, and which lies upon the surface.

boulder (bōl'dér), *v. t.* [< *boulder*, *n.*] To wear smooth, as an emery-wheel, by abrading with small flint pebbles. Also spelled *boulder*.—**Bouldered down**, said of metal polishing-wheels or laps when emery and oil are spread over them, then pressed into the metal and worn down with bouldering-stones.

boulder-clay (bōl'dér-klā), *n.* Stiff, unlaminate, tenacious clay, especially that of the glacial or drift epoch or ice age. Also called *drift*, *till*.

boulder-head (bōl'dér-hed), *n.* A row of piles driven before a sea-dike to resist the action of the waves.

bouldering-stone (bōl'dér-ing-stōn), *n.* Smooth translucent flint pebbles, found in gravel-pits and used to smooth the faces of emery-wheels and glazers by abrading any large grains of emery or other powder on their surfaces.

boulder-paving (bōl'dér-pā'ving), *n.* A pavement of cobble-stones.

boulder-stone (bōl'dér-stōn), *n.* Same as *boulder*, of which it is the older form.

bouldery (bōl'dér-i), *a.* [< *boulder* + *-y*.] Resembling a boulder; full of boulders.

The superjacent beds consist of coarse *bouldery* shingle in a sandy clay matrix.

Geikie, Ice Age, p. 192.

boule¹ (bōl), *n.* The proper French spelling of *buhl*.

boule² (bō'lē), *n.* [Gr. *βουλή*, will, counsel, advice, plan, a council, senate, < *βούλεσθαι*, dial. *βόλεσθαι*, = L. *velle* = AS. *willan*, E. *will*: see *will*, *v.*] 1. In Gr. *antiq.*, a legislative council, originally aristocratic, consisting of the heads of the citizen families, sitting under the presidency of the king. Later, in Ionian states, where a democratic polity had prevailed, the *boule*, particularly at Athens, became a second or higher popular assembly, corresponding to the senate in modern governments. At Athens the *boule* consisted of 500 citizens over 30 years of age, chosen annually by lot, 50 from each tribe. It had charge of the official religious rites important in the ancient world, and its chief legislative duties were to examine or prepare bills for presentation to the popular assembly (the real governing body), which could modify or reject the conclusions reached by the senate, and to advise the assembly regarding affairs of state. The Athenian *boule* had also some executive functions, especially in connection with the management of the navy and the cavalry. Compare *gerusia*.

2. The legislative assembly of modern Greece.

A Greek diplomat once told me that in the *Boule*, or Assembly, of his country no part of the government expenses was watched so closely as those of the diplomatic service. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 225.

boule^{3t}. An obsolete form of *boul*.

Boulengé's chronograph. See *chronograph*.

boule-saw, *n.* See *buhl-saw*.

boulet, boulette (bō-lā', bō-let'), *n.* [F., a bullet, a fetlock, > E. *bullet*, *q. v.*] In the *manège*, a horse whose fetlock or pastern joint bends forward and out of its natural position.

bouterion (bō-lū-tō'ri-on), *n.*; *pl.* *boute-ria* (-rī). [Gr. *βουλευτήριον*, < *βουλευεσθαι*, advise, take counsel, < *βούλη*, counsel: see *boule*².] In ancient and modern Greece, a senate-house or assembly-chamber.

boulevard (bō'le-vārd; F. pron. bōl'vār), *n.* [F.; older forms *boulevert*, *boulevere*, < D. or MLG. *bolwerk*, G. *bolwerk*, bulwark: see *bulwark*.] Originally, a bulwark or rampart of a fortification or fortified town; hence, a public walk or street occupying the site of demolished fortifications. The name is now sometimes extended to any street or walk encircling a town, and also to a street which is of especial width, is given a park-like appearance by reserving spaces at the sides or center for shade-trees, flowers, seats, and the like, and is not used for heavy teaming.

boulevardier (bō'le-vār-dēr; F. pron. bōl-vār-dyā'), *n.* [F., < *boulevard*, *boulevard*.] One who frequents a boulevard, especially in Paris.

bouleversement (bō'le-vēr'sēmēt), *n.* [F., < *boulever*, overthrow, overturn, < *boule*, a ball (> E. *ball*), > *verser*, turn, overturn, < L. *versare*, turn: see *verse*, etc.] A turning upside down; the act of overturning; the state of being overturned; overthrow; overturn; subversion; hence, generally, convulsion or confusion.

boule-work (bōl'wērk), *n.* Same as *buhl*.

boulimia, boulimy (bō-lim'i-ā, bō'li-mī), *n.* Same as *bulimia*.

boulinikon (bō-lin'i-kon), *n.* [A trade-name, < Gr. *βούγ*, ox, > *λίαν*, flax, linen.] A kind of oilcloth made from a pulp composed of buffalo or other raw hide, cotton or linen rags, and coarse hair. *Encyc. Brit.*

boulon (bō'lon), *n.* [Native name.] A harp with fibrous strings, used by the negroes of Senegambia and Guinea.

boutell^{1t}, *n.* Same as *bottel*.

boutell^{2t}, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boutell*; < ME. *bultelle*, *bultell*, < OF. **buletel* (earlier *buretel*), mod. F. *bluteau*, a meal-sieve, < *buleter*, mod. F. *bluter*, sift, bolt: see *bolt*².] 1. A kind of cloth made for sifting; hence, a sieve.—2. The bran or refuse of meal after dressing.

boulter, *n.* See *bolter*².

boulint, *n.* Same as *bottel*.

boulting, *n.* See *bolting*².

bount (boun), *a.* [The earlier and proper form of *bount*¹, *q. v.*; < ME. *boun*, *boune*, ready, prepared, < Icel. *búinn* (> ODan. *bune*), ready, prepared, pp. of *búa*, till, get ready: see *bond*², *boor*, *bower*¹, etc.] Ready; prepared; on the point of going or intending to go.

She was *boun* to go the way forthright.

Chaucer, *Franklin's Tale*, l. 759.

Well chanced it that Adolf the night when he wed
Had confess'd and had said him ere *boun* to his bed.

Scott, *Harold the Dautless*, iv. 14.

bount (boun), *v.* [< ME. *bouen*, *bouen*, < *boun*, prepared: see *boun*, *a.*] I. *trans.* To prepare; make ready.

The kyng boskes letters anon, to *bouen* his bernes [men].
Joseph of Arimathe (ed. Skeat), l. 414.

I wold *boun* me to batell. *Destruction of Troy*, l. 827.

II. *intrans.* To make ready to go; go: as, to busk and *boun*, a common expression in old ballads.

So mourned he, till Lord Dacre's hand
Were *bouning* back to Cumberland.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, v. 30.

bounce (bouns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bounced*, ppr. *bouncing*. [Early mod. E. also *bounse*, < ME. *bousen*, *bunsen*, beat, strike suddenly; cf. LG. *bunsen*, G. dial. *bunbsen*, beat, knock, = D. *bonsen*, bounce, throw; cf. D. *bons*, a bounce, Sw. *bus*, dial. *buns* = G. *buns*, *bunbs*, *bumps*, adv. interj., at a bounce, at once; cf. Icel. *bops*, imitating the sound of a fall. All prob. orig. imitative; cf. *bount*² and *bump*².] I. *trans.* 1^t. To beat; thump; knock; bang.

Wilfully him throwing on the grass

Did beat and *bounce* his head and breast ful sore.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. xl. 27.

He *bounced* his head at every post.

Swift.

2. To cause to bound or spring: as, to *bounce* a ball.—3. To eject or turn out without ceremony; expel vigorously; hence, to dismiss or

discharge summarily, as from one's employment or post. [Slang, U. S.]

II. *intrans.* 1^t. To beat hard or thump, so as to make a sudden noise.

Vet still he bet and *bounst* upon the dore.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, v. II. 21.

Up, then, I say, both young and old, both man and maid
a-maying,
With drums, and guns that *bounce* aloud, and merry tabor
playing!

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, lv. 5.

Another *bounces* as hard as he can knock.

Swift.

2. To spring or leap against anything, so as to rebound; beat or thump by a spring; spring up with a rebound.

Against his bosom *bounc'd* his heaving heart.

Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*, l. 556.

3. To leap or spring; come or go unceremoniously.

As I sat quietly meditating at my table, I heard something *bounce* in at the closet window.

Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, II. 5.

4. To boast or bluster; exaggerate; lie.

He gives away countries, and disposes of kingdoms; and *bounces*, blusters, and swaggers, as if he were really sovereign lord and sole master of the universe.

Bp. Leitch, *Letter to Warburton*, p. 14.

If it had come to an oath, I don't think he would have *bounced*, neither; but, in common occurrences, there is no repeating after him.

Keble, *The Liar*, II. 1.

bounce (bouns), *n.* [< *bounce*, *v.*] 1. A sudden spring or leap.—2. A bound or rebound; as, you must strike the ball on the *bounce*.—3. A heavy blow, thrust, or thump.

I heard two or three irregular *bounces* at my landlady's door, and upon the opening of it, a loud cheerful voice inquiring whether the philosopher was at home.

Addison, *Sir Roger at Vauxhall*.

4^t. A loud heavy sound, as of an explosion; a sudden crack or noise.

I don't value her resentment the *bounce* of a cracker.

Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, III.

5. A boast; a piece of brag or bluster; boastful language; exaggeration.—6. A bold or impudent lie; a downright falsehood; a bounceer. [Colloq.]

"Why, whose should it be?" cried I, with a *bounce*;

"I get these things often;"—but that was a *bounce*.

Goldsmith, *Haunch of Venison*, l. 42.

Oh, Cicero! . . . not once did you give utterance to such a *bounce* as when you asserted, that never yet did human reason say one thing, and Nature say another.

De Quincey, *Secret Societies*, I.

7. Expulsion; discharge; dismissal. [Slang, U. S.]—8. [Perhaps of diff. origin.] A local English name of the dogfish or shark, *Scylliorhinus catulus*.—To get the *grand bounce*, to be put out or discharged summarily from one's post or employment. [Slang, U. S.]

bounce (bouns), *adv.* [(< *bounce*, *v.* and *n.*) With a bounce; suddenly.

Rapp'd at the door, nor stay'd to ask,

But *bounce* into the parlour entered.

Gray, *Long Story*.

bounceable (boun'sa-bl), *a.* [(< *bounce* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being bounced, as a ball.—2. Inclined to bounce, or lie. [Rare.]

bouncer (boun'sér), *n.* [(< *bounce* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which bounces.—2. Something big or large of its kind.

The stone must be a *bouncer*.

De Quincey.

3. A large, strong, vigorous person: as, she is a *bouncer*.—4. A strong muscular fellow kept in a hotel, restaurant, or other public resort, to bounce or expel disorderly persons. [Slang, U. S.]—5. A liar; a boaster; a bully.—6. A barefaced lie. [Colloq.]

But you are not deceiving me? You know the first time you came into my shop what a *bouncer* you told me.

Colman the Younger, *John Bull*, II. 3.

bouncing (boun'sing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bounce*, *v.*] 1. Vigorous; strong; stout: as, "the *bouncing* Amazon," *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, II. 2; "a *bouncing* lass," *Bulwer*, *Pelham*, xlix.—2. Exaggerated; excessive; big. [Colloq.]

We have had a merry and a lusty ordinary,

And wine, and good meat, and a *bouncing* reckoning.

Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, l. 2.

3. Lying; bragging; boastful.

I never saw such a *bouncing*, swaggering puppy since I was born.

Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, III.

bouncing-bet (boun'sing-bet'), *n.* [That is, *bouncing Bet*; *Bet*, *Betsy*, familiar forms of *Elizabeth*.] A name of the common soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*. See *Saponaria*.

bouncingly (boun'sing-li), *adv.* Boastingly.

Barrow, *Pope's Supremacy*.

bound¹ (bound), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bounde*, *boene*; < ME. *bounde*, *boune*, *bunne*, < OF. *bunne*, *bonne*, *bone*, *bune*, also *bunde*, *bonde* (AF. *bounde*), earlier *bonde*, < ML. *bonina*, *bonena* (also, after OF., *buma*, *bonna*), earlier *butina*,

a bound, limit. Cf. *bourn*², a variant of the same word.] 1. That which limits or circumscribes; an external or limiting line; hence, that which keeps in or restrains; limit; confine: as, the love of money knows no *bounds*.

Illimitable ocean, without bound,

Without dimension! *Milton*, *P. L.*, II. 892.

The dismal night—a night

In which the bounds of heaven and earth were lost.

Tennyson, *Coming of Arthur*.

But the power of the West-Saxon ruler stretched beyond the bounds of Wessex, where, eastward of the Andreda-weald, the so-called "Eastern Kingdom" grouped itself round the centre of Kent. *J. R. Green*, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 65.

2. *pl.* The territory included within boundary-lines; domain.

These rascals who come hither to annoy a noble lady on my *bound*.

Scott, *Peveril*, I. vii.

3. A limited portion or piece of land, enjoyed by the owner of it in respect of tin only, and by virtue of an ancient prescription or liberty for encroachment to the tinners. *Pryce*. [Cornwall.]—Butts and bounds. See *butt*².—To beat the bounds, to trace out the boundaries of a parish by touching certain points with a rod. = *Syn.* 1. *Border*, *Confine*, etc. See *boundary*.

bound¹ (bound), *v. t.* [(< ME. *bounden*, < *bounde*, *n.*] 1^t. To confine within fixed limits; restrain by limitation.

O God! I could be *bound* in a nut-shell, and count myself a king of infinite space, were it not that I have had dreams.

Shak., *Hamlet*, II. 2.

It is not Italy, nor France, nor Europe,

That must *bound* me, if my fates call me forth.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, II. 1.

2. To serve as a limit to; constitute the extent of; restrain in amount, degree, etc.: as, to *bound* our wishes by our means.

Quaff immortality and joy, secure

Of surfeit, where full measure only *bounds*

Excess. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 639.

3. To form or constitute the boundary of; serve as a bound or limit to: as, the Pacific ocean *bounds* the United States on the west.

The lasting dominion of Rome was *bounded* by the Rhine and the Danube. *E. A. Freeman*, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 107.

4. To name the boundaries of; as, to *bound* the State of New York. = *Syn.* To circumscribe, re-strict, hem in, border.

bound² (bound), *v. r.* [First in early mod. E.; < F. *bondir*, leap, bound, orig. make a loud resounding noise; perhaps < LL. *bombitare*, hum, buzz, freq. verb < L. *bombus*, a humming or buzzing, > *bomb*², *q. v.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To leap; jump; spring; move by leaps.

Before his lord the ready apaniel *bounds*.

Pope, *Windsor Forest*, l. 98.

2. To rebound, as an elastic ball. = *Syn.* *Leap*, *Spring*, etc. See *skip*, *v. i.*

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to leap. [Rare.]

If I might buffet for my love, or *bound* my horse for her favours, I could lay on like a butcher, and slit like a jack-an-apes, never off.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, v. 2.

2. To cause to rebound: as, to *bound* a ball.

bound² (bound), *n.* [(< *bound*², *v.*] 1. A leap onward or upward; a jump; a rebound.

The horses started with a sudden *bound*.

Addison.

These inward daggers are but the first *bounds* of this ball of contention.

Decay of Christ. Piety.

2. In *ordnance*, the path of a shot between two grazes: generally applied to the horizontal distance passed over by the shot between the points of impact.

bound³ (bound), *p. a.* [Pp. of *bind*; as an adj., in the sense of obligatory, usually in the fuller form, *bounden*, < ME. *bounden*, < AS. *binden*, pp. of *bindan*, bind: see *bind*.] 1. Made fast by a band, tie, or bond; specifically, in fetters or chains; in the condition of a prisoner.

Now Annas had sent him *bound* unto Caiaphas.

John xviii., 24.

Hence—2. Made fast by other than physical bonds.

We are *bound* together for good or for evil in our great political interests.

D. Webster, *Speech*, Pittsburgh, July, 1833.

3. Confined; restrained; restricted; held firmly. Besides all this, he was *bound* to certain tributes all more or less degrading.

Brougham.

Hence—4. Obligated by moral, legal, or compellable ties; under obligation or compulsion.

When the case had been heard, it was evident to all men that the bishop had done only what he was *bound* to do.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

5. Certain; sure. [Colloq.]

Those of his following considered him as smart as chain-lightning and *bound* to rise.

Hocells, *Modern Instance*, xxx.

6. Determined; resolved: as, he is *bound* to do it. [Colloq., U.S.]—7. In *entom.*, attached by the posterior extremity to a perpendicular object, and supported in an upright position against it, by a silken thread passing across the thorax, as the chrysalides of certain *Lepidoptera*.—8. Constipated in the bowels; costive.—9†. Pregnant: said of a woman.—10. Provided with binding or a cover: said of books, etc.: as, *bound* volumes can be obtained in exchange for separate parts; *bound* in leather.—**Bound electricity.** See *induction*.—**Bound extra**, in full binding (as opposed to half- or quarter-binding), full-tooled, and forwarded and finished with extra care (generally by hand) and in the best materials: applied to bound books.—**Bound up in.** (a) Embodied in; inseparably connected with.

The whole State . . . being *bound up* in the sovereign. *Brougham*.

Quarrel not rashly with adversaries not yet understood, and overlook not the merces often *bound up* in them.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, i. 29.

(b) Having all the affections centered in; entirely devoted to.

She is the only child of a deerport father whose life is *bound up* in hers. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 449.

bound⁴ (bound), *a.* [With excrescent *-d* after *n*, as in *sound⁵*, *round¹*, etc., or by confusion with *bound³*, < ME. *boun*, *boune*, ready, prepared: see *boun*, *a.*] Prepared; ready; hence, going or intending to go; destined: with *to* or *for*: as, I am *bound* for London; the ship is *bound* for the Mediterranean.

A chieftain to the Highlands *bound*.

Campbell, *Lord Ullin's Daughter*.

Willing we sought your shores, and hither *bound*,

The port so long desired at length we found.

Dryden, *Æneid*, vii. 294.

bound^{4†} (bound), *v. i.* [Var. of *boun*, *v.*, as *bound⁴*, *a.*, of *boun*, *a.*] To lead; go. [Rare.]

The way that does to heaven *bound*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. x. 67.

boundary (boun'da-ri), *n.* [pl. *boundaries* (-riz).] (< *bound¹* + *-ary*; cf. ML. *bunarium*, *bonnarium*, a field with certain limits.) That which serves to indicate the bounds or limits of anything; hence, a limiting or bounding line; a bound: as, the horizon is the *boundary* of vision; the northern *boundary* of the United States.

Sleep hath its own world,

A *boundary* between the things misnamed

Death and existence. *Byron*, *The Dream*, i.

The Tamar was fixed as a *boundary* for the West Welsh of Cornwall, as the Wye had been made a *boundary* for the North Welsh of our Wales.

J. R. Green, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 212.

=**Syn.** *Boundary*, *Bound*, *Border*, *Confine*, *Frontier*. A *boundary*, in its stricter sense, is a visible mark indicating a dividing-line between two things, or it is that line itself; it marks off a given thing from other things like in kind, as one field or country from another. A *bound*, on the other hand, is the limit or furthest point of extension of one given thing, that which limits it not being specially considered; it can be used of that which is not limited by anything like in kind: as, the *boundaries* of a field, but the *bounds* of space; the *boundaries* of a science, but the *bounds* of knowledge. Hence the figurative uses of *bound*: as, "I believe I speak within *bounds*," where *boundaries* would be absurd. Thus, the *bounds* of a parish may be defined by certain marks or *boundaries*, as heaps of stones, dikes, hedges, streams, etc., separating it from the adjoining parishes. But the two words are often interchangeable. A *border* is a belt or band of territory lying along a *bound* or *boundary*. A *confine* is the region at or near the edge, and generally a narrower margin than a *border*. A *frontier* is a *border* viewed as a front or place of entrance: as, he was met at the *frontier*. The word is used most in connection with military operations: as, their *frontiers* were well protected by fortresses.

I at least, who, in my own West-Saxon home, find my own fields and my own parish bounded by a *boundary* drawn in the year 577, am not disposed to disbelieve the record of the events which led to the fixing of that *boundary*.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 105.

He pass'd the flaming *bounds* of space and time.

Gray, *Prog. of Poesy*, iii. 2.

His princedom lay

Close on the *borders* of a territory

Wherein were bandit earls, and catiff knights.

Tennyson, *Geraint*.

The heavens and sea

Meet at their *confines*, in the middle way.

Dryden, *Ceyx and Aleyone*, l. 154.

Athelstefn strengthened her western *frontier* against any inroad from the Welsh by the erection of forts at Scargate and Bridgenorth.

J. R. Green, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 190.

bound-bailiff[†] (bound'ba'lif), *n.* [< *bound³* + *bailiff*; so called, according to Blackstone, in allusion to the bond given by the bailiff for the faithful discharge of his duties; but the term is merely a fictitious explanation of *bumbailiff*.] A sheriff's officer; a bumbailiff.

bounded (bound'ed), *p. a.* Having bounds or limits; limited; circumscribed; confined; cramped; narrow.

The meaner cares of life were all he knew;
Bounded his pleasures, and his wishes few.

Crabbe, *The Library*.

An eye well-practised in nature, a spirit *bounded* and poor.

Tennyson, *Maud*, iv. 7.

boundedness (boun'ded-nes), *n.* The quality of being bounded, limited, or circumscribed; limited extent or range.

Both are singularly bounded, our working-class reproducing, in a way unusual in other countries, the *boundedness* of the middle. *M. Arnold*, *The Nadir of Liberalism*.

bounden (boun'den or -dn), *p. a.* [Older form of *bound³*, pp. of *bind*.] 1. Obligated; bound, or under obligation; beholden.

I am much *bounden* to your majesty.

Shak., *K. John*, iii. 3.

It is no common thing when one like you
Performs the delicate services, and therefore
I feel myself much *bounden* to you, Oswald.

Wordsworth, *The Borderers*, i.

2. Appointed; indispensable; obligatory.

I offer this my *bounden* nightly sacrifice. *Coleridge*.

[In both senses archaic, its only present common use being in the phrase *bounden duty*.]

boundenly[†] (boun'den-li or -dn-li), *adv.* In a bounden or dutiful manner: as, "most *boundenly* obedient," *Ochin*, *Sermons* (trans.), Epist. Dedictory, 1583.

bounder (boun'der), *n.* 1. One who limits; one who establishes or imposes bounds.

Now the *bounder* of all these is only God himself.

Fotherby, *Atheomastix*, p. 274.

2†. Boundary.

Kingdoms are bound within their *bounders*, as it were in bands.

Fotherby, *Atheomastix*, p. 274.

3†. Formerly, in Cornwall, England, an officer whose business it was yearly to renew (hence also called the *renewer* or *tollor*) the marks indicating the corners of a tin-bound. This had to be done once a year, and usually on a saint's day, and the operation consisted in cutting out a turf from each corner, and piling it on the top of the little bank of turf already laid there. *Pryce*.

boundless (bound'les), *a.* [< *bound¹* + *-less*.] Without bounds or limits; unlimited; unconfined; immeasurable; illimitable; infinite: as, *boundless* space; *boundless* power.

He who, from zone to zone,

Guides through the *boundless* sky thy certain flight.

Bryant, *To a Waterfowl*.

In England there is no written constitution; the powers of Parliament, of King, Lords, and Commons, acting together, are literally *boundless*.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 191.

boundlessly (bound'les-li), *adv.* In a boundless manner.

boundlessness (bound'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being boundless or without limits.

boundure[†] (boun'dūr), *n.* [< *bound¹* + *-ure*. Cf. *boundary*.] A limit or bound. *Sir T. Herbert*.

bounteous (boun'tē-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *bountuous*; < ME. *bountuous*, *bouteuous*, earlier *bountereus*, *bountereus*, *bontereus*, < OF. *bontif*, *bontive*, benevolent, < *bonte*, goodness, bounty: see *bounty* and *-ous*.] 1. Full of goodness to others; giving or disposed to give freely; free in bestowing gifts; bountiful; generously liberal.

Such was her soul; abhorring avarice,

Bounteous, but almost *bounteous* to a vice.

Dryden, *Eleonora*, l. 86.

I wonder'd at the *bounteous* hours,

The slow result of winter showers:

You scarce could see the grass for flowers.

Tennyson, *Two Voices*.

2. Characterized by or emanating from bounty; freely bestowed; liberal; plentiful; abundant.

Beauteous niggard, why dost thou abuse

The *bounteous* largess given thee to give?

Shak., *Sonnets*, iv.

=**Syn.** I. Munificent, generous, beneficent, kind.

bounteously (boun'tē-us-li), *adv.* In a bounteous manner; with generous liberality; liberally; generously; largely; freely.

Let me know that man,

Whose love is so sincere to spend his blood

For my sake; I will *bounteously* requite him.

Beau. and *Fl.*, *Honest Man's Fortune*, ii. 2.

bounteousness (boun'tē-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being bounteous; liberality in bestowing gifts or favors; munificence; kindness.

bounteth, **bountith** (boun'teth, -tith), *n.* [Sc. < late ME. *bountith*, < OF. *buntet*, *bontet*, earlier form of *bonte*, > ME. *bounte*, E. *bounty*, q. v.] Bounty; specifically, the bounty given in addition to stipulated wages.

bountevoust, *a.* A Middle English form of *bounteous*. *Chaucer*.

bountiful (boun'ti-fūl), *a.* [< *bounty* + *-ful*.] 1. Liberal in bestowing gifts, favors, or bounties; munificent; generous.

God, the *bountiful* author of our being. *Locke*.

Our king spares nothing to give them the share of that felicity of which he is so *bountiful* to his kingdom.

Dryden.

2. Characterized by or manifesting bounty; abundant; liberal; ample: as, a *bountiful* supply.

Nurse went up stairs with a most *bountiful* cut of home-baked bread and butter. *Brooke*, *Fool of Quality*, I. 167.

The late *bountiful* grant from His Majesty's ministers.

Burke, *Nabob of Arcot*.

bountifully (boun'ti-fūl-i), *adv.* In a bountiful manner; liberally; largely.

They are less *bountifully* provided than the rich with the materials of happiness for the present life.

Bp. Porteus, *Lectures*, II. xvii.

bountifulness (boun'ti-fūl-nes), *n.* The quality of being bountiful; liberality in the bestowment of gifts and favors.

bountihead[†], **bountihood[†]** (boun'ti-hed, -hūd), *n.* [One of Spenser's words; < *bounty* + *-head*, *-hood*.] Bounteousness; goodness; virtue.

On firme foundation of true *bountihead*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. xii. 1.

bountith, *n.* See *bounteth*.

boun-tree (bōn'trē), *n.* [An unexplained var. of *bour-tree*.] Same as *bour-tree*. [Scotch.]

bounty (boun'ti), *n.* [pl. *bounties* (-tiz).] [< ME. *bountee*, *bounte*, < AF. *bountee*, OF. *bonte*, *bontet*, *bontet*, *buntet*, mod. F. *bonté* = Pr. *bontat* = Sp. *bondad* = Pg. *bondade* = It. *bontà*, < L. *bounta* (-t)s, goodness, < *bonus*, good: see *boon³*.] 1†. Goodness; virtue.

Ne hlot the *bounty* of all womankind

'Mongst thousands good, one wanton dame to find.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. i. 49.

2. Liberality in bestowing gifts and favors; generosity; munificence.

Let us adore Him for the streams of *bounty*, which flow unceasingly, from the fountains of His life, to all His countless creatures. *Channing*, *Perfect Life*, p. 84.

3. A favor bestowed with a benevolent disposition; that which is given bounteously; a free gift: as, "thy morning *bounties*," *Cowper*.

We concluded our visit with a *bounty*, which was very acceptable. *Addison*, *Sir Roger and the Witches*.

4. A premium or reward; specifically, a premium offered by a government to induce men to enlist into the public service, or to encourage some branch of industry, as husbandry, manufactures, or commerce.—**Bounty emigrant**, one whose passage to the country where he intends to remain is partly or wholly paid by the government of that country.—**Bounty Land Act**, a United States statute of 1850 (9 Stat., 520), granting lands to those engaged in the military service, or to their widows or minor children, in amounts proportioned to time of service.—**Queen Anne's bounty**, a fund instituted by Queen Anne from the first fruits and tithes of the larger benefices of the English Church to augment the smaller clerical livings.—**Syn.** 2. *Liberality*, *Generosity*, etc. See *beneficence*.

bounty-jumper (boun'ti-jum'pēr), *n.* One who enlists as a soldier for the sake of a bounty offered, and then deserts, as during the American civil war of 1861-65.

Bringing into the service many *bounty-jumpers*, as they were called, who enlisted merely for money, and soon deserted to enlist again.

Higginson, *Young Folks' Hist. U. S.*, p. 306.

Bouphonia (bō-fō'ni-ā), *n. pl.* [Gr. *βουφώνια*, a festival with sacrifices of oxen, < *βουφόνος*, ox-slaying (*βουφονεῖν*, slaughter oxen), < *βοῦς*, an ox, + *-φόνος*, slaying (cf. *φόνος*, *φόνι*, slaughter, murder), < **φένειν*, slay, kill.] An ancient Attic festival in honor of Zeus, more commonly called *Dipolia* (which see).

bouquet (bō-kā'), *n.* [F., a nosegay, a plume, < OF. *bousquet*, *bosquet* = Pr. *bosquet*, lit. a little bush, dim. of *bosc* = OF. *bos*, a wood, bush: see *bois*, *bosket*, *busket*, and *bush*.] 1. A nosegay; a bunch of flowers; hence, something resembling a bunch of flowers, as a cluster of precious stones, a piece or flight of fireworks, etc.

He entered the room thus set off, with his hair dressed in the first style, and with a handsome *bouquet* in his breast.

Sterne, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 97.

I have a *bouquet* to come home to-morrow made up of diamonds, and rubies, and emeralds.

Colman and *Garrick*, *Clandestine Marriage*, i. 2.

2. An agreeable non-spiritous perfume characteristic of some wines.

bouquet-holder (bō-kā'hāl'dēr), *n.* A contrivance for holding together the stems of cut flowers, whether held in the hand or secured to the dress. Bouquet-holders held in the hand are represented in ancient Egyptian bas-reliefs and paintings; they have always been used in China made of fine basket-work and of valuable minerals; and in the eighteenth century, in western Europe, women carried flat flasks of metal or glass inserted within the corsage, holding tall nosegays which covered the bosom. Also called *bouquetier*.

bouquetier (bō-ke-tēr'; F. pron. bō-kē-tyā'), *n.* [F., a flower-vase, bouquet-holder, < *bouquet*: see *bouquet*.] A bouquet-holder, especially one designed to be carried in the hand.

bouquetin (F. pron. bō-kē-tān'), *n.* [F., earlier *bouc-estain*, *bouc-d'estain* (Cotgrave), lit. 'wool-goat' (*bouc*, goat; *de*, of; *estain*, mod. F. *étain*, earled wool), but appar. orig. a transposition of G. *steinbock*, D. *steenbok*: see *steinbok*.] The European ibex or steinbok, *Capra ibex*; hence, a name of the rock-goats of the genus *Iber*.

bour†, bouret†, *n.* Middle English forms of *bower*†.

bourach†, bourock (bōr'ach, -ok), *n.* [Sc., also written *bourock*, *boorick*, prob. dim. of *bour*, *boure*, = E. *bower*†, q. v. Cf. *bourock*†.] 1. An inclosure: applied to the little houses built in play by children.—2. A small cot or hut.

bourach† (bōr'ach), *n.* [Se. (cf. *borra*, *borradh*, a heap of stones), < Gael. *borrach*, a projecting bank; cf. *borra*, *borr*, a knob or bunch, *borradh*, a swelling. Cf. *bouarach*†.] 1. A small knoll. *Hogg*.—2. A heap; a confused heap; a cluster, as of trees or people; a crowd.

bourasque (bō-rāsk'), *n.* [F. *bourasque*, now *bourrasque* = It. *borasce*, a storm, tempest, gust: see *borasce*.] A tempest; a storm.

These were members of the Helter Skelter Club, of the Wildfire Club, and other associations formed for the express purpose of getting rid of care and sobriety. Such dashes occasioned many a racket in Meg's house and many a *bourasque* in Meg's temper.

Scott, St. Roman's Well, l. 27.

Bourbon (bōr'bon), *n.* [F. *Bourbon*, > Sp. *Borbon*, It. *Borbont*.] 1. A member of the last royal family of France, or of any of its branches. The family took its name from its ancient seignior of Bourbon (now Bourbon l'Archambault, in the department of Allier), and succeeded to the throne by collateral inheritance in 1589. In the person of Henry IV. The Bourbon dynasty was deposed in 1792, and restored in 1814. The revolution of 1830 brought to the throne Louis Philippe (who was deposed in 1848), of the younger or Orleans branch, which succeeded to all the claims of the family on the extinction of the elder branch in 1883. A line of Bourbon sovereigns has reigned in Spain (with two interruptions) since 1700, and a branch of this line held the throne of Naples or the Two Sicilies from 1735 to 1861.

2. One who, as was said of the Bourbons, "forgets nothing and learns nothing"; hence, in U. S. politics, an extreme conservative; especially, one who is behind the time and is opposed to all progress: originally applied to certain members of the Democratic party.—3. [*i. e.*] A kind of whisky made of wheat or Indian corn: originally limited to the corn-whisky made in Bourbon county, Kentucky.

Bourbonian (bōr-bō-ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the family or dynasties of the Bourbons.

Bourbonism (bōr-bō-nizm), *n.* [F. *Bourbonisme*.] 1. The opinions of those who adhere to the house of Bourbon; legitimism.—2. In U. S. politics, obstinate conservatism; opposition to progress.

Bourbonist (bōr-bō-nist), *n.* [F. *Bourboniste*.] One who supports the claims of the members of the house of Bourbon to the thrones they held; specifically, a supporter of the claims of the members of this family to the throne of France.

Bourbon palm. See *palm*.

bourd† (bōrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boward*, *boorde*, < ME. *boorde*, *bourde*, *borde*, *burde* = MD. *boerde*, D. *boert* = OFries. *bord* = LG. *boert*, a jest, < OF. *bourde*, *borde*, mockery, banter, jest, F. *bourde*, boomer, humbug, = Pr. *borda*, a jest, a cheat, a lie; cf. Bret. *bourd*, a jest (prob. < F.), Gael. *buirte*, a gibe, taunt, *burt*, *buirt*, mockery, = Ir. *buirt*, a gibe, taunt. Origin and relations uncertain.] 1. A jest; a joke; fun.

Whether our maister speake earnest or borde.

Udall, Rolster Doister, l. 4.

Gramercy, Borrell, for thy company,
For all thy jests, and all thy merry *bourds*.

Drayton, Shepherds Garland, p. 53.

2. Mockery; scoffing.

bourd† (bōrd), *v.* [F. *bourden*, < OF. *bourder*, sport; from the noun: see *bourd*†, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To jest; to joke; say things in jest.

My wit is greet, though that I *bourde* and pleye.

Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 316.

II. *trans.* To make game of.

Shew

But any least aversion in your look

To him that *bourds* you next, and your throat opens.

B. Jonson, Catiline, l. 1.

bourd†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *board*.

bourder† (bōr'dér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boarder*, *boarder*, *bourdour*; < ME. *bourdour*, *burdoure*, *bordere*, etc., < AF. *bourdour*, OF.

bordeor, a jester, < *bourder*, *border*, jest: see *bourd*†.] A jester; a joker; a buffoon.

bourdon† (bōr'don), *n.* [F. *bourdon*, < OF. *bourdon* = Pr. *borde* = Sp. *bordon* = Pg. *bordão* = It. *bordone*, a staff, prob. < L.L. *burdo*(*n*), an ass, mule; cf. Sp. *muleta*, a crutch, prop, support, a particular use of *muleta*, fem. dim. of *mulo*, a mule.] 1. (a) A staff used by pilgrims in the middle ages. (b) A baton or cantorial staff. (c) A plain thick silver wand used as a badge of office.—2. A lance used in the joust. See *laner*.—3. In *her.*, a pilgrim's staff used as a bearing.

bourdon† (bōr'don), *n.* [F. *bourdon*, *burdon*, *bordoun*, < OF. *bourdon*, mod. F. *bordon*, drone of a bagpipe, bass in music, = Sp. *bordon* = Pg. *bordão* = It. *bordone*, < ML. *burdo*(*n*), a drone. The E. word is now *burden*, the refrain of a song: see *burden*†.] In music: (a) The drone of a bagpipe, or a monotonous and repetitions ground-melody. See *burden*†. (b) An organ-stop, usually of 16-feet tone, the pipes of which are generally made of wood, and produce hollow, smooth tones, deficient in harmonies and easily blended with other tones.

bourdon† (bōr'don), *v. i.* [F. *bourdon*†, *n.*] In music, to drone, as an instrument during a pause in singing.

bourdonasset†, *n.* [F. *bourdonasse*, < *bourdon*, a staff: see *bourdon*†.] A lance having a light hollow handle of great diameter: apparently the same as *bourdon*†, 2.

bourdonné (bōr-do-nā'), *a.* [OF., < *bourdon*, a staff.] In *her.*, terminating in knobs or balls: as, a *bourdonné* cross, which is the same as a *cross pommée*. See *pommée*.

bourg† (bōrg), *n.* [F., < ML. *burgus*, < OHG. MHG. *burg*, G. *burg* = E. *borough*†, q. v. Cf. *burg*†, *burgh*†.] A town; a borough: chiefly with reference to French towns. [Rare.]

Ye think the rustic cackle of your *bourg*

The murmur of the world! Tennyson, Geraint.

Bourg† (bōrg), *n.* A name given to the red wine of a large district in France in the department of Gironde, on the north bank of the Dordogne.

bourgade (bōr-gād'), *n.* [F., < *bourg*, a town, market-town: see *bourg*†.] A straggling village; a small French or Swiss market-town.

The canton consists only of villages and little towns or *bourgades*.

J. Adams, Works, IV. 32.

bourgeois† (bōr-zhwo'), *n.* and *a.* [F., mod. form of OF. *burgis*, a citizen, > E. *burgess*, q. v.] I. *n.* 1. In France, a citizen; a burgher; a man of middle rank.—2. A small French coin of the fourteenth century. The *bourgeois* *simple* was worth about a cent and a half, the *bourgeois* *fort* twice as much.

II. *a.* 1. Belonging to or consisting of tradespeople or citizens of middle rank: as, *bourgeois* surroundings; the *bourgeois* class of France. Hence.—2. Wanting in dignity or refinement; common; mean.

We have no word in English that will exactly define this want of propriety in diction. Vulgar is too strong, and commonplace too weak. Perhaps *bourgeois* comes as near as any. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 26.

bourgeois†, *bourgeois* (bōr-jois'), *n.* [Supposed to be so called from a type-founder named *Bourgeois*: see *bourgeois*†.] The F. name for this type is *gaillarde*: see *gaillarde*, *gaillard*†.] A size of printing-type measuring about 100 lines to the foot, next larger than *brevier* and smaller than *long-primer*.

This line is printed in *bourgeois*.

bourgeoisie (bōr-zhwo-zē'), *n.* [F., < *bourgeois*, a citizen: see *bourgeois*†.] Properly, the French middle classes, but often applied to the middle classes of any country, especially those depending on trade.

There is no *bourgeoisie* to speak of; immediately after the aristocracy come the poor people, who are very poor indeed.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 263.

bourgeon, *n.* and *v.* See *burgeon*.

bourignot†, bourginot†, *n.* Variants of *burganet*.

Bourguignon (F. pron. bōr-gē-nyōn'), *n.* [F., < *Bourgogne*, Burgundy.] A native or an inhabitant of Burgundy; a Burgundian.

Bourignian (bō-rin'yan), *a.* Pertaining to the Bourignonnists or to their doctrines.

Bourignonist (bō-rin'yon-ist), *n.* One of a sect founded by Antoinette Bourignon (1616–80), a religious enthusiast who assumed the Augustinian habit, and traveled in France, Holland, England, and Scotland. She maintained that Christianity does not consist in faith and practice, but in inward feeling and supernatural impulse.

bour†, bourne† (bōrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boorne*, *borne*, < ME. *bourne*, *borne*, var. of earlier

burne (whence the reg. northern form *burn*†, q. v.), < AS. *burne*, *burna*, a stream: see *burn*†. Cf. E. *mourn*, < AS. *murnan*.] A stream; a brook: same as *burn*†.

Come o'er the *bourne*, Bessy, to me.

Shak., Lear, III. 6 (song).

[The word occurs in various place-names in Great Britain, as *Bournmouth* (that is, mouth of the burn or rivulet), *Westbourne*, etc.]

bour†, bourne† (bōrn or bōrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *borne*; < F. *borne*, formerly also *bourne*, a var. of OF. *borne*, *bonne*, a limit, bound, boundary, > E. *bound*†, q. v.] A bound; limit; destination; goal: as, 'beyond the *bourne* of sunset,' Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

The undiscovered country, from whose *bourne*

No traveller returns. Shak., Hamlet, III. 1.

There at last it lay, the *bourne* of my long and weary pilgrimage, realizing the plans and hopes of many and many a year.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinali, p. 389.

bour†, bourne† (bōrn), *v. t.* See *bone*†.

bourless (bōrn'- or bōrn'-les), *a.* [F. *bour*† + -less.] Having no *bour* or limit. [Rare.]

bournonite (bōr-nō-nit), *n.* [After Count de Bourbon, a French mineralogist (1751–1825).] A sulphid of antimony, lead, and copper, of a steel-gray color and brilliant metallic luster, found in the Harz mountains, Cornwall, and Mexico. *Wheelore* is a variety which owes its name to the form of the twin crystals, resembling a cog-wheel. Also called *endellionite*.

bournois (bōr-nōis'), *n.* A French spelling of *burnoise*.

bourrock, *n.* See *bouarach*†.

bourran, *n.* See *buran*.

bourrée (bō-rā'), *n.* [F.: see *borée*.] 1. A lively dance, originating either in Auvergne or in Biscay.—2. A musical composition in which the strict rhythm and cheerful character of such a dance are embodied. It is usually written in duple rhythm, the phrases being two measures long, beginning with the last half of the up-beat. It was much used as one member of the old-fashioned *suite*, and is still popular as a form of composition. It is allied to the *gavot*.

bourrelet (bōr-lā'), *n.* [F.: see *burlet*.] 1. The stuffed roll (see *burlet*) which formed a part of female head-dress in the fourteenth century.—2. In *milit. costume*, a wreath or turban of stuff, worn upon the helmet.—3. In *her.* See *fortil*.

bourne (bōrs), *n.* [F., a purse, bursary, an exchange, < OF. *burse*, < ML. *busa*, a purse, bag, etc.: see *burse*, *purse*.] 1. A stock exchange; specifically, the stock exchange of Paris, and hence used of continental European exchanges in general.

Fraternities and companies I approve of, as merchants' *bourses*, colleges of druggists, physicians, musicians, etc.

Barton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 63.

2†. The bag of a wig. See *bag*†, 3.

bour-tree (bōr-trē), *n.* [Se., also spelled *bur-tree*, *bor-tree*, and *bow-tree*, and formerly *bur-tree*, < ME. *burtre*, < *bur* (uncertain, but not, as supposed by some, < *borne*†, as if from the use of elder-twigs, with the pith removed, as tubes; cf. Se. *bourtree*, *bountry-gun*, an air-gun of elder) + *tree*.] A Scotch name of the elder-tree, *Sambucus nigra*.—**Bourtree-gun**, a pop-gun or bean-shooter made of the wood of the *bour-tree* after the pith has been removed.

bousa (bō'sā), *n.* Same as *boza*.

bouse† (bouz, also bōz, but in the latter pron. usually written *booze*), *v.*; pret. and pp. *boused*, pp. *bousing*. [Also written *boise*, *bouze*, and also, repr. the now most common though dial. pron., *boose*, *booze*: early mod. E. *bouse*, *boase*, < ME. *bousen* (rare), appar. < MD. *būsen*, later *buisen*, *buysen* = G. *bauseu*, drink, guzzle; cf. MD. *buisse*, a large drinking-vessel, appar. identical with D. *buis*, a tube, pipe, conduit, channel. Cf. *bus*, a box, barrel, and see *boss*†, *box*†.] Same as *booze*, which is now the usual form.

As though bold Robin Hood

Would, with his Maid Marian,

Sip and *bouse* from horn and can.

Keats, Lines on the Mermad Tavern.

bouse† (bonz, also bōz, but in the latter pron. usually written *booze*, q. v.), *n.* Same as *booze*.

No *bouse*? nor no tobacco?

Massey, New Way to Pay Old Debts, l. 1.



Bourrelet in head-dress of Queen
Isabelle of Bavaria; about 1395.
From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire
du Moutier français."

bouse², bowse² (bous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *boused, bowsed*, ppr. *bousing, bowsing*. [Formerly also written *bowess*; origin unknown.] *Naut.*, to haul with tackle.

After the rigging is *boused* well taut, the seizings and coverings [must] be replaced, which is a very nice piece of work.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 16.

To **bouse up** the jib, figuratively, to get "tight" or drunk. [Slang.]

bouse³ (bous or bös), *n.* [E. dial., formerly *bous*; origin obscure.] In *mining*, ore mixed with veinstone; second-class ore, which must undergo further preparation before going to the smelter. [North. Eng. lead-mining districts.]

bouse⁴, *n.* Same as *boose¹*.

bouse-team (bous'tēm), *n.* In *mining*, the place where bouse is deposited outside of the mine, ready to be dressed or prepared for the smelter. [North. Eng.]

boustrophedon (bō-strō-fē'don), *n.* [*Gr.* βουστροφῆδον, turning backward and forward like oxen in plowing, < βούς, ox, + στρέφειν, turn.] A method of writing shown in early Greek inscriptions, in which the lines run alternately from right to left and from left to right, as the furrows made in plowing a field, the plow passing alternately backward and forward.

It has been noticed by Böckh and Franz that in the earliest examples of *boustrophedon* writing the first line is from right to left, and the second from left to right.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 34, note.

bousy (bō'zi), *a.* [*< bouse¹ + -y¹*. Cf. *boozy*.] Same as *boozy*.

bout¹ (bout), *n.* [A later and parallel spelling of *bought¹*, *q. v.*] 1. A turn, loop, coil, or knot, as in a rope or chain; a bend or flexure.

And at the lowest end forget it not

To leave a *bout* or compass like an eye,

The link that holds your hook to hang upon.

John Denryns, in *Archer's Eng. Garner*, I. 150.

In notes, with many a winding *bout*

Of linked sweetness long drawn out.

Milton, L'Allegro, l. 139.

2. The part of a sling that contains the stone.—3. A going and returning, as in plowing, reaping, etc.; hence, as much of an action as is performed at one time; a single part of an action which is carried on at successive intervals.—4. A round at anything, as in some contest; a set-to; a trial: as, a *bout* at single-stick or fisticuffs.

The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one *bout* with you.

Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

Look'ee, master, if you'd wanted a *bout* at boxing, quarter-staff, or short-staff, I should never be the man to bid you cry off.

Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 1.

5. A round of indulgence, as in drink: as, a drunken *bout*.

Here, replenish again; another *bout*.

B. Jonson, Epicene, iv. 1.

6. A turn or fit of illness: as, a severe *bout* of rheumatism.—7. In *music*, an inward curve of a rib of an instrument of the violin kind, by which the waist is formed.—This (or that) *bout*, this (or that) time or occasion.

She got off for that *bout*.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

The Prince . . . has taken me in his train, so that I am in no danger of starving for this *bout*.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

bout², *adv.* and *prep.* [Early mod. E. and E. dial. var. of *but¹*, *q. v.*] Same as *but¹*.

bout³ (bout), *adv.* and *prep.* [Abbr. of *about*, *q. v.*; now commonly written 'bout.] *About*. [Colloq. or naut.]

boutade¹ (bō-tād'), *n.* [*F.*, < *bouter*, thrust, butt: see *but¹*.] 1. A sudden outburst or outbreak.

His first *boutade* was to kick both their wives one morning out of doors, and his own too. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iv.

2. In *music*: (a) Especially, in the early eighteenth century, a composition having an impromptu and capricious character. (b) An impromptu dance.

boutant (bō-ton'), *a.* [*F.*, ppr. of *bouter*, thrust: see *but¹*.] See *arc boutant*, under *arc*.

boute-feu (bōt-fē'), *n.* [*F.*, a forked match-holder, formerly used for firing cannon, < *bouter*, thrust, + *feu*, fire, < *L.* focus, a fireplace.] An incendiary; one who incites to strife.

Animated by a base fellow called John à Chamber, a very *boute-feu*, who bore much sway among the vulgar, they entered into open rebellion. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

But the hardness of Stuart's opinions, his personal attacks, and the acrimony of his literary libels, presented a new feature in Scottish literature, of such ugliness and horror, that every honourable man soon averted his face from this *boute-feu*. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Auth., p. 202.

bouterollet, *n.* Same as *boterol*.

bout-hammer, *n.* [For *about-hammer*, equiv. to *about-sledge*, *q. v.*] A blacksmith's hammer; an about-sledge.

I am for Vulcan now, for Mars no more;

If my wife scold, my *bout-hammer* shall roar.

Beau. and Fl. (3), Faithful Friends, iv. 5.

boutisale¹, *n.* [An isolated instance; prep. *booty-sale*.] A sale of booty; a cheap sale, as a sale of booty commonly is.

The great *boutisale* of colleges and chantries.

Sir J. Hayward, Edward VI., p. 88.

bouton (bō'ton), *n.* [*F.*] Button.—*Biskra bouton*. Same as *Aleppo bouton* or *ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).

bouts, *n.* See *boots²*.

bouts-rimés (bō'rē-mā'), *n. pl.* [*F.*: *bouts*, pl. of *bout*, end (see *but²*); *rimés*, masc. pl. of *rimé*, pp. of *rimier*, rime, < *rime*, *n.*, rime: see *rimel*.] Riming words given out as the line-endings of a stanza, the other parts of the lines having to be supplied by the ingenuity of the person to whom the words are given.

Bouvardia (bō-vār'di-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, named in honor of Dr. *Bouvard*, director of the Jardin des Plantes, Paris.] A genus of plants, natural order *Rubiaceae*, natives of Mexico and Central America. They are herbs or low shrubs with showy corymbs of red, yellow, or white flowers. Several species are found in greenhouses.

bouwerij¹, *n.* Same as *bowery²*. *Irring*.

bouza (bō'zā), *n.* Same as *boza*.

bouze, *n.* and *v.* See *booze*.

boozy¹, *a.* See *boozy*.

Boozy² (bō'zi), *n.* A name given to certain sparkling wines from the small town and district of the same name in the department of Marne in France. The name is also given, inappropriately, to many other sparkling wines.

bovate (bō'vāt), *n.* [*< ML.* *borata*, < *L.* *bos* (*bor-*), ox: see *Bos*.] An allotment of land in early English village communities, the holder of which was bound to furnish one ox to the plow-team; an oxgang.

The full husband-land, or virgate, was composed of two *bovates*, or oxgangs, the *bovate* or oxgang being thus the eighth of the hide or carucate.

Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Com., p. 61.

Manifestly the *bovate* or oxgang represented the tillage, not of an ox-team, but of one ox of the team, that is, it was the share of the tilled land appropriated to the owner of one of the eight associated oxen contributed to the cooperative eight-ox plough. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 481.

Bovæ (bō'vê-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Bos* (*Bov-*) + *-æ*.] A division of *Bovidae*, practically equivalent to the genus *Bos* in a large sense, or to the modern subfamily *Bovinae*.

Bovey coal. See *coal*.

bovichthyid (bō-vik'thi-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Bovichthyidae*.

Bovichthyidae (bō-vik'thi-i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Bovichthys* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Bovichthys*, having the lower pectoral rays unbranched and simply articulated, the ventral fins jugular and separated by a wide area, the anal fin moderate, and no scales. Only two or three species are known; they inhabit antarctic seas.

Bovichthys (bō-vik'this), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L.* *bos* (*bor-*) (= *Gr.* βούς), ox, + *Gr.* ἰχθίς, fish.] The typical genus of the family *Bovichthyidae*.

boviculture (bō'vi-kul-tūr), *n.* [*< L.* *bos* (*bor-*), ox, + *cultura*, culture.] The breeding and rearing of cattle; stock-raising. [Rare.]

bovid (bō'vid), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Bovidae*; bovine.

II. *n.* One of the *Bovidae*.

Bovidae (bō'vi-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Bos* (*Bov-*), ox, + *-idae*.] A family of hollow-horned ruminants, the ox tribe, containing the bovines. The family was formerly nearly coextensive with the genus *Bos* in a large sense, including cattle as distinguished from goats, sheep, and antelopes. In this acceptance the family corresponds to the modern subfamily *Bovinae*. It has been found impossible, however, to draw any sharp dividing line between cattle and other hollow-horned ruminants, among some of which, as the antelopes, connecting links occur. Therefore, notwithstanding the familiar difference between an ox and a sheep, for example, or a goat and an antelope, the family *Bovidae* now contains all of these which have hollow, persistent horns, common to both sexes, generally two, sometimes four, and certain common cranial characters by which they collectively differ from the saiga on the one hand and from the pronghorn on the other, these two so-called antelopes being made respectively the types of the families *Sagidae* and *Antilocapridæ*. The *Bovidae* as thus defined are conventionally divided into five subfamilies: *Bovinae*, cattle; *Ovibovinae*, muskoxen; *Ovine*, sheep; *Caprinae*, goats; and *Antilopinae*, antelopes. See these words.

boviform (bō'vi-fōrm), *a.* [*< L.* *bos* (*bor-*), ox, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of an ox; bovine in form and structure.

Bovill's Act. See *act*.

Bovinae (bō-vī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Bos* (*Bov-*) + *-inae*. Cf. *bovine*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Bovidae*; cattle; oxen; bovines. They are of large size and more or less massive form. The head is carried low upon a short neck, the legs are relatively short, with the canon-bones little or no longer than the phalanges, the hoofs broad, the muffle naked, the horns simple and unbranched, and the tail tufted at the end. There are four inguinal teats. The leading genera are *Bos*, *Bubalus*, *Anoa*, *Bison*, and *Poephagus*, or oxen, buffaloes, bisons, and yaks.

bovine (bō'vin or -vīn), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *bovine* = *Pr. bovin*, < *L.L.* *bovinus*, < *L.* *bos* (*bor-*), ox.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining or belonging to oxen, or specifically to the *Bovinae*; boviniform. Hence—2. Ox-like; stolid; inert; dull.

This *bovine* comfort in the sense alone.

Lowell, Three Mem. Poems.

II. *n.* One of the *Bovinae*.

Bovista (bō-vis'tā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *G.* *bofist* (= *Sw.* *bofist*), < *bo-* (of uncertain origin; cf. *buffen*, *puffen* = *E.* *puff*) + *fist* = *E.* *fist²*, *foist¹*, *n.*, in its orig. sense. Cf. *Lycoperdon*.] A genus of gasteromycetous fungi, or puffballs, closely allied to *Lycoperdon*, but differing from the latter in the absence of a sterile base, and in the structure of the covering or peridium, the outer part of which shells off. Three species are found in Great Britain and a number more in North America. Several species are edible.



Bovista amorphila. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

bow¹ (bou), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *bove*, *bough*; < *ME.* *bowen*, *buwen*, *buzen*, < *AS.* *būgan* (pret. *bedh*, pl. *bugon*, pp. *bogen*), bend, bow, flee, strong verb, only intrans., = *OS.* **būgan* = *MD.* *būghen*, *D.* *buigen* = *MLG.* *būgen* = *OHG.* *biogan*, *MHG.* *G.* *biegen* = *Icel.* **bjūga* (preserved in pp. *boginn* and pret. 3d pers. pl. refl. *bugusk*), bend; prob. = *L.* *fugere* = *Gr.* *φύγειν*, flee, = *Skt.* *√ bhuj*, bend. Orig. and prop. intrans.; whence the derived factitive form, *AS.* *būgan*, *biēgan*, *bēgan*, *ME.* *bugen*, etc., mod. E. dial. *bay*, weak verb, trans., cause to bend: see *bay³*. Cf. *Icel.* *buga* = *Sw.* *buga*, weak verb, bow, make a bow. Hence ult. the secondary verbs *bay³*, *buck²*, *buckle¹*, and the nouns *bow²*, *bought¹* = *bout¹* = *bight*, *bail¹*, *boul*, etc.] 1. *intrans.* 1†. To become bent or crooked; assume a curved form; bend; curve. [Still in colloquial use in Scotland.]

Better *bow* than break.

Proverb.

Like an ass whose back with ingots *bows*.

Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

2†. To tend; turn; incline.

Thei *bowiden* awel fro the lawe of God.

Wyclif, Baruch iv. 12.

3. To bend or curve downward; take a bent posture or attitude; stoop.

The flame o' the taper

Bows toward her, and would under-peep her lids.

Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 2.

As to soft gales top-heavy pines *bow* low.

Pope, Dunciad, ii. 301.

4. To bend the neck under a yoke; submit or become subject; yield: as, to *bow* to the inevitable.

On of us two mot *bowe* douteles.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 440.

Often tyme it is betere to *bow* than to berst.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

5. To bend the body or head in worship, or in token of reverence, respect, or submission: with to or before, and sometimes emphasized by *down*.

The rest of the people *bowed down* upon their knees.

Judges vi. 6.

The evil *bow* before the good.

Prov. xiv. 19.

To *bow* and sue for grace

With suppliant knee. *Milton*, P. L., i. 111.

6. To make a bow; incline the body or the head toward a person by way of salutation or friendly recognition, or in acknowledgment of some courtesy.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to bend; make curved or crooked; cause to assume and retain a bent shape.

They rather breake him, than *bowe* him, rather marre him, then mend him. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 31.

2. To cause to stoop or become bent, as with old age or a burden; hence, to crush.

Whose heavy hand hath *bow'd* you to the grave.

Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

Bow him, yet *bow* him more,

Dash that same glass of water in his face.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

3. To cause to bend in submission; cause to submit; subdue.

Bow not mine honour.

Pletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinamen, iii. 6.

Authority forgets a dying king,
Laid widowed of the power in his eye
That bow'd the will. *Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.*

4t. To bend; infect; cause to deviate from a given condition.

We bow things the contrary way to make them come to their natural straightness. *Bacon, Athelism.*

5t. To incline; turn in a particular direction; influence.

Not to bow and bias their opinions. *Fuller.*

For troubles and adversities do more bow men's minds to religion. *Bacon.*

6. To bend or incline in worship or adoration, or in token of submission, homage, respect, civility, condescension, or attention.

And they cried before him, *Bow* the knee; and he made him ruler over all the land of Egypt. *Gen. xli. 43.*

And Moses made haste, and bowed his head toward the earth. *Ex. xxxiv. 8.*

They came to meet him, and bowed themselves to the ground before him. *2 Ki. ii. 15.*

Bow down thine ear, and hear the words of the wise. *Prov. xxii. 17.*

7. To express by a bow or by bowing; as, to bow one's thanks or assent.—8. To accompany or usher in, out, etc., with a bow or bows.

I saw the station-master bow them into the carriage. *Dickens.*

Ancient Hospitality, long since,
With ceremonious thrift, bowed out of doors.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

To bow down the back. *See back.*

bow¹ (bou), *n.* [*< ME. bowe, a bend, < bowen, bend: see bow¹, v. Cf. bow².*] An inclination of the head or a bending of the body in salutation, or in token of reverence, respect, civility, submission, assent, or thanks.

bow² (bō), *n.* [*< ME. bowe, boghe, boze, etc., a bend, curve, bow for shooting, etc., < AS. boga, a bow for shooting, a rainbow (in general sense 'bend' only in comp.) (= OS. bogo = OFries. boga = D. boog = MLG. boge = OHG. bogo, MHG. boge, G. bogen = Icel. bogi = OSw. boghi, Sw. bäge = Dan. bue, a bow, etc.), < būgan (pp. bogen), bow, bend: see bow¹, v.] 1t. A bend; a curve.*

The bowe of the ryver of Humber.

Trevisa, tr. of Higden (ed. 1865), II. 87.

2. A weapon consisting of a strong strip of elastic wood or other elastic material, with a string stretched between its ends, used for shooting arrows. When the bow has been bent to its full extent by pulling the string back from it, the recoil of the string (against the inner side of which the notch of the arrow is placed) when released, impels the arrow. The bow and arrow have been used in all ages and by many peoples as a weapon, and, though superseded in the advance of civilization by firearms, are still in use among savage tribes, and are the officially recognized weapon of the Manchu garrisons of China, where archery is still one of the subjects of examination for officers in the regular army. Bows were at one time divided into *longbows* and *crossbows*. During the middle ages the nations of Europe used longbows of 5 or 6 feet in length, the shorter ones being used by horsemen, and the longer by the foot-archers. The bows now commonly used in archery are of two kinds, the single-piece bow, or self-bow, and the back or union bow. The single-piece bow is made of one rod of hickory, lance-wood, or yew, the last, if perfectly free from knots, being considered the most suitable wood. The union bow is made of two or sometimes three pieces glued together. *See cuts under archer, bowman, and crossbow.*

3. The name of several implements shaped like a bent bow. (a) In music, an implement originally curved, but now almost straight, by means of which the tone is produced from instruments of the violin kind. It is made of a slender staff of elastic wood, to the two slightly projecting ends of which a quantity of horse-hairs (about 80 or 100) are fastened. These, being rubbed with resin and drawn over the strings of the instrument, cause it to sound. (b) An implement consisting of a piece of wood curved, and having a string extended from one extremity to the other, used (1) by smiths in turning a drill, (2) by turners in turning wood, and (3) by hatters in preparing fur and wool for their use.

4. Any bent or curved thing. Specifically—(a) A rainbow.

And it shall come to pass, when I bring a cloud over the earth, that the bow shall be seen in the cloud. *Gen. ix. 14.*

(b) The part of a yoke which embraces the animal's neck; hence, the yoke itself.

As the ox hath his bow, sir, the horse his curb, and the falcon her bells, so man hath his desires. *Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3.*

(c) In saddlery, one of two pieces of wood, united so as to form an arch fitting the horse's back, which serve to give the saddle its proper form. (d) In firearms, the guard of the trigger. (e) The bent guard of a sword-hilt. (f) One of the bent slats which support the hood, canopy, or tilt of a covered wagon or carriage. (g) The framing of the lenses of a pair of spectacles. (h) In arch.: (1) An arch (of masonry), as in a gateway or bridge or in a flying buttress. *N. E. D.* (2) A part of a building which projects from a straight wall, properly curved, but sometimes,

more loosely, polygonal in plan. (i) In drafting, a flexible strip which can be bent to any desired curve; an arcograph.

5. An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude at sea, consisting of a large arch of 90° graduated, a shank or staff, a side vane, a sight-vane, and a horizon-vane.—6. A knot composed of one or two loops and two ends; a bow-knot; hence, a ("single bow" or "double bow") looped ornamental knot of ribbon, etc.; a ribbon, neck-tie, etc., tied in such a knot.—7. A stroke of the bow of a violin: as, the up-bow or the down-bow.—8. A ring or loop of metal forming a handle. (a) The loop at the end of the handle of a key. (b) One of the two hoops of a pair of scissors fitted for the thumb and the fingers. *See bait and bowl.*

Back of a bow. *See back.*—Bows and bills, the cry raised in old times by the English to give an alarm in their camp or to encourage the people to take to arms.—Bow top, or top bow, in coach-building, a piece of wood used to support the roof-boards or the leather of the top of a carriage.—Compound bow, a bow made of two or more pieces lashed or riveted together.—Grafted bow, a compound bow formed of two pieces joined together at the handle.—Self-bow, in archery, a bow made of one entire piece of wood. Also called *single-piece bow*.—Sinew-backed bow, a bow whose elasticity is increased by the use of sinew along the back, either in a cable of twine, as among the Eskimos, or laid on solid by means of glue, as with many tribes in the western United States.—Single-piece bow. Same as *self-bow*.—To bend or draw a bow, to shoot with a bow.—To draw the (or a) long-bow, to exaggerate; lie.—To have two strings (or more than one string) to one's bow, to have more than one means of accomplishing something.

Miss Bertram . . . might be said to have two strings to her bow. She had Rushworth-feelings and Crawford-feelings, and in the vicinity of Southerton the former had considerable effect. *Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, viii.*

bow² (bō), *v.* [*< bow², n.* In some cases *bow²* (bō), *v.*, can hardly be distinguished, as written, from *bow¹* (bou), *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To bend into the form of a bow; infect; curve: as, to bow a ribbon; bowed shutters.

A three-pence bow'd would hire me.

Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

Insects in inserting and withdrawing their proboscides, bow them forwards or upwards.

Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 113.

2. In music: (a) To perform by means of a bow upon a stringed instrument: as, to bow a passage well. (b) To mark (a passage) so as to indicate the proper method of bowing.—3. In hat-making, to separate and distribute in the basket (the filaments of felting-fur) by means of a bow.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be curved or bent.—2. To perform or play by means of the bow: as, a violinist who bows with great taste.

bow³ (bou), *n.* [Same word as *bough¹*, but in the naut. sense, first in the 17th century, and of LG. or Scand. origin: Icel. *bogr* = Norw. *bog* = Sw. *bog* = Dan. *boug*, *bor*, bow of a ship, also shoulder of an animal. = D. *boeg*, bow of a ship, = MLG. *böch*, *büch*, bow of a ship, shoulder (> G. *bug* in this sense). = AS. *bög*, *bōh*, arm, branch: see *bough¹*.] 1t. Same as *bough¹*. Compare with *bowpot* for *boughpot*.—2. Naut., the forward part or head of a ship, beginning where the sides trend inward, and terminating where they close or unite in the stem or prow. A narrow bow is called a *lean* bow; a broad one, a *bold* or *bluff* bow.—3. The foremost oar used in rowing a boat, or the person who pulls that oar; the bow-oar.—Doubling of the bow (*naut.*), thick planking at the bow of a vessel to protect it from injury by the anchor-bill.—On the bow (*naut.*), on that part of the horizon which is within 45° of the line ahead.

bow⁴ (bou), *n.* A Scotch form of *bolt²*.

I trust you remember you are owing to the laird four stones of barley-meal, and a bow of oats.

Scott, Abbot, II. 82.

bow⁵ (bō), *n.* [Also written *bu*; < Icel. *bū*, a farm, stock, cattle (= Dan. Sw. *bo*, dwelling, = AS. *bū* = OS. *bū*, dwelling, = D. *boue*, tillage, building, = OHG. *bū*, dwelling, tillage, building, MLG. *bū*, *bou*, G. *bau*, tillage, building), < *būa* = AS. *būan*, dwell: see *by²*, *bow¹*, *boor*, etc., from the same root.] A herd of cattle; the stock of cattle on a farm: as, a bow of kye (that is, cows). [Obsolete, except in Scotland and the north of England.]

bow⁶, **bowet**, *n.* [Prob. a reduced form of *bull³*.] The provisions of a benefice granted by the pope. *N. E. D.* [Scotch.]

bowabler (bou'a-bl), *a.* [*< bow¹ + -able.*] Capable of being bowed or bent; flexible.

bow-arm (bō'ärm), *n.* 1. The arm that moves the bow in playing an instrument of the violin family; a violinist's right arm. *See bow-hand.*—2. In archery, the arm employed in holding the bow, ordinarily the left arm.

bow-backed (bō'bakt), *a.* Having a back bent like a bow. *Tennyson.*

bow-bearer (bō'bār'ēr), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, an under-officer of a forest, whose duty was to give information of trespasses.

bow-bell (bō'bel), *n.* One born within the sound of the bells of the church of Bow, which is near the center of the City of London; a cockney. *Beau, and Fl.*

bow-bent (bō'bent), *a.* Bent like a bow; crooked.

A silly old, bow-bent with crooked age.

Milton, Vac. Ex., l. 69.

bow-billed (bō'bild), *a.* Having the bill bowed or arcuate, as some birds.

bow-boy (bō'boy), *n.* A boy who uses a bow; specifically, Cupid. *Shak.*

bow-brace (bō'brās), *n.* A covering of bone, metal, or leather for protecting the left arm of a bowman from the percussion of the bow-string.

bow-case (bō'kās), *n.* A long bag of wood, leather, or cloth, in which a bow is kept when not in use.

bow-chaser (bou'chā'sēr), *n.* A gun pointed over the bow of a ship of war, for firing at a chased vessel.

bow-clavier (bō'klā'vi-ēr), *n.* A musical instrument having a keyboard and strings like a harpsichord or piano, in which the tones were produced by the friction of little bows or resined wheels pressed against the strings. Such an instrument is said to have been attempted about 1000 at Nuremberg, and many were constructed in the eighteenth century. Also called *bow-harpsichord*.

bow-compass, bow-compasses (bō'kum'pas, -ez), *n.* *See compass.*

bowd, *n.* *See bowd¹.*

bowdark, *n.* *See bodark.*

Bowdlerism (bōd'lēr-izm), *n.* [*< Bowdler* (Thomas Bowdler, who published in 1818 an expurgated edition of Shakspeare) + *-ism*.] The practice of omitting from an author's edited writings words or passages considered offensive or indecent.

Bowdlerization (bōd'lēr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< Bowdlerize + -ation*.] Expurgation of offensive or indelicate passages or words from an edited book or writing.

Bowdlerize (bōd'lēr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Bowdlerized*, ppr. *Bowdlerizing*. [*< Bowdler* (see *Bowdlerism*) + *-ize*.] To expurgate in editing by expunging words or passages considered offensive or indelicate.

Hence, when the incessant human sacrifices in Israel during the age of the kings are all put down to the influence of foreign idolatries, we may fairly inquire whether editorial *Bowdlerizing* has not prevailed over historical truth. *Huxley, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 489.*

bow-drill (bō'dril), *n.* A drill worked by means of a bow and string. The string is turned about the spindle of the drill, which is moved by a reciprocating motion of the bow.

Bow-dye (bō'dī), *n.*

A kind of scarlet color, superior to madder, but inferior to the true scarlet grain for fixedness and duration: first used in Bow, London.



Bow-drill.

bowed (bōd), *p. a.* [*< bow² + -ed².*] 1. Bent like a bow; embowed. In heraldry also termed *flected* or *reflected*.—2. Having a convex or bulging form: as, a bowed shield.

bowed-embowed (bōd'em-bōd'), *a.* *See embowed.*

bowel (bou'el), *n.* [*< ME. bowele, bowele, bouel, buel, boel, < OF. boel, buel, m., also boele, buele, f., F. boyau* (whence prob. E. *boyau*, q. v.) = Pr. *budel* = It. *budello*, < ML. *botellus*, an intestine, < L. *botellus*, a sausage, dim. of *botulus*, a sausage, orig. an intestine.] 1. One of the intestines of an animal; a division of the alimentary canal below the stomach; a gut, especially of man: chiefly used in the plural to denote the intestines collectively.—2t. One of the viscera; any internal organ of the body, as the stomach, liver, brain, etc.—3. *pl.* The interior part of anything.

Rush'd into the bowels of the battle.

Shak., I Hen. VI., l. 1.

It was great pity, so it was,
That villainous saltpetre should be digg'd
Out of the bowels of the harmless earth.

Shak., I Hen. IV., l. 3.

4. *pl.* The inner parts as the seat of pity or kindness; hence, tenderness; compassion.

He that relieves another upon the bare suggestion and bowels of pity, doth not this so much for his sake as for his own. *Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 2.*

What the plague, have you no bowels for your own kindred?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

5t. pl. Offspring; children.

Thine own bowels, which do call thee sire,
 The mere effusion of thy proper loins.

Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

To move the bowels, to produce evacuation of the bowels by administering a suitable aperient or cathartic.

bowel (bou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bowed* or *bowed*, ppr. *boweling* or *bowelling*. [*< ME. bowelen; cf. OF. boeler; from the noun.*] To take out the bowels of; eviscerate; penetrate the bowels of; disembowel.

Drawn and hanged in his armour, taken down alive and bowelled.
Stow, Edward II., an. 1320.

bowelless (bou'el-less), *a.* [*< bowel + -less.*] Without tenderness or pity; unfeeling.

Miserable men commiserate not themselves; *bowelless* unto others, and merciless unto their own bowels.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 7.

bowel-pryer (bou'el-pri'er), *n.* One who practises divination by examining the intestines of animals. *Holland.*

bowel-prying (bou'el-pri'ing), *n.* Divination by examining the bowels of animals. *Holland.*

bowenite (bou'en-it), *n.* [After George T. Bowen, who described it in 1822.] A variety of serpentine from Smithfield, Rhode Island, of light-green color and fine granular texture. It is remarkable for its hardness and its resemblance to jade.

bower (bou'er), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bour*, *bourne*, etc.; *< ME. bour*, *< AS. būr*, a dwelling, house, room, chamber (= OS. *būr* = MLG. *būr*, a house, cage, LG. *buur*, a cage, = OHG. *būr*, a chamber, MHG. *būr*, G. *bauer*, a cage, = Icel. *būr*, a chamber, larder, store-room, = Sw. *bur* = Dan. *bur*, formerly *buur*), *< būan* = Icel. *būa*, etc., dwell. Cf. *booth*, *boitle*, *build*, etc., from the same root. Hence ult. *boor*, *bower*, and *neigh-bour*, *neigh-bor*.] 1. A dwelling or habitation; particularly, a cottage; an unpretentious residence; a rustic abode. [Now only poetical.]

Courtesy oft-times in simple bowers
 Is found as great as in the stately towers.
Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Ariosto, xiv. 62.

2t. An inner room; any room in a house except the hall or public room; hence, a bed-chamber.

In hast came rushing forth from inner bower.
Spenser, F. Q., i. viii. 5.

3. Especially, a lady's private chamber; a boudoir. [Poetical.]

The feast was over in Branksome tower,
 And the Ladye had gone to her secret bower.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 1.

4. A shelter made with boughs or twining plants; an arbor; a shady recess.

I only begged a little woodbine bower
 Where I might sit and weep.
W. Mason, English Garden, 3.

bower (bou'er), *v.* [*< bower*, *n.*] **I. trans.** To inclose in a bower, or as in a bower; embower; inclose.

O nature! what hadst thou to do in hell,
 When thou didst bower the spirit of a fiend
 In mortal paradise of such sweet flesh?
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2.

II. intrans. To take shelter; lodge.
 Spreading pavilions for the birds to bower.
Spenser, F. Q., vi. x. 6.

bower (bou'er), *n.* [*< bow*, *n.* + *-er*.] One who or that which bows or bends; specifically, a muscle that bends the joints.

His rawbone arm, whose mighty brawn'd bowers
 Were wont to rive steele plates. *Spenser, F. Q., i. viii. 41.*

bower (bou'er), *n.* [*< bow*, *n.* + *-er*.] An anchor carried at the bow of a ship. The two bower-anchors were formerly of unequal size, and were called the *best* and *small* bower respectively; but when (as generally now) of equal size, they are known as the *starboard* and *port* bowers.

The whaler . . . made a clumsy piece of work in getting her anchor, being obliged to let go her *best* bower, and, finally, to get out a kedge and a bawser.

B. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 250.

bower (bou'er), *n.* [*< bow*, *n.* + *-er*.] In *falconry*, a young hawk when it begins to leave the nest and to clamber on the boughs. Also called *buwess*, *bowet*.

bower (bou'er), *n.* [Late ME. *boueer*, *< D. bouwer*, a farmer, peasant (in this sense *ppr. boer*), also a builder, = G. *bauer*, a peasant, also a builder: see *boer*, and cf. *bower*.] A peasant; a farmer.

bower (bou'er), *n.* [E. spelling of G. *bauer*, a peasant, a farmer; in a German pack of cards, the knave or jack; = D. *boer*, a farmer, the knave in cards, > E. *boor*, q. v.] In *euchre*, one of the two highest cards, or, if the joker is used, the second or third highest. The bowers

are the knave of trumps, the higher of the two, called the *right bower*, and the knave of the suit having the same color as the trump, called the *left bower*.

But the hands that were played
 By that heathen Chinese,
 And the points that he made,
 Were quite frightful to see —
 Till at last he put down a *right bower*,
 Which the same Nye had dealt unto me.
Bret Harte, Heathen Chinese.

bower (bou'er), *n.* [*< bow*, *n.* and *v.* + *-er*. Cf. *bowyer*.] 1t. A bow-maker; a bowyer. — 2. One who plays with a bow on a violin or other stringed instrument.

bower (bou'er or bou'er), *n.* [Also written *boorer*; *< bow*, a head of cattle, farm-stock, + *-er*.] A person who rents or leases the dairy stock on a farm, together with pasture and fodder for them, and makes what he can from their produce, the cultivation of the farm still remaining with the farmer or proprietor. [S. W. counties of Scotland.]

bower-anchor (bou'er-ang'kor), *n.* An anchor carried at a ship's bows. See *bower* 3.

bower-bird (bou'er-bér), *n.* The name of the Australian oscine passerine birds of the genera *Ptilonorhynchus*, *Chlamydodera*, etc., consti-



Satin Bower-bird (*Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus*).

tuting with some authors a subfamily *Ptilonorhynchinae*, of the family *Oriolidae*. They are remarkable for building what are called bowers, runs, or play-houses, which they adorn with gay feathers, rags, bones, shells, and other white, bright, or conspicuous objects. There are several species of both the genera named; the best-known are the satin bower-bird, *P. holosericeus*, and the spotted bower-bird, *C. maculata*. The bowers are not the nests of the birds, but places of resort where they amuse themselves.

bower-eaves (bou'er-évz), *n. pl.* The eaves of a bower or bedchamber.

A bow-shot from her bower-eaves.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, iii.

bowered (bou'erd), *a.* [*< bower* + *-ed*.] Furnished with bowers, recesses, or alcoves. *Tennyson.*

bowerly (bou'er-li), *a.* [See *burly*.] Large; stout; burly. [Prov. Eng.]

bower-maid (bou'er-mäd), *n.* [*< bower* + *maid*. Cf. ME. *bourmaiden*.] A young woman in attendance on a lady; a lady's-maid; a waiting-woman. [Now only poetical.]

bower-thane (bou'er-thän), *n.* [Mod. form of ME. *burthein*, *< AS. būr-thegn*, *< būr*, bower, + *thegn*, thane.] A chamberlain under the Saxon kings.

The chamberlain, or bower-thane, was also the royal treasurer.
Thorpe, tr. of Lappeberg's Hist. Eng., v.

bower-woman (bou'er-wüm'an), *n.* Same as *bower-maid*. *Scott.*

bowery (bou'er-i), *a.* [*< bower* + *-y*.] Of the nature of a bower; containing bowers; leafy; shady.

bowery (bou'er-i), *n.*; pl. *boweries* (-iz). [Also written *bowerie* and *bowery*; *< D. bowერი*, a farm, prop. farming, husbandry, *< bower*, a farmer: see *bower* 5 and *boor*.] Among the Dutch settlers of New York, a farm; a country-seat; a rural retreat. Hence the name of the *Bowery*, a long, wide street in the city of New York, originally a road through the bowery or farm of Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch colonial governor of New Netherlands.

A goodly *bowerie* or farm was allotted to the sage Olloffe in consideration of the service he had rendered to the public by his talent at dreaming.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 133.

bowess, **bowet** (bou'es, -et), *n.* [See *bower* 4.] In *falconry*, a young hawk when it begins to leave the nest.

bowet (bou'et), *n.* See *bowess*.

bowet (bö'et), *n.* Same as *buat*.

bow-fast (bou'fäst), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope or chain by which a ship is secured at the bow.

bow-file (bö'fil), *n.* A file having a bowed or curved edge; a rifler.

bowfin (bou'fin), *n.* A name of the mudfish, *Amia calva*. Also called *brindle*, *grindle*, *lawyer*, *dogfish*, etc. See cut under *Amiidae*.

bowget, *v.* See *bouge* 2.

bow-grace (bou'gräs), *n.* *Naut.*, a frame, or composition of junk, laid out at the sides, stem, or bows of a ship to secure it from injury by ice.

bow-hand (bö'hand), *n.* 1. In *archery*, the hand that holds the bow, commonly the left hand. — 2. In *music*, the hand that draws the bow; a violinist's right hand. — On the bow-hand. (a) On the wrong side; wrongly; inaccurately. He shoots wyde on the bowe hand, and very farre from the marke. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

(b) Wrong in one's calculations. *Uber.* Well, you must have this wench, then? *Ric.* I hope so; I am much o' the bow-hand else.

Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, i. 3.

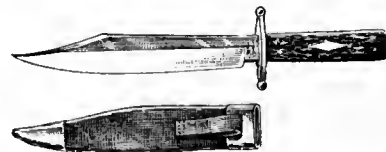
bow-harp (bö'häp), *n.* Same as *bow-clavier*.

bow-head (bö'hed), *n.* A species of right whale; the polar right whale or Greenland whale, *Balaena mysticetus*. See also cut under *whale*.

bow-headed (bö'hed-ed), *a.* Having a bowed or bent head, as a right whale.

bowie (bou'i), *n.* [Perhaps from OF. *buie*, prob. same as *buire*, a water-pitcher, vessel for wine, *< buire*, F. *boire*, *< L. bibere*, drink.] A large wooden milk-bowl. [Scotch.]

bowie-knife (bö'ë-nif; in the Southwest pronounced bö'ë-nif), *n.* [After its inventor, Colonel James Bowie, died 1836.] A heavy sheath-knife first used in the early part of the present century in Kentucky and other parts of the United States which were then on the borders of civilization. The blade is from 9 to 10 inches long, and has only one edge; the back is straight for three



Bowie-knife and Sheath.

quarters of its length, and then curves toward the edge in a slightly concave sweep, while the edge finishes toward the point in a convex curve. The guard is very small, and the tongue is of the full breadth of the grip or barrel, which is formed of two rounded pieces of wood or bone. The best knives were made by frontier blacksmiths, of old horse-rasps and the like, and naturally differed much in size and pattern. The term is used at present for almost any large sheath-knife.

bowing (bö'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bow* 2, *v.*] 1. The operation of separating and arranging as desired the filaments of some fibrous material, as hatters' fur or (in Eastern countries) cotton, by vibrating a bow-string upon it. In hat-making, as practised on a small scale, the felting of the fur or wool is partly accomplished by bowing.

2. In *music*: (a) The general method of using the bow in playing upon an instrument of the violin family. It includes the method of holding the bow, the direction in which it is moved, the pressure put upon it, the part of the hair that is employed, the place upon the strings where it is applied, and every other detail in the management of the bow which influences the quality and loudness of the tone produced. (b) The method by which the notes of a given passage are distributed between up- and down-strokes of the bow.

To secure an intended effect, or general uniformity among many players, the *bowing* of a passage is indicated by various marks; — or — indicates a stroke beginning with the nut, that is, down; while ∨ or ∟ indicates a stroke beginning with the point, that is, up.

bowing (bö'ing), *n.* [*< bow*, *n.* + *-ing*.] A lease of the dairy stock on a farm. See *bower* 8. [Scotch.]

bowingly (bö'ing-li), *adv.* In a bending manner. *Hulot.*

bow-instrument (bö'in'strō-ment), *n.* A stringed instrument played by means of a bow, as the double-bass, the small bass or violoncello, the tenor, the violin proper, etc.

bow-iron (bö'i'ern), *n.* A clasp or holder used to secure the bows of a carriage-top.

bowk (bouk), *n.* Same as *bulk* 1. [Scotch.]

bowk (bouk), *v. t.* Same as *back* 3. [Scotch.]

bow-kail (bou'käl), *n.* [Cf. *borecole*.] Cabbage. *Burns.* [Scotch.]

bowking (bou'king), *n.* Same as *bucking* 2.

bow-knot (bö'not), *n.* A slip-knot made by drawing a portion of a cord, ribbon, etc., in the form of a bow through an involution, which is

then tightened round the bow. The knot is simple if there is only one bow, double if there are two; it can be easily untied by drawing the bow back.

bowl¹ (bōl), *n.* [Prop., as in early mod. E., *bolle*, and still so spelled in some senses (see *bolle*¹ and *bolle*²); < ME. *bolle*, < AS. *bolta*, a bowl, = OFries. *bolta* (in comp.) = OHG. *bolta*, MHG. *bolle*, a round vessel, G. *bolle*, a bulb, onion, = Icel. *bolli* = Sw. *bål* = Dan. *bolle*, a bowl; cf. F. *bol*, a bowl, G. *bowle*, a bowl, < E. *bowle*¹. Somewhat confused with *bowle*² and other forms from L. *bullā* (see *bull*², *bill*³, *boit*², etc.); prob. ult. akin to *bote*¹, *ball*¹, etc.] 1. A low-standing concave vessel used for various domestic and other purposes, chiefly for holding liquids or liquid food. A bowl is properly somewhat hemispherical, larger than a cup and deeper and less flaring than a basin (although in Great Britain bowls for table use are commonly called *basins*), and without a cover; but bowls for some specific uses, as sugar-bowls, are widely varied in shape and provided with covers.

And thou shalt make the dishes thereof, and spoons thereof, . . . and *bowls* thereof, to cover [margin, pour out] withal. Ex. xxv. 29.

More specifically—2. A large drinking-cup; a goblet: in this sense now chiefly figurative, as an emblem of festivity or dissipation.

Come, forward, gentlemen, to church, my boys!
When we have done, I'll give you cheer in *bowls*.
Beau. and FL., Scornful Lady, iv. 2.
There St. John mingles with my friendly *bowl*
The feast of reason and the flow of soul.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. 127.

But let no footstep beat the floor,
Nor *bowl* of wassail mantle warm.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cv.

3. Anything having the general shape or use of a bowl, as a natural depression in the ground, the pound or central portion of a fishing-weir, the hollow or containing part of a vessel or utensil having a stem or a handle, etc.: as, the *bowl* of a chalice, a spoon, or a tobacco-pipe.

bowl² (bōl; E. dial. *boul* (the reg. historical pron.); Sc. bōl), *n.* [< ME. *bowle*, *boule*, < OF. *bowle*, F. *boule* = Pr. *boula* = Sp. *Pg. bola* = It. *balla*, *bullo*, a ball, < L. *bullo*, a bubble, a stud, any round object, > E. *bull*², *bill*³, etc. Somewhat confused with *bowle*¹, *bole*¹, and *ball*¹.] 1. A ball; any sphere or globe. [So used till late in the seventeenth century.]—2. A large solid ball of hard wood used in playing (a) the game of bowls on a level plat of greensward called a bowling-green, or (b) the game of skittles or ninepins on a long, floored surface of wood called a bowling-alley. (See *bowls*.) In the former game the bowls are made with a bias, that is, oblate on one side and prolate on the other, and are of a size which admits of their being grasped more or less firmly between the thumb and the fingers. In the latter game the balls are sometimes much larger, and furnished with holes to facilitate grasping them, and are but slightly biased, if at all.

Like an un instructed bowler, he thinks to attain the jack by delivering his *bowl* straightforward upon it. Scott.

3. A turn at a game of bowls: as, it is his *bowl* next.—4 (pron. bōl). A marble used by boys in play; in the plural, the game itself. [Scotch.]—5. In a knitting-machine, the roller or anti-friction wheel on which the carriage traverses.—6. One of the buoys or floats used by herring-fishers about Yarmouth, England, to support the drift-net and keep its edge uppermost. These buoys are colored to mark the divisions of the fleet of nets.—Burnt bowl, etc. See *burnt*.

bowl² (bōl), *r.* [< *bowle*², *n.*] 1. *intrans.* 1. To play with bowls or at bowling: as, "challenge her to *bowle*." Shak., 1. L. L., iv. 1.—2. To roll a bowl, as in the game of bowls.—3. To deliver the ball to be played by the batsman at cricket.—4. To move horizontally, with a rapid and easy motion, like a ball: as, the carriage *bowled* along.

We *bowled* along the great North road. Mrs. Gore.

II. *trans.* 1. To roll or trundle, as a bowl.

Break all the spokes and felles from her wheel,
And *bowle* the round nave down the hill of heaven.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

2. To pelt with or as with bowls.

I had rather be set quick 't' th' earth,
And *bowle* to death with turnips.
Shak., M. W. of W., III. 4.

To *bowle* out, in cricket, to put out of play by knocking down one's balls or stumps by a ball delivered by the bowler: as, Smith was *bowled* out at the first ball.—To *bowle* over, to knock down; kill. [Hunting slang.]

If the animal passes near him it requires but little skill to *bowle* it over with his double barrel as it goes by.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 82.

bowle-alley (bōl'al'i), *n.* Same as *bowling-alley*.

bowlder, *n.* See *boulder*.

bow-legged (bō'leg'ed or -legd), *a.* Having the legs bowed outward; bandy-legged.

In person the duke was of the middle size, well made, except that he was somewhat *bow-legged*. Prescott.

bowler¹ (bō'lér), *n.* [< *bowle*¹ + -er¹.] 1. A workman who shapes the bowl of a spoon.—2. One who makes bowls.

bowler² (bō'lér), *n.* [< *bowle*², *r.*, + -er¹.] 1. One who plays at bowls.—2. In cricket, the player who bowls or serves the ball; the pitcher.—3. [< *bowle*², *n.*, + -er¹.] A low-crowned stiff felt hat; a "billycock." Also *bowler-hat*. N. E. D.

bowline (bō'lin or -lin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bowlin*, *boline*, *bolin*, *bowling*, *boltinge*, *bolyn*, etc.; < ME. *bowelyne*, *bowline*, a compound prob. not formed in E., but of Scand. origin: Icel. *böglina* (rare) = Norw. *boglina* = Sw. *bog-lina*, *bolin* = Dan. *borline* (or *bugline*, formerly *bougline*) = D. *boeglijn* (> OF. *boeline*, *boline*, F. *boulinc*, G. *bolcine*); < Icel. *bög*, Sw. *bog*, etc., shoulder, bow of a ship (see *bow*³), + *lina* = E. *line*²; the first element is then the same as E. *bow*³, and the strict E. pron. would be bō'lin. Cf. *bowsprit*.] 1. *Naut.*, a rope leading forward and fastened to the leech of a square sail. It is used to steady the weather-leech of the sail and keep it forward, and thus to make the ship sail nearer the wind.

He afterwards said that we sailed well enough with the wind free, but that give him a taut *bowline*, and he would beat us, if we had all the canvas of the Royal George.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 73.

2. In ship-building, a curve representing a vertical section of the bow-end of a ship.—**Bowline** on a bight, a bowline-knot made on the bight of a rope.—On a *bowline*, said of a ship when sailing close to the wind.

The Ayacucho went off on a *bowline*, which brought her to windward of us.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast.

To check the *bowline*, to slacken it when the wind becomes more favorable.—To sharp the main *bowline* or hale the *bowline*, to pull it harder.

bowline-bridle (bō'lin-brī'dl), *n.* The span on the leech of a sail to which the bowline is attached.

bowline-crangle (bō'lin-kring'gl), *n.* The loops worked in the leech of a sail to which the bowline or bowline-bridle is attached.

bowline-knot (bō'lin-not), *n.* A certain knot much used by sailors. See *knot*¹.

bowling¹ (bō'ling), *n.* [< *bowle*¹ + -ing¹.] In dyeing, the washing of fabrics by passing them over rollers in a vessel of water.

The pieces, after the last dip, are washed over rollers by the process known as *bowling*.

O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 284.

bowling² (bō'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bowle*², *r.*] The act of playing with or at bowls.

We grant you, sir,
The only benefactor to our *bowling*,
To all our merry sports the first provoker.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 2.

bowling-alley (bō'ling-al'i), *n.* A covered place for the game of bowls, provided with a passage or alley of smooth planking on which to roll the balls. See *ninepins*.

bowling-crease (bō'ling-krēs), *n.* See *crease*¹.

bowling-green (bō'ling-grēn), *n.* A level piece of greensward kept smooth for bowling.

bowling-ground (bō'ling-ground), *n.* A bowling-green.

The subtlest *bowling-ground* in all Tartary.
B. Jonson, Masques.

bowl-machine (bōl'mā-shēn'), *n.* A lathe for turning wooden bowls.

bowls (bōlz), *n.* [Pl. of *bowle*², *n.*] A game played with bowls on a bowling-green: applied also to skittles or ninepins (which see).—**American bowls**. Same as *ninepins*.—**Carpet bowls**, a parlor game similar to that played on a bowling-green, in which small balls of porcelain or earthenware are used.

bowle-spirit (bōl'spir'it), *n.* In dyeing, nitrate of tin, prepared by dissolving pure tin in nitric acid of 33° Tw., with



Bowman, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire de l'architecture.")
His armor consists of a short hauberk covered by a leather jack, a steel cap, and a steel bracer on the left forearm.

the addition of a small amount of hydrochloric acid.

bowman¹ (bō'man), *n.*; pl. *bowmen* (-men). [< ME. *boweman*; < *bow*² + *man*.] A man who uses a bow; an archer. See cut in preceding column.

bowman² (bou'man), *n.*; pl. *bowmen* (-men). [< *bow*³, 3, + *man*.] The man who rows the foremost oar in a boat; the bow-oar. Totten.

Bowman's corneal tubes. See *corneal*.

Bowman's disks, glands. See *disk*, *gland*.

bowman's-root (bō'manz-rōt), *n.* 1. A popular name given in the United States to plants of the genus *Gillenia*, perennial rosaceous herbs, the roots of which are used as a mild emetic.—2. A name of *Ludwigia alternifolia*. Also called *beaumont-root*.

bow-net (bō'net), *n.* [Not found in ME.; < AS. *boga-net*, *boge-net*: see *bow*² and *net*¹.] A contrivance for catching lobsters and crawfish, made of two round wicker baskets, pointed at the end, one of which is thrust into the other, and having at the mouth a little rim bent inward to oppose the return of the fish.

bow-oar (bou'ōr), *n.* 1. The foremost oar used in pulling a boat.—2. The person who pulls the bow-oar.—3. In a whale-boat, the oar next to the forward one. C. M. Scammon.

bow-pen (bō'pen), *n.* A drafting-compass, carrying a pen (or pencil) at the extremity of one leg.

The two legs of the compass form a bow or spring which tends to open it, but is retained in any desired position by means of a set-screw.

bow-piece (bou'pēs), *n.* A piece of ordnance carried in the bow of a ship.

bow-pin (bō'pin), *n.* 1. A cotter or key for keeping the bows of an ox-yoke in place.—2. A small pin or piece of wood with a head or knot, used by hatters in vibrating the string of the bow used in bowing fur or wool.

bowpot, *n.* See *boughpot*.

bow-saw (bō'sā), *n.* A sweep-saw; a turning-saw. See *frame-saw*.

bowse¹ (bouz), *r. i.* Same as *booze*.

bowse², *r. t.* See *house*².

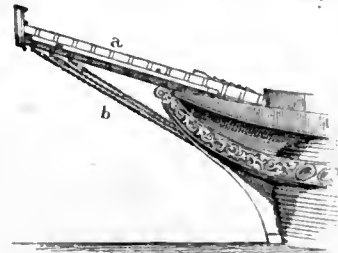
bowsert, *n.* [Early mod. E. *boursier*, appar. a corruption of OF. *boursier*, a bursar: see *bursar*.] The bursar or treasurer of a college.

bowsery, *n.* [Early mod. E.: see *boursar* and *bursary*.] A bursary or treasurer's office in a college.

bow-shot (bō'shot), *n.* 1. A shot from a bow.—2. The distance traversed by an arrow in its flight from a bow.

Three *bow-shots* from the Sachem's dwelling
They laid her in the walnut shade.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, iii.

bowsprit (bō' or bou'sprit), *n.* [Also *boltsprit*, early mod. E. also *bolesprit*, *boursprit*, -*sprit*, etc.; < ME. *bouspret*; cf. Sw. *bogspryt* = Norw. *bogspryt* = Dan. *bogspryd* (formerly *bogspryd*, *borsprød*) = MLG. *böchspret*, LG. *boogspret* = D. *boespryt*, > G. *bugspryt*, *bowsprit*. The var. E. forms show that the word was not a native compound, but is rather of Scand. or LG. origin; < Sw. *bog*, etc., = E. *bow*³ (of a ship), + *sprēt*, etc., = E. *sprit*: see *bow*³ and *sprit*, and cf. *bowline*.] A large spar which projects forward from the stem of a ship or other vessel. Beyond it extend the jib-boom and the flying jib-boom. The bowsprit is secured downward by the *bobstays* and the



a, Bowsprit; b, Bobstays.

gammoning (which see), and at the sides by the *bowsprit-shrouds*, which are secured to the bows of the ship. From the outer end of the bowsprit a spar called the *martingale* or *dolphin-striker* projects downward to support the *martingale-stays*, and two smaller spars, called *whiskers*, project sidewise to support the jib-guys. On the foretopmast-

stay, the jib-stay, and the flying-jib stay (which extend downward from the foretopmast-head and the foretop-gallantmast-head to the ends of the bowsprit, jib-boom, and flying-jib boom) are set the foretopmast-staysail, the jib, and the flying jib. Corruptly written *boltsprit*.—**Bed of the bowsprit**. See *bed*.—**Bowsprit-cap**, the cap on the outer end of the bowsprit, through which the jib-boom traverses. See *cap*.—**Running bowsprit**, a bowsprit that can be run out and in like a jib-boom.—**Standing bowsprit**, a permanently fixed bowsprit.

bowssen¹, *v. t.* Same as *boozse*.

bowssen², *v. t.* [*Corn. beuzi*, immerse, drown.] To duck; immerse (especially in a holy well, as for the cure of madness). See *extract*.

The water fell into a close walled plot; upon this wall was the frantick person set, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pond; where a strong fellow tossed him up and down, until the patient, by foregoing his strength, had somewhat forgot his fury; but if there appeared small amendment, he was *bowssened* again and again, while there remained in him any hope of life for recovery.

R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

bowstaff (bō'stáf), *n.*; pl. *bowstaves* (-stávz). In *archery*, a selected and prepared piece of timber for a bow; the bow in a rough state. Yew is the timber generally preferred, and prior to the use of gunpowder bowstaves were an important article of commerce.

bowstring (bō'string), *n.* [*< bow* + *string*; cf. *AS. bogen* (for *bogan*, gen. of *boga*) *streng*.] 1. The string of a bow, by which it is drawn and the arrow discharged. Bowstrings are made of many materials, a very common one being rawhide, which does not stretch easily. Bows from western Africa have the strings of twisted or plaited cane; those of the Hindus are frequently of silk, not twisted, but of parallel threads bound together at intervals.

2. A similar string used for strangling offenders in the Ottoman empire; hence, by metonymy, execution by strangling.

There was no difference whatever between the polity of our country and that of Turkey, and . . . if the king did not . . . send mutes with *bow-strings* to Sanicroft and Ifalifax, this was only because His Majesty was too gracious to use the whole power which he derived from heaven.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

bowstring (bō'string), *v. t.* [*< bowstring, n.*] 1. To furnish with a bowstring.—2. To strangle with a bowstring.

bowstring-bridge (bō'string-brij), *n.* A bridge in which the horizontal thrust of the arch is



Bowstring-bridge, Howslett, England.

sustained by a horizontal tie attached as nearly as possible at the chord-line of the arch. Also called *tension-bridge*.

bowstring-girder (bō'string-gèr'dér), *n.* A cast- or wrought-iron or built-up girder, having a tie-rod that forms an integral part of it: much used in store-fronts, etc. See *bowstring-bridge*.

bowsty, *a.* Same as *boozy*.

bowti, *n.* See *bout*¹.

bowtell (bō'tel), *n.* Same as *bottel*.

bow-timbers (bou'tim'bérz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, the timbers that form the bow of a ship.

bow-window (bō'win'dō), *n.* A window built so as to project from a wall; properly, one that is in plan a segment of a circle. See *bay-window*.

bow-wiser (bō'wiz), *adv.* In the form or figure of a bow. *Trerisa*.

bow-wood (bō'wūd), *n.* 1. Wood used for making bows; timber suitable for bows.—2. The Osage orange, *Maclura aurantiaca*, of the Mississippi valley. Its very strong and elastic wood was much used by the Indians for their bows. See *Maclura*.

bow-wow (bou'wou'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bough-rough*, *bowgh-waugh*, *baw-waw*, etc., imitative of the repeated bark of a dog; cf. *L. bau-bari*, Gr. *batēiv*, bark: see *baw*², *baw*¹, etc.] The loud bark of a dog, or an imitation of it.—*Gone to the bow-wows*, gone to ruin; utterly lost. [Colloq.]—*The bow-wow theory*. See *language*.

bowyer¹ (bō'yér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bowier*; cf. ME. *bowyere*, *bowgere*, *bowere*, cf. *bowe*, *boge* (see *bow*², *n.*), + *-ere*, *-er*. The *y* represents orig. *g*; so in *sawyer*, ult. cf. *AS. saga*, saw, and *tawyer*, nlt. cf. *AS. lagu*, law. Cf. *bowyer*².] 1. An archer; one who uses a bow: as, "the bowyer king," *Dryden*, *Iliad*, i. 648.

They lay in earth their bowyer-chief.

Bryant, Legend of the Delawares.

2. One who makes bows.

Good shooting may, perchance, be more occupied, to the profit of all bowyers and fletchers. *Ascham*, *Toxophilus*.

bowyer², *n.* Same as *boyer*. *Skinner*.

bowze, **bowzy**. See *booze*, *boozy*.

box¹ (boks), *n.* [*< ME. box*, cf. *AS. box* = *D. bus* (-boom, -tree) = *OHG. MHG. buhs* (-boun), *G.*

buchs = *Sw. bux* (-bom) = *Dan. bux* (-bom) = *F. buis* = *Pr. bois* = *Sp. box* = *Pg. buxo* = *It. bosso*, *busso*, cf. *L. buxus* = *Gr. πῖξος*, box-tree, boxwood; hence *box*², *q. v.* Cf. *box-tree*.] A small evergreen tree or shrub, *Buxus sempervirens*, a dwarfed variety of which is used for ornamental hedges, and in gardening as an edging for flower-beds. See *Buxus* and *box-wood*.—**African box**, a name given to *Myrtille Africana*.—**Marmalade box**. Same as *genipap*.

box² (boks), *n.* [*< ME. box*, cf. *AS. box*, a box, chest, = *OHG. buhsa*, *MHG. bühse*, *G. bühse*, a box, barrel of a gun, a gun, = *MD. buisc*, *buyse*, a drinking-vessel (> prob. *E. bouse*¹, *q. v.*), *D. buis*, a pipe, tube, channel, *bus*, a box, pot, barrel of a gun (cf. *E. blunderbuss*), *bok*, box of a coach, = *MLG. busse*, a box, pipe, = *Icel. byssa*, a box, mod. a gun (the *D.*, *MLG.*, and *Icel.* forms have been affected by the *F.* forms: see *boist*¹), cf. *L. buxus*, *buxum*, anything made of boxwood (cf. *Gr. πῖξος*, a box, > *E. pyx*), cf. *buxus* = *Gr. πῖξος*, box-tree, boxwood: see *box*¹. The forms in *Rom.* and *Teut.* are numerous and involved: see *boist*¹, *boost*³, *bush*², *bushel*, *boss*², etc.] 1. A case or receptacle for articles or materials of any kind. When used absolutely, *box* usually signifies a rectangular case of wood with a lid or a removable cover, and with a clear inner space for storing or packing; but for specific uses boxes are made of any adaptable material, and of any size or shape, or may consist of compartments in a larger receptacle, with or without covers, or with permanent covers and top or side openings. Among such specific kinds are cash-boxes, bandboxes, pill-boxes, ballot-boxes, dice-boxes, the boxes in a printers' case, etc. For boxes known by other names, see *chest* and *trunk*.

2. A money-chest, especially one in which money for some particular purpose is collected or kept: as, a poor-box; a missionary-box.

So manie moie, so everie one was used,

That to give largely to the boze refused.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1224.

3. The quantity that a box contains.—4. A receptacle under the driver's seat on a carriage; hence, the seat itself.

Where would you like to sit? In or out? Back to the horses or the front? Get you the box, if you like.

Disraeli, The Young Duke.

5. A package or case of presents, especially Christmas presents.

Such a box as our prentices beg before Christmas.

Cotgrave.

6. A compartment or place shut or railed off for the accommodation of a small number of people in a public place. (a) A compartment in the common room of a tavern or other house of refreshment. (b) A seated compartment in a theater or other place of amusement: as, "the boxes and the pit," *Dryden*. (c) In courts of justice, the seats set apart for jurymen and the stand for witnesses.

The whole machinery of the state, all the apparatus of the system, and its varied workings, end in simply bringing twelve good men into a box.

Brougham, Present State of the Law, Feb. 7, 1828.

(d) A separate compartment or a roomy stall for a horse in a stable or railroad-car.

7. A place of shelter for one or two men engaged in the performance of certain duties: as, a sentry-box; a signalman's box.—8. A snug house; a small country-house for temporary use during the continuance of some sport, as of hunting: as, a shooting-box.

Let me keep a brace of hunters—a cozy box—a bit of land to it, and a girl after my own heart, and I'll cry quits with you.

Bulwer, Pelham, lxxvii.

9. In *mach.*: (a) A cylindrical hollow iron in a wheel, in which the axle runs. (b) In a pump: (1) The cap covering the top of the pump. (2) A pump-bucket. (3) A hollow plunger with a lifting-valve. (4) A casing about a valve. (c) The pulley-case in a draw-loom on which rest the rollers that conduct the tail-cords. (d) The receptacle for a shuttle at the end of the lathe of a loom. (e) The socket for the screw in a screw-vise. (f) The opening into which the end of a rib-saw is wedged.—10. In *carp.*, a trough for cutting miters. See *miter-box*.—11. *Naut.*, the space between the back-board and the stern-post of a boat, where the coxswain sits.—12. In *foundry*, the flask or frame which holds the sand.—13. The keeper into which the bolt of a lock enters in locking. Also called the *staple* of the lock.—14. In a printers' case, the compartment for a single character: as, the *n-box* is empty; the comma-box.—15. A battery for wild-fowl shooting; a sink-box.

—**Antifriction box**. See *antifriction*.—**Aquatic box**. See *aquatic*.—**Hot box**, a journal-box heated by the friction of a rapidly revolving axle or arbor, as in a locomotive or railroad-car.

A real American is not comfortable without a hot box

occasionally in the course of a long journey.

C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 3.

In a box, in a tight box, in a perplexing or embarrassing situation; in a difficulty.—In the (or a) wrong box, in an awkward situation; mistaken.

"Sir," quoth I, "if you will hear how St. Augustine expounded that place, you shall perceive that you are in a wrong box."

Ridley, Works, p. 163 (1554).

I perceive that you and I are in a wrong box.

J. Udall, Diotrephe, p. 31.

He'd soon find himself in the wrong box with Sarah Jane

D—, I warrant.

G. A. Sala, The late Mr. D—.

Omnibus-box. See *omnibus*.—**Salting-box** (*milit.*), a small box containing meal powder which is sprinkled upon the fuses of shells that they may take fire from the blast of the powder in the chamber.

box² (boks), *v. t.* [*< box*², *n.*] 1. To place in a box; inclose as in a box; confine; hoard.

Saving never ceased

Till he had box'd up twelve score pounds at least.

Crabbe, The Borough.

2. To furnish with a box, as a wheel.—3. To make a hole or cut (in a tree) for the sap to collect: as, to box a maple.—4. *Naut.*, to cause (a vessel) to turn short round on her heel by bracing the head-yards aback: sometimes followed by *off*: as, to box off a vessel. See *haul*.—5. To form into a box or the shape of a box: as, to box the scenes on a stage.—To box the compass, to name the points of the compass in their order; hence, figuratively, to make a complete turn or round.

box³ (boks), *n.* [*< ME. box*, a blow, buffet (the verb is not found in *ME.*); supposed to be of *Scand.* origin: *Dan. bask*, a slap, blow, *baske*, strike, slap, thwack, but this is represented in *E.* by *bash*¹, *q. v.*, while *Sw. basa*, beat, whip, flog, *bas*, a beating, is represented by *baste*¹, *q. v.* Cf. *MD. bōke*, early mod. *D. beuk*, *MHG. buc*, a blow, connected with the verb, *MD. boken*, *MHG. bochen*, strike, slap: see *buck*⁴. None of these forms suits the case; and it is most probable that the sense has originated in some particular use of *box*², *n.* or *v.*] 1. A blow of any kind.

The kyng castes up his schelde, and covers hym faire,

And with his burlyche brande a box he hyme recaire,

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1111.

2. A blow; specifically, a blow on the head with the fist, or on the ear with the open hand.

Give him a box, hard, hard, on his left ear.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

He represented to him very warmly that no gentleman could take a box on the ear. . . . "I know that; but this was not a box on the ear, it was only a slap of the face."

Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, June 22, 1759.

box³ (boks), *v.* [*< box*³, *n.* Cf. *F. boxer* = *D. boksen* = *LG. baaksen* = *Icel. byxa* = *Norw. baksa* = *Sw. baxa* = *Dan. bare* = *G. baxen*, *boxen*, all < *E. box*³.] *I. trans.* To beat; thrash; strike with the fist or hand; especially, to strike on the ear or side of the head: as, "they box her about the ears," *North*, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 115.

By heaven! a little thing would make me box you.

Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iii. 1.

II. intrans. To fight with the fists, whether bare or incased in boxing-gloves; combat with or as with the hands or fists.

A leopard is like a cat, he boxes with his fore feet.

N. Grev.

box-and-tap (boks'-and-tap'), *n.* An apparatus for cutting the wooden screws used for carpenters' benches, etc.

box-barrow (boks'bar'ō), *n.* A large four-sided wheelbarrow for carrying bulky loads.

box-beam (boks'bēm), *n.* A hollow beam having sides of plate-iron united by angle-irons.

box-bed (boks'bed), *n.* A boxed-in bed, or a bed that folds up in the form of a box.

boxberry (boks'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *boxberries* (-iz). The wintergreen or checkerberry of North America, *Gaultheria procumbens*.

box-car (boks'kär), *n.* An inclosed and covered freight-car.

box-coat (boks'kōt), *n.* 1. A heavy overcoat worn by coachmen.—2. Early in the present century, an overcoat with a cape, approximately of the form of the coachman's great-coat: intended originally for travelers on the outside of coaches.

I shall believe it

. . . when I shall

see the traveller for

some rich trades-

man part with his

admired box-coat,

to spread it over the

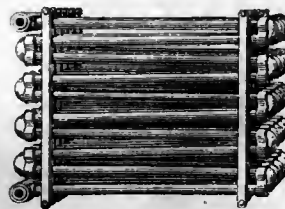
defenceless shoulders

of the poor woman,

etc.

Leadb. Modern

[*Gallantry*]



Box-coil with return bends.

box-coil (boks'-coil), *n.* A steam-heating apparatus consisting of a series of straight tubes connected by

return bends, arranged in the form of a parallelipedon.

box-crab (boks'krab), *n.* The popular name of a crab of the genus *Calappa*: so called from its resemblance when at rest to a box. See *cut* under *Calappa*.

box-day (boks'dā), *n.* In the Scottish law-courts, a day appointed by the judges during the vacations on which pleadings or any papers ordered by the court have to be lodged. Also *boxing-day*.

box-drain (boks'drān), *n.* An underground drain regularly built with upright sides and a flat stone or brick cover, so that the section has the appearance of a square box.

boxen (bok'su), *a.* [*<* ME. *boxen*, replacing AS. *bixen* for **byren*, *<* *box* (see *box*) + *-en*.] 1. Made of boxwood: as, "*boxen* haut-boy," *Gay*, *Prol.* to *Shep. Week*.—2. Resembling box.

Her faded cheeks are chang'd to boxen hue. *Dryden*.

boxer¹ (bok'sēr), *n.* [*<* *box* + *-er*.] One whose occupation is to pack or put up things in boxes.

boxer² (bok'sēr), *n.* [*<* *box* + *-er*.] One who fights with his fists; a pugilist.

Boxer shrapnel. See *shrapnel*.

box-fish (boks'fish), *n.* A name of sundry plectognath fishes of the suborder *Gymnodontes* and family *Tetodontidae*. [Rare.]

box-frame (boks'frām), *n.* The inclosed space inside a window-casing in which the balance-weights are hung.

box-girder (boks'gēr'dēr), *n.* In *mech.*, a kind of girder resembling a box, made of boiler-plates fastened together by angle-irons riveted to the top and bottom plates. Such girders are much used for spans of from 30 to 60 feet, on account of their elasticity and power of resisting impact.

boxhaul (boks'hāl), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to veer (a ship) round on her heel when it is impracticable to tack. This is effected by putting the helm a-lee, bracing the head-yards flat aback, squaring the after-yards, taking in the drivers, and hauling the head-sheets to windward. When the vessel begins to gather sternway the helm is shifted and the sails trimmed. *Smyth*.

box-hook (boks'hūk), *n.* 1. A hand-tool resembling a cotton-hook, used in handling heavy freight.—2. A cant-hook used in pressing down the covers of boxes so that they can be nailed or screwed.—3. Gripping-irons used in hoisting heavy boxes or bales.

boxiana (bok-si-an'ā or -ā'nā), *n. pl.* [A feigned Latin form, *<* *box* + *-iana*: see *anal.*, *-ana*.] The annals of prize-fighting; the literature of, or gossip or anecdotes concerning, pugilism.

boxing¹ (bok'sing), *n.* [*<* *box* + *-ing*.] 1. *Naut.*, a square piece of dry hard wood used in connecting the frame-timbers of a ship.—2. One of the eases on each side of a window into which the inside shutters are folded.—3. *pl.* The sides of a window-frame where the weights hang.—4. *pl.* Among millers, coarse flour separated in the process of bolting.—5. The process of fitting a piece of wood to receive a tenon.—6. The giving of a box or present, as at Christmas. See *boxing-day*.

boxing² (bok'sing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *box* 3, *r.*] The act or practice of fighting with the fists, with or without boxing-gloves; sparring.

boxing-day (bok'sing-dā), *n.* 1. In England, the first week-day after Christmas, when Christmas boxes or presents are given to one's employees, to postmen, etc.—2. In the Scottish law-courts, same as *box-day*.

boxing-glove (bok'sing-glūv), *n.* A padded glove used in sparring.

boxing-machine (bok'sing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine used for boring out the boxes of the hubs of car-wheels.

boxing-match (bok'sing-mach), *n.* A contest at boxing; a pugilistic encounter; a prize-fight.

boxing-night (bok'sing-nīt), *n.* In England, the first week-night after Christmas; the night of boxing-day.

boxing-off (bok'sing-ōf'), *n.* *Naut.*, the act of forcing the ship's head off the wind by bracing the head-yards aback.

box-iron (boks'ī'ēr), *n.* A smooling-iron containing an inclosed space for live coals to keep it hot.

box-keeper (boks'kē'pēr), *n.* An attendant at the boxes of a theater.

box-key (boks'kē), *n.* A socket-key for turning large nuts.

box-lobby (boks'lob'i), *n.* In a theater, the lobby leading to the boxes.

box-lock (boks'lok), *n.* A door-lock designed to be fastened to the surface of the door.

box-metal (boks'met'al), *n.* A brass, bronze, or antifriktion alloy used for the journal-boxes of axles or shafting.

box-money (boks'mun'i), *n.* At hazard, money paid to the person who furnishes the box and dice.

box-office (boks'of'is), *n.* The office in a theater in which tickets are sold.

box-packing (boks'pak'ing), *n.* Cotton-waste or similar material, saturated with a lubricant, for packing the journal-box of an axle or shaft.

box-plait (boks'plāt), *n.* A double fold or plait, as on a shirt-bosom or in the skirt of a woman's dress.

box-plaiting (boks-plā'ting), *n.* 1. A method of folding cloth alternately in opposite directions, so as to form a kind of double plait or fold on each side.—2. The plaits formed in this manner.

box-seat (boks'sēt), *n.* A seat in a theater-box, or on the box of a coach.

box-set (boks'set), *n.* In a theater, a scene which is boxed in with walls and ceiling.

box-setter (boks'set'tēr), *n.* An apparatus for fitting axle-boxes to the hubs of wheels.

box-slater (boks'slā'tēr), *n.* An isopod crustacean of the family *Idoteidae*. *H. A. Nicholson*.

box-slip (boks'slip), *n.* A slip of boxwood inlaid in the beechwood of which molding, tonguing, and grooving planes are made, to form an edge or wearing part.

box-snuffers (boks'snuff'ēr), *n. pl.* Snuffers having a receptacle for the burnt wick cut off.

box-stall (boks'stāl), *n.* A roomy inclosed stall in which horses or cattle can be kept without tying.

box-strap (boks'strap), *n.* In *mech.* and *building*, a flat bar with right-angled bends, used to confine a rectangular bar or projection.

box-thorn (boks'thōrn), *n.* A name given to plants of the genus *Lycium*, more particularly *L. barbarum*.

box-tortoise (boks'tōr'tis), *n.* A tortoise with a hinged plastron which can be so closely applied to the edge of the carapace, when the head, tail, and limbs have been drawn in, that the animal is practically boxed up in the shell; a tortoise of the family *Cistudinidae*. Generally called *box-turtle* in the United States.

box-trap (boks'trap), *n.* 1. A contrivance formerly used in firing military mines, consisting of a rectangular box placed vertically in communication with the mine. The upper end was closed, and a few inches below the top was a sliding shelf upon which was placed a piece of ignited punk. The mine was fired by withdrawing the shelf by means of a long cord, and allowing the lighted punk to fall upon the powder-train below.

2. A trap in the form of a box, used for capturing small animals.

box-turtle (boks'tēr'tl), *n.* The common name in the United States of the box-tortoise.

box-valve (boks'valv), *n.* A box-shaped portion of a pipe, in which a valve is placed.

boxwood (boks'wūd), *n.* [*<* *box* + *wood*.] 1. The fine hard-grained timber of the box, much used by wood-engravers and in the manufacture of musical and mathematical instruments, tool-handles, etc. The largest supplies come from the Levant. The wood is very free from gritty matter, and on that account its sawdust is much used for cleaning jewelry and for other purposes. See *Buxus*.

2. The name given to several trees which have hard, compact wood, taking a fine polish: in the United States to *Cornus florida*, and in the West Indies to *Schafferia frutescens*, *Vitex umbrosa*, and *Tecoma pentaphylla*. Some species of *Eucalyptus* and of *Lophostemon* are so called in Australia.

boy¹ (boi), *n.* [*<* ME. *boy*, *boyc*, *boi*: of obscure origin, prob. LG.: cf. E. Fries. *boi*, *boy*, a young man; not easily connected with MLG. LG. *bore*, a boy, a knave, = MD. *boef*, a boy, D. *boef*, a knave, = OHG. **buoba* (only as a proper name, *Buoba*), MHG. *buobe*, G. *bube*, dial. *bub*, *bua*, a boy, a knave, = Icel. *búi* = Sw. *baf*, a knave. Cf. Icel. *Búi*, Dan. *Boye*, a proper name.] 1. A male child, from birth to full growth, but especially from the end of infancy to the beginning of youth: also applied to a young man, implying immaturity, want of vigor or judgment, etc.

Speak thou, boy;
Perhaps thy childishness will move him more
Than can our reasons. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, v. 3.

Men of worth and parts will not easily admit the familiarity of boys, who yet need the care of a tutor. *Locke*.

2. In familiar or playful use (usually in the plural), a grown man regarded as one of the

younger members of a family, as an intimate friend or associate, or as having in any respect a boyish relation or character.

Then, to sea, boys.

Shak., *Tempest*, II. 2.

We are Roman boys all, and boys of mettle.

Fletcher, *Bonduea*, II. 4.

Specifically, in the United States—(a) In the South, especially before the abolition of slavery, a negro man. (b) An unscrupulous local politician, especially in a large city; one of the managers or subordinates of the "machine" of a party in local politics and elections: as, a ticket not acceptable to the boys.

3. A young servant; a page: as, "boys, grooms, and lackeys," *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, v. 2. Hence in compound words sometimes applied to grown men without any idea of youth or contempt: as, a *potboy*.

4. [Supposed by some to be "a corruption of Hind. *bhaice*, a servant"; but the Hind. word, prop. *bhāi*, means 'brother,' and boy in this use is merely the E. word. Cf. *boy*².] In India and the treaty-ports of China and Japan, etc., a native male servant, especially a personal servant; a butler or waiter, house-boy, office-boy, etc., as distinguished from a coolie or porter: in common use among foreigners.—**Boy-bishop**, a name sometimes given to St. Nicholas, the patron of scholars, but more particularly of school-boys, from the fact that he was remarkable for very early plety; also, a name given, according to a very ancient custom, which was abolished in the reign of Henry VIII., to a boy chosen from the cathedral choir on St. Nicholas's day (December 6th) as a mock bishop. The boy enjoyed episcopal honors till Innocent's Day (December 28th), and the rest of the choir were his prebends.

In those bygone times all little boys either sang, or served, about the altar, at church; and the first thing they did upon the eve of their patron's festival was to elect from among themselves, in every parish church, cathedral, and nobleman's chapel, a bishop and his officials, or, as they were then called, "a Nicholas and his clerks." This *boy-bishop* and his ministers afterwards sang the first vespers of their saint; and, in the evening, arrayed in their appropriate vestments, walked all about the parish.

Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, III. II. 215.

Old boy, a familiar name for the devil.

They used to have witch Sabbat' days and witch sacraments, and sell their souls to the old boy.

Mrs. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 194.

Roaring boys. See *roaring*.—**Yellow-boys**, gold coins: gameas, eagles, napoleons, etc. [*Slang*.]

boy¹ (boi), *v. t.* [*<* *boy*¹, *n.*] 1. To treat as a boy, or as something belonging to or befitting a boy.

My credit's murder'd,

Baffled, and boy'd.

Beau. and Fl., *Knight of Malta*, II. 3.

2. To act or represent in the manner of a boy: in allusion to the acting by boys of women's parts on the stage. [Rare.]

I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra boy my greatness.

Shak., *A. and C.*, v. 2.

boy² (boi), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also written *boyce*, *bhoyce*, *boce*, *bhoce*, repr. Hind. *bhoi*, *<* Telugu *boi*, prop. a man of the fisherman caste, whose usual occupation is the carrying of litters and palankins, or, as in Madras, domestic service.] In India, as far north as the Nerbudda river, a palankin-bearer. *Yule and Burnell*, *Anglo-Ind. Glossary*.

boyar (boi'ār), *n.* [*<* Russ. *boyarinū*, *pl.* *boyare*, formerly *balgarinū* = Bulg. *balerin* = Serv. *baljar* = Pol. *bojar* (> Turk. *boyar* = Hung. *bojár* = Lith. *bojoras* = MGr. *βοῦράδ*, *βοῦράδ*, etc.), *<* OBulg. *boyarinū*, appar. *<* *bolii*, great, illustrious.] A personal title given to the highest class of Russian officials previous to the reign of Peter the Great. The title conferred a rank in the state, but brought no special duties with it. There was, however, a council of boyars, and it was customary to add to public papers, "The boyars have approved of it." The title gradually died out in the reign of Peter the Great, as it was no longer newly conferred. (*Schuyler*, *Peter the Great*.) The term in popular usage came to signify the higher aristocracy. It still lingers in Rumania, where the popular name for the conservatives is the *boyar* party.

boyard (boi'ārd), *n.* Same as *boyar*.

boyau (bwo-yō'), *n.*: *pl.* *boyaux* (-yōz'). [*F.*, *<* OF. *boel*, a gut, > E. *bowel*: see *bowel* and *bayou*.] In *fort.*, a ditch covered with a parapet, serving as a means of communication between two trenches, especially between the first and third parallels. Also called a *zigzag* or an *approach*.

boy-blind¹ (boi'blind), *a.* Blind as a boy; undiscerning: as, "so *boy-blind* and foolish," *Fletcher* (*and another*). *Love's Pilgrimage*, III. 2. [Rare.]

boycott (boi'kot), *v. t.* [From the name of the first prominent victim of the system, Captain *Boycott*, a farmer at Lough Mask, Connemara, and the agent of Lord Earne, an Irish landlord.] To combine (a) in refusing to work for, buy from, sell to, give assistance to, or have any kind of dealings with, and (b) in preventing others from working for, buying from, sell-

ing to, assisting, or having any kind of dealings with (a person or company), on account of political or other differences, or of disagreements in business matters, as a means of inflicting punishment, or of coercing or intimidating. The word was introduced in Ireland in 1880, and soon became (like the practice) common throughout the English-speaking world, and was adopted by the newspapers in nearly every European language.

boycott (hoi'kot), *n.* [*< boycott, v.*] An organized attempt to coerce a person or party into compliance with some demand, by combining to abstain, and compel others to abstain, from having any business or social relations with him or it; an organized persecution of a person or company, as a means of coercion or intimidation, or of retaliation for some act, or refusal to act in a particular way.

boycottee (hoi'kot-ē'), *n.* [*< boycott + -ee.*] One who is boycotted. [Rare.]

boycotter (hoi'kot-ēr), *n.* [*< boycott + -er.*] One who boycotts; one who takes part in the organized persecution called a boycott.

boycotting (hoi'kot-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *boycott, v.*] The act or practice of subjecting an obnoxious person or company to the organized persecution called a boycott. See *boycott, v.*

Boycotting originally implied the organized persecution of an individual by an entire community; as transplanted to this country [United States] it implies the persecution of an individual by organized forces, and it is a phrase which at the present time is much in the mouths of those who call themselves workmen.

Phila. Record, No. 4529, p. 2.

Boycotting was not only used to punish evicting landlords and agents, tenants guilty of paying rent, and tradesmen who ventured to hold dealings with those against whom the [Land] League had pronounced its anathema; but the League was now strong enough to use this means as an instrument of extending its organization and filling its coffers. Shopkeepers who refused to join and subscribe received reason to believe that they would be deprived of their custom; recalcitrant farmers found themselves without a market for their crops and cattle.

Annual Register, 1880.

boydekint, *n.* An obsolete form of *bodkin*.
boyer (boi'ēr), *n.* [Formerly also *bowyer*; = *F. boyer*, *< Flem. boeier* = *D. boeijer*, a vessel used to lay buoys, *< Flem. boey* = *D. boei*, a buoy; see *buoy*.] A Flemish sloop with a raised work or easle at each end.

boyery, *n.* [*< boy + -ery.*] Boyhood. *North. boyhood* (boi'hūd), *n.* [*< boy + -hood.*] 1. The state of being a boy or of immature age; the time of life during which one is a boy.

Look at him in his boyhood.

Swift.

Turning to mirth all things of earth

As only boyhood can.

Hood, Eugene Aram.

2. Boyish feeling; light-heartedness. [Rare.]
3. Boys collectively.

boyish (boi'ish), *a.* [*< boy + -ish.*] Belonging to a boy; pertaining to boyhood; in a disparaging sense, childish, trifling, puerile; as, "a boyish odd conceit," *J. Baillie*.

I ran it through, even from my boyish days,
To the very moment that he bade me tell it.

Shak., Othello, i. 3.

= *Syn. Juvenile, Puerile, etc.* See *youthful*.

boyishly (boi'ish-li), *adv.* In a boyish manner.
boyishness (boi'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being boyish.

boyism (boi'izm), *n.* [*< boy + -ism.*] 1. The state of being a boy; boyishness.

The boyism of the brothers . . . is to be taken into account.

T. Warton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.

2. Something characteristic of a boy; puerility.

A thousand such boyisms, which Chaucer rejected as below the dignity of the subject. *Dryden, Preface to Fables.*

[Rare in both uses.]

Boyle's law. See *law*.

boyn (boin), *n.* [*Sc.*, also spelled *boin*, *boyen*, *bowye*; perhaps *< OF. buion*, extended form of *buie*, a vessel for water or wine, *> prob. Sc. bowie*, *q. v.*] 1. A washing-tub. *Galt*.—2. A flat, broad-bottomed vessel, into which milk is emptied from the pail.

Also called *bine*.

boy-queller (hoi'kwel'ēr), *n.* One who quells or conquers boys; one who is able to cope only with boys. [Rare.]

Where is this Hector?

Come, come, thou boy-queller, show thy face.

Shak., T. and C., v. 5.

boyship (boi'ship), *n.* [*< boy + -ship.*] Boyhood. *Beaumont*.

boy's-love (boiz'lūv), *n.* A name of the southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, from an ointment made with its ashes used by young men to promote the growth of a beard.

boy's-play (boiz'plā), *n.* Childish amusement; anything free from risk or severe labor; any-

thing easy or trifling, as opposed to the earnest business or hard work of a man.

This is no boy's-play.

Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 3.

boyuna (boi-nū'ā), *n.* [*Cf. Sp. boyuna*, fem. of *boyuno*, belonging to cattle, *< boy*, now *buey* = *Pg. boi*, ox, *< L. bos* (*bov-*), ox; see *Bos*. *Cf. boia*.] 1. A large serpent of South America, black and slender, having an intolerable smell.—2. A harmless reptile or snake common in Ceylon.

boza (bō'zā), *n.* [Also written *bosa*, *bouza*, *bousa*, *boozak*, *boozeh*, etc., *F. bouza*, *G. busa*, etc., *Russ. Serv. etc. buza*, *< Ar. būze*, Pers. *būza*, Hind. *būzā*, *bozā*, Turk. *boza*, a thick white fermented drink made from millet.] 1. A popular Egyptian drink, made by boiling millet-seed in water and fermenting the infusion, adding afterward certain astringent substances.—2. An inebriating mixture of darnel-meal, hempseed, and water.—3. A preparation of honey and tamarinds.

bozon (bō'zon), *n.* In *her.*, same as *bird-bolt*.
Bp. An abbreviation of *bishop*.

Br. In *chem.*, the symbol of *bromine*.

Brabançon (bra-boñ-sōn'), *n.* [*F.*, man of Brabant, a province of Belgium.] Same as *Brabanter*.

Brabançonne (bra-boñ-son'), *n.* [*F.*, *< Brabant*.] The popular patriotic song of the Belgians since 1830, when they threw off Dutch rule. The words were composed by a French actor named Jeneval, then at Brussels. Each verse ends with a varied refrain relating to the substitution of the tree of liberty for the orange, in allusion to the sovereign house of Orange, then ruling the Netherlands.

Brabanter (bra-ban'tēr), *n.* [*< Brabant + -er*.] See *Brabançon*.] One of a class of mercenary soldiers and bandits from the old duchy of Brabant, who figured in the Anglo-French wars of the eleventh and thirteenth centuries.

Brabantine (bra-ban'tin), *a.* [*< Brabant + -ine*.] Pertaining to Brabant, formerly a duchy, now partly comprised in the provinces of North Brabant and Brabant, belonging respectively to the Netherlands and Belgium.

brabble (brab'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *brabbled*, ppr. *brabbling*. [*< D. brabbelen*, confound, stammer. *Cf. blabber* and *babble*.] To wrangle; dispute or quarrel noisily.

He held me with brabbles till the clock strook, and then for the breach of a minute he refused my money.

Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and *Eng.*

Melantius, thou art welcome, and my love

Is with thee still: but this is not a place

To brabble in.—*Calianax, join hands.*

Beau. and FL, Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

brabble (brab'l), *n.* [*< brabble, v.*] A broil; a clamorous contest; a wrangle.

This petty brabble will undo us all.

Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1.

brabblement (brab'l-ment), *n.* [*< brabble + -ment*.] A clamorous contest; a brabble.

brabblor (brab'lēr), *n.* [*< brabble, v.*, + *-er*.] *Cf. D. brabbelaar*, stammerer.] A clamorous, noisy, quarrelsome fellow.

We hold our time too precious to be spent

With such a brabblor.

Shak., K. John, v. 2.

brabbling (brab'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *brabble, v.*] Clamorous; wrangling; quarrelsome; noisy.

He gave notice to his government that commerce would have no security in Antwerp "in those brabbling times."

Motley, Dutch Republic, ii. 18.

brabblingly (brab'ling-li), *adv.* In a brabbling manner.

Neither bitterly nor

brabblingly.

Ep. Jewell, Def. of Apol.

[*for Ch. of Eng.*, p. 44.]

bracæ (brā'sē), *n.*

pl. [*L.*: see *breech*, *breeches*.] In *antiq.*,

a garment equivalent to the modern

trousers. It was

made either loose or

close-fitting, and its use

was characteristic of the

Gauls and of Oriental

peoples. It was not worn

by the Greeks, nor by the

Romans before the end of

the first century A. D., how-

ever, it came into use

among the Romans, espe-

cially in the military

forces stationed in in-

element climates; and

toward the close of the

empire it was very gen-

erally adopted, though

never in much favor within

the walls of Rome. Also

improperly spelled *braccæ*.

braccæ (brak'sē), *n.* See *braccæ*.
braccate (brak'āt), *a.* [*< L. *braccatus*, prop. *bracatus*, *< braca*, *pl.*, breeches: see *breech*.] In *ornith.*, having the tarsi feathered; having the feet furnished with feathers to the bases of the toes or of the claws.



Braccate.—Foot of Snowy Owl.

bracciale (brak-si-ā-lē; *lt. pron. brāt-chiā'le*), *n.*; *pl. bracciali* (-li). [*It.*, a brassard or chevron, also as in *def.*, *< L. brachiale*, an armlet, bracelet, etc., *< brachium* (*> It. braccio*), arm.] A projecting bracket of iron or bronze, having a socket and ring for holding a flagstaff, torch, or the like, and sometimes a large ring. These brackets are affixed to Italian palaces of the time of the Renaissance, and are often of great richness of design, especially at Siena and Florence.

braccio (brāt'chiō), *n.* [*It.*, *< L. brachium*, arm: see *bracel*.] A measure of length used in Italy, varying from half a yard at Lodi to a yard at Milan. See *brass*.

brace (brās), *n.* [*< ME. brace*, *< OF. brace*, *brase*, *brasse*, *brache*, the two arms extended, an armful, a fathom, pair, *F. brasse* = *Pr. brassa* = *Sp. braza* = *Pg. braça*, a fathom, *< L. brachia*, *pl.* of *brachium*, *brachium*, arm, prob. *< Gr. βραχίων*, arm; *cf. Ir. and Gael. brac* = *W. braich* = *Bret. breach*, the arm. From the *L.* singular *brachium* comes *OF. bras*, *braz*, *F. bras* = *Sp. brazo* = *Pg. braço* = *It. braccio*, arm. Hence *bracelet* and *embrace*.] 1. A prop or support; specifically, in *arch.*, a piece of timber placed near and across the angles in the frame of a building in order to strengthen it. When used to support a rafter it is called a *strut*.—2. That which holds two or more things firmly together; a cincture or bandage.—3. A pair; a couple; as, a brace of ducks: used of persons only with a shade of contempt or colloquially.

But you, my brace of lords, were I so minded,

I here could pluck his highness' frown upon you.

Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

Will he have a brace,

Or but one partridge?

Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

The two muskets I loaded with a brace of slugs each.

Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

4. A thick strap by which a carriage-body is suspended from C-springs. *E. H. Knight*.—5. In *printing*, a vertical double-curved line, used to connect two or more lines: thus, *bol* } or *bow* }

two or more staves in music.—6. A leather band placed about the cords of a drum and sliding upon them: used to raise or lower the tone by increasing or lessening the tension of the cords; as, "the braces of the war drum," *Derham, Phys. Theol.*—7. *pl.* Straps passing over the shoulders to sustain the trousers; suspenders.—8. A device for supporting a weak back, curved shoulders, etc.—9. *Naut.*: (a) One of the ropes fastened to the yards of a ship, one to each yard-arm, which, reaching to the deck, enable the yards to be swung about horizontally. They also help the yards to support the strain caused by the wind on the sails. (b) *pl.* Straps of brass or metal castings fastened on the stern-post, to receive the pintles by which the rudder is hung.—10. A defense or protection for the arm; specifically, one used in archery. Same as *bracer*, 2.

"It hath been a shield

"Twixt me and death": and pointed to this brace.

Shak., Pericles, ii. 1.

11†. State of defense.

For that it [Cyprus] stands not in such warlike brace,

But altogether lacks the abilities

That Rhodes is dress'd in.

Shak., Othello, i. 3.

12. The state of being braced; tension; tightness.

The laxness of the tympanum when it has lost its brace

or tension.

Holder.

13†. An arm (of the sea).

He schal so passe the wature, that ys cleped the brace of Saint George [M. L. Brachium S. Georgii], that is an arm of the sea.

Maunderville, p. 126.

14. A curved instrument of iron or wood for holding and turning boring-tools, etc.; a bit-stock. There are various forms of braces, the most common being the *carpenters' brace*, *bit-stock*, *bit-stock*, or *hand-brace*, which is a tool for turning a boring-bit or auger. It consists of a crank-formed shaft, with a metal socket called the *pad* at one extremity, and on the other a swiveled head (or *cushion* or *shield*), by which the boring-



Bracæ.—Statue of Paris, Vatican Museum.

tool or bit, fixed in the pad, is pressed forward by the workman. See *angle-brace* (b), and cut under *bit-stock*.



Hand-brace.

15. A wooden rod with spiked ends, used to support scenery in a theater.

—16. *pl.* The leather slides on the cords of a snare-drum, by which the tension of the head is varied.—**Brace-bit**. See *bit*.—**French brace**, an angle-brace (which see).—**Gear-brace**, a boring-tool the bit or drill of which is turned by a hand-crank and bevel-gear.—**Principal brace**, in building, a brace immediately under the principal rafters, or parallel to them, and in a state of compression. It serves to assist the principals in supporting the roof-timbers. *Swift*.

—**Ratchet-brace**, a carpenter's brace in which, by means of gearing, a back-and-forth motion is converted into a rotary one, thus causing the bit to turn.—**Wind-brace**, a diagonal brace to tie the rafters of a roof together and prevent racking. In the best examples of medieval roofs the wind-braces are arched, and run from the principal rafters to the purlins. *Encyc. Brit.* = *Syn.* 3. *Couple*, etc. See *pair*.

brace¹ (brās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *braced*, ppr. *bracing*. [*ME. bracen*, brace, embrace, < *OF. bracer*, *bracier*, *brasser*, < *brace*, embrace, = *Pr. brassar* = *lt. bracciare*, brace; from the noun.] 1. To elasp or grasp; embrace; hold firmly.

Sweet friende, I fele mortal dethe me brace,
Neuer After this comfort to purchase
Off surgery-crafte ne with medicine,
For stuffed I am full of nenyne.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1446.

A sturdy launce in his right hand he braced.

Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xi. 75.

2. To bind or tie closely; fit or secure by ties; bandage; strap.

The women of China, by *bracing* and binding them, from their infancy, have very little feet.

Locke.

They braced my aunt against a board,
To make her straight and tall.

O. W. Holmes, *My Aunt*.

3. To string or bend (a bow) by putting the eye of the string in the upper nock preparatory to shooting.—4. To make tense; strain up; increase the tension, tone, or vigor of; strengthen: used both literally and figuratively: as, to brace the nerves.

The tympanum is not capable of tension that way, in such a manner as a drum is braced.

Holder, *Elements of Speech*.

He drank — 'twas needful his poor nerves to brace.

Crabbe, *The Borough*.

Strong affection braced the feeble mind of the princess.

Macauley, *Hist. Eng.*, ix.

5. To fix in the position of a brace; hold firmly in place: used reflexively: as, to brace one's self against a post or a crowd.—6. To furnish with, or support or prop by, braces: as, to brace a building or a falling wall.—7. *Naut.*, to swing or turn around (the yards of a ship) by means of the braces.

We caught the southeast trades, and ran before them for nearly three weeks, without so much as altering a sail or bracing a yard. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 53.

8. In *writing* and *printing*, to unite or connect by a brace, as two or more lines, staves of music, etc.—To brace back. See *aback*.—To brace about, to brace (the yards of a ship) in a contrary direction.—To brace forth!, to press forth.

The prince of planetis that proudly is pight
Sall brace furth his hemes that our belde blithes.

York Plays, p. 123.

To brace in (*naut.*), to slack the lee braces and haul in the weather ones.—To brace sharp (*naut.*), to cause the yards to have the smallest possible angle with the keel.—To brace up. (a) *Naut.*, to lay the yards more fore-and-aft, so that the ship will sail closer to the wind. (b) To increase the tension, tone, or vigor of: often used intransitively with the object understood.

Every nerve in his frame was braced up for a spring.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, l. 316.

brace² (brās), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, the flooring around the mouth of a shaft. [*Cornwall.*]

braced (brāst), *p. a.* 1. In *her.*, interlaced or linked together: said of bearings so arranged.



Three Chevrons Braced.

Also braced.—2. In *entom.*, attached by the caudal extremity and supported in an upright or oblique position by a silken thread crossing the thorax, and fastened to the supporting surface: said of the chrysalis of a butterfly. Also called *girl* or *bound*.—Braced interlaced, in *her.*, same as braced, l.

brace-drill (brās'dril), *n.* A drill shaped like a carpenter's brace, used for boring metals. In one form a feed-screw and back-center, the latter abutting against some rigid body or part, are substituted for the hand-plate or breast-plate.

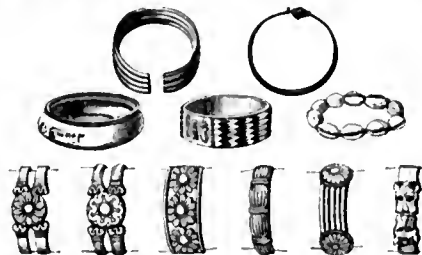


Brace-drill.

brace-head (brās'hed), *n.* In *rock-boring*, a large box, key, or wrench, with long levers or handles, used in turning a boring-tool.

brace-key (brās'ké), *n.* In *mining*, a tiller consisting of two iron handles screwed together in opposite ways, so as to clip between them the rods used in deep borings. When the handles are screwed on firmly they form two levers for turning the rods as required, the top length of rod being furnished with a swivel. *W. Morgan*, *Manual of Mining Tools*, p. 162.

bracelet (brās'let), *n.* [*< F. bracclet*, dim. of *OF. braccet*, *brachel*, an armlet or defense for the arm, < *ML. brachile*, < *L. brachiale*, an armlet, < *brachium*, the arm: see *brace*¹, *n.*] 1. An ornamental band, ring, or clasped chain for the



Egyptian and Assyrian Bracelets.

wrist, now worn mostly by women. Bracelets were among the earliest personal ornaments, and are seen in rich and varied forms in ancient Egyptian and Assyrian sculptures. They have been worn almost universally, from the earliest times to the present day, by both savage and civilized peoples. See *armlet*, *armilla*, and *bangle*.²

I decked thee also with ornaments, and I put bracelets upon thy hands, and a chain on thy neck. *Ezek.* xvi. 11.

Both his hands were cut off, being known to have worn bracelets of gold about his wrists. *Sir J. Hayne*.

2. Humorously, a shackle for the wrist; a handcuff.

There he shall keep close,
Till I provide him files and food; for yet
His iron bracelets are not off.

Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, II. 6.

3. A piece of armor, whether the lower part of the brassard or the wrist-piece of the gauntlet (which see).

Armed with back and breast, head piece and bracelets. *Scott*, *Legend of Montrose*, ii.

4. In *palimistry*, a mark across the inside of the wrist, single, double, or triple.

brace-mold (brās'möld), *n.* In *arch.*, a molding formed by the union of two ogees, and in section resembling the brace used in printing. Sometimes a small bead is inserted between the ogees.

brace-pendant (brās'pen'dant), *n.* *Naut.*, a length of rope or chain into which the brace-block is spliced.

bracer (brās'sér), *n.* [*< brace*, *v.*, + *-er*]; in sense 2, < *ME. bracer*, *brascere*, < *OF. bras*, the arm: see *brace*¹, *n.*] 1. One who or that which braces, binds, or makes firm; a band or bandage.—2. In *archery*, a wrist-guard worn over the sleeve on the left arm as a protection against the friction or the catching of the bowstring. It is commonly of leather, but sometimes of metal, and was formerly even of ivory, and frequently a decorative object. The glove is sometimes made to serve as a bracer. See cut under *bowman*.

Upon his arm he bar a gay bracer.

And by his side a sword and a bokeler.

Chaucer, *Gen. Pro.* to C. T., l. 111.

A bracer serveth for two causes, one to save his arme from the stryke of the stryng, and his doublet from wearyng, and the other is, that the stryng glydyng sharpely and quleklye of the bracer, may make the sharper shoote. *Ascham*, *Toxophilus*.

3. That which braces or stimulates the nerves; a tonic; specifically, a drink taken early in the morning. [*Colloq.*]

brace-stake (brās'stāk), *n.* A stake competed for by braces of dogs instead of individuals, as in field-trials.

bracht, **brachet** (braeh or brak), *n.* [In the pron. *brach* also, and properly, written *brach* (see *brach*, *brachet*); < *ME. brache*, < *OF. brache*, *F. braque* = *Pr. brac* = *Sp. Pg. braco* = *It. bracco* (cf. *ML. braccus*, *bracco*), < *OHG. braccho*, *MHG. G. bracke* = *D. brak* = *Sw. brack*, a dog that hunts by the scent; origin unknown. The mod. pron. *brak* follows mod. *F. braque*, and requires the spelling **brack* (or, as *F. braque*).] A bitch of the hound kind; specifically, a species of scenting hound; a pointer or setter.

A sow pig by chance sucked a brach, and when she was grown would intractably hunt all manner of deer.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*

Brachelytra (bra-kel'i-trā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. βραχίς*, short, + *ελκτρον*, a sheath, shard: see *elytron*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of *Coleoptera* including the rove-beetles, or *Staphylinidae*, which have the elytra short, not nearly covering the abdomen, the antennae short, not clavate, and usually two anal appendages. Some of these insects are known as *cocktails*, from the way they have of cocking up their tails. With the *Staphylinidae* the *Pselaphidae* are sometimes associated under *Brachelytra*. These are trimerous, with fixed abdomen and no anal appendages. See cut under *rove-beetle*. Also called *Brachelytra*.

brachelytrous (bra-kel'i-trūs), *a.* [*< Brachelytra* + *-ous*.] Having short elytra; specifically, pertaining to the *Brachelytra*. Also *brachelytrous*.

brachetti, *n.* See *brachet*.

brachia, *n.* Plural of *brachium*.

brachial (brā'ki- or brak'i-āl), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. brachialis*, *brachialis*, < *brachium* (prop. *brachium*), arm: see *brace*¹, *n.*] 1. *a.* 1. Belonging to the arm, fore leg, wing, pectoral fin, or other fore limb of a vertebrate; especially, belonging to the upper part of such member, from the shoulder to the elbow.—2. *Of* or pertaining to the brachia of the *Brachiopoda* or of other animals, as the wings of pteropods, the arms of cephalopods, the rays of crinoids, etc.—**Brachial appendages**, a pair of organs characteristic of the brachiopods, and suggesting the name of the class *Brachiopoda*; they are prolongations of the lateral portions of the lips or margins of the mouth, and are therefore also called *labial appendages*.—**Brachial artery**, or *humeral artery*, the principal artery of the upper arm; the continuation of the axillary artery from its exit from the axilla to its division into radial and ulnar arteries, which in man occurs just below the elbow.—**Brachial plexus**, the network or interlacing of the anterior branches of lower cervical and upper dorsal spinal nerves, which are distributed to the fore limb; the brachialplex.—**Brachial veins**, the vena comites, or companion veins, of the brachial artery, which unite with each other and with the basilic vein to form the axillary vein.

Brachial Appendages of *Rhynchonella nigricans*. *a*, adductor impressions; *t*, teeth.

II. n. 1. In *ichth.*, one of the series of bones to which the rays of the pectoral fins of fishes are attached.

The fourth or lowest of the four brachials which together may represent the humerus, and to which the fin-rays are attached. *Mirart*, *Elem. Anat.*, p. 162.

2. In *human anat.* (a) The brachial artery. (b) In the Latin form *brachialis* (*anticus*), a muscle of the front of the upper arm, arising from the front of the humerus and inserted into the ulna, flexing the forearm. Also called *anticobrachialis*. See cut under *muscle*.—3. One of the joints of the branches of a crinoid, between the radials and the palmars; one of the joints of the third order, or of a division of the radials.

brachiale (brak-i-āl'e), *n.*; *pl. brachialia* (-li-ā). [*L.* prop. neut. of *brachialis*, *brachialis*: see *brachial*, *bracelet*.] 1. In crinoids, same as *brachial*, 3.

At the third radiale, the series bifurcates into two series of brachialia. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 500.

2. *Eccles*, a reliquary in the shape of a hand and forearm, usually held erect with the hand open and the fingers wearing rings.—3. *pl.* See *extract*.

Besides their gloves, our bishops wore, on occasions, a certain kind of loose sleeves, called *brachialia*, which could be easily drawn over the arm high up almost to the elbow, and thus hinder the cuffs of that vesture and its beautiful apparels from being splashed when the bishop, on Holy Saturday, baptized the new-born infants in the font which he had just hallowed.

Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, ii. 164.

brachialgia (brak-i-āl'ji-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. brachium*, *brachium*, arm, + *Gr. -αλγία*, < *αλγέω*, feel pain, < *ἀλγος*, pain.] Neuralgia in the arm.

brachialia, *n.* Plural of *brachiale*.

brachialis (brak-i-āl'is), *n.* [*L.*] See *brachial*, *n.*, 2 (b).

Brachiata (brak-i-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. *pl.* of *L. brachialis*, *brachialis*: see *brachiate*.] An order of crinoids, the brachiata crinoids or erinoids proper, having five or more branching arms. There are two families, *Encrinuridae* and *Comatulidae*. This division includes all the living crinoids, as well as many of the extinct ones, and is distinguished from the *Blastoidea* and *Cystoidea*, all of which are extinct. Also called *Brachata*.

brachiate (brā'ki- or brak'i-āt), *a.* [*< L. brachialis*, *brachialis*, having arms: see *brachial*.] 1. In *bot.*, having widely spreading branches arranged in alternate pairs, or decussate; furnished with brachia.—2. In *zool.*: (a) Having brachia of any kind; brachiferous. (b) Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachiata*.

brachiferous (bra-kif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. brachia*, pl. of *brachium*, *brachium*, arm, + *ferre* = *E. bear*]. Bearing brachia: applied to the subumbrellar disk of *Discophora* (which see).—**Brachiferous disk.** See *extract*.

In most of the Rhizostomidae, not only do the edges of the lips unite, but the opposite walls of the hydranth beneath the umbrella are, as it were, pushed in, so as to form four chambers, the walls of which unite, become perforated, and thus give rise to a sub-umbrellar cavity, with a roof formed by the umbrella, and a floor, the *brachiferous disk*, suspended by four pillars. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 125.

Brachina (bra-ki'nä), *n.* [NL., *< L. brachium*, *brachium*, arm, + *-ina*]. A supposed larval stage of a starfish, as an *Asteracanthion*: a name given, like *Bipinnaria* and *Brachiolaria*, under the impression that the organism was a distinct animal.

Brachinidæ (bra-kin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Brachinus* + *-idæ*]. A family of adephagous beetles, typified by the genus *Brachinus*: now merged in *Carabidæ*. Also *Brachinida* and *Brachinids*.

Brachininæ (bra-k-i-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Brachinus* + *-inæ*]. The bombardier-beetles as a subfamily of *Carabidæ*.

Brachinus (bra-kī'nus), *n.* [NL., so named in reference to the shortness of the wing-cases; *< Gr. βραχὺς*, short.] A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, sometimes giving name to a family *Brachinidæ*. They are the bombardier-beetles, of which *B. crepitans* is an example. See cut under *bombardier-beetle*.

brachiocephalic (brak'i-ō-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [*< L. brachium*, *brachium*, arm, + *Gr. κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic*]. In *anat.*, of or pertaining both to the upper arm and to the head: as, the *brachiocephalic* (innominate) artery and veins.

Brachiolaria (brak'i-ō-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., *< L. brachiolus*, dim. of *brachium*, *brachium*, arm, + *-aria*. Cf. *Brachina*]. The larva of a starfish: a name given by Leuckart under the erroneous impression that it was a distinct animal. See *Bipinnaria*.

Brachionichthyina (brak'i-ō-nik-thi-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Brachionichthys* + *-ina*]. In Gill's classification of fishes, a subfamily of *Antennariidæ*, with the rostral spine or tentacle and two robust spines developed, the second dorsal well developed, the body oblongocylindrical, and the pelvic bones short.

brachionichthyine (brak'i-ō-nik-thi-in), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Brachionichthyina*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Brachionichthyina*.

Brachionichthys (brak'i-ō-nik'this), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βραχίων*, arm, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of fishes with pediculate pectorals, typical of the subfamily *Brachionichthyina*.

brachionid (bra-kī'ō-nid), *n.* A rotifer of the family *Brachionidæ*.

Brachionidæ (brak-i-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Brachionus* + *-idæ*]. A family of rotifers, including the genera *Brachionus*, *Anuraea*, *Notaus*, and *Saccellus*, having a broad shield-shaped loricate body and short jointed foot: in a wider sense also called *Brachionaea*.

Brachionus (bra-kī'ō-nus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βραχίων*, arm, shoulder: see *brachium*]. A genus of rotifers, typical of the family *Brachionidæ* or *Brachionaea*. *B. urceolaris* is an example. See cut under *trochal*.

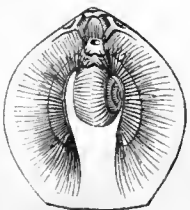
brachiopod, brachiopode (brak'i-ō-pod, -pōd), *n. and a.* I. *n.* One of the *Brachiopoda*.

In most *Brachiopoda*, the oral area is narrowed to a mere groove, and is produced on each side of the mouth into a long spirally-coiled arm, fringed with tentacles; whence the name of *Brachiopoda*, applied to the group. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 397.

Age of brachiopods, the Silurian period.

II. *a.* Same as *brachiopodous*.

Brachiopoda (brak-i-ōp'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. βραχίων*, arm, + *πούς* (πόδ-) = *E. foot*]. A class of mollusk-like animals distinguished by the development of two labial (generally called *brachial*) appendages, diverging from either side of the mouth. The animal is invested in a mantle which extends laterally and forward, is highly vascular, and secretes a shell composed of dorsal and ventral valves opening aborally; it is without foot or brachia, respiration being effected by the brachial mantle. By the older naturalists the species were regarded as bivalve shells, or



A typical Brachiopod (*Terebratulina vitrea*).

at least as true mollusks; but by later writers they have been separated as representing (alone or with *Polyzoa*) a peculiar branch or subkingdom *Molluscoidea*, and approximated to or associated with the worms, *Vermes*. The class is generally divided into two subclasses or orders, *Arthropomata* or *Clisterata*, and *Lycopomata* or *Tretenterata*. The families of the mariculate or lycopomatous brachiopods are the *Lingulidæ*, *Cranidæ*, and *Discinidæ*, all of which have living representatives. The families of the articulate or arthropomatous brachiopods are the *Terebratulidæ*, *Rhynchonellidæ*, *Thecidæ*, *Spiriferidæ*, *Koniatidæ*, *Pentameridæ*, *Strophomenidæ*, *Orthis*, and *Productidæ*. The species are very numerous, nearly 4,000 having been described; they are mostly extinct, and all marine. They flourished especially during the Silurian period, and some Silurian genera, as *Lingula*, are still extant. See cut under *Lingulina*. Many of the species, especially of the family *Terebratulidæ*, are known as lampshells.

brachiopode (brak'i-ō-pōd), *n. and a.* See *brachiopod*.

brachiopodous (brak-i-ōp'ō-dus), *a.* [As *Brachiopoda* + *-ous*]. Belonging to the class *Brachiopoda*. Also *brachiopod*.

brachiplex (brak'i-pleks), *n.* [*< L. brachium*, *brachium*, arm, + *NL. plexus*]. The brachial plexus of nerves. See *brachial plexus*, under *brachial*.

brachiplexal (brak-i-plek'sal), *a.* [*< brachiplex* + *-al*]. Of or pertaining to the brachiplex.

brachistocephali (bra-kis-tō-sef'a-li), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. βραχιστος*, superl. of *βραχίς*, short, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Those persons or races of men who are brachistocephalic.

brachistocephalic (bra-kis'tō-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [As *brachistocephali* + *-ic*]. In *ethnol.*, having or pertaining to a head whose transverse diameter is to its length about as .85 to 1.

brachistochrone (bra-kis'tō-kron), *n.* [Word invented by John Bernoulli in 1694; *< Gr. βραχιστος*, superl. of *βραχίς*, short, + *χρόνος*, time: see *chronic*]. The curve upon which a body moves in the least possible time from one given point to another. According to the nature of the forces that are supposed to act upon the body, and the constraints to which it may be subject, the brachistochrone takes various geometrical forms, mostly spiral or consisting of branches united by cusps, like the cycloid, which is the brachistochrone for a body moving under a constant force and subject to no condition except that defining the brachistochrone. Until recently always spelled *brachystochrone*.

brachium (brā'ki- or brak'i-um), *n.*; pl. *brachia* (-ä). [L., prop. *brachium*, the arm, > ult. *E. brace*, *n.*, q. v.] 1. The upper arm, from the shoulder to the elbow, coinciding in extent with the humerus; the arm proper, as distinguished from the antebrachium or forearm.—2. The humerus. [Rare.]—3. An arm-like process of the brain. See phrases below.—4. An arm-like part of a body. Specifically—(a) In crinoids, one of the rays or arms given off from the calyx, and to which the pinnule may be attached. See cut under *Crinoidæ*. (b) In cephalopods, one of the long arms or tentacles which bear, in the *Acetabulifera*, the rows of suckers. See cut under *Dibranchiata*. (c) One of the subumbrellar tentacular processes upon the brachiferous disk of a discophorous hydrozoan. See cut under *Discophora*.

The long tentacles which terminate each *brachium* [of *Cepheæ*] are blue. *Huxley, Anat. Invert.*, p. 127, note.

5. In bot., an arm-like process or appendage: applied by Bentham to the projecting processes at the summit of the column in some orchids.—*Brachia conjunctiva*, two rounded white tracts in the brain passing forward, one, the *brachium conjunctivum anterius*, from the nates, and the other, the *brachium conjunctivum posterius*, from the testis, on the outer side of the mesencephalon. Also called *brachia corporum quadrigenitorum*, *brachia of the optic lobes*.—*Brachia conjunctoria* or *copulativa*, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum.—*Brachia of the optic lobes*. See *brachia conjunctiva*.—*Brachium pontis*, the middle peduncle of the cerebellum, a median mass of fibrous nerve-tissue connecting the pons Varolii with the cerebellum, overhanging and concealed by the lateral lobe of the cerebellum. See *pontibrachium*.

Brachmant, *n.* Same as *Brahman*.

brachy. [NL. *brachy*, *< Gr. βραχὺς*, short.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning short.

brachycatalectic (brak-i-kat-a-lek'tik), *a. and n.* [*< L. brachycatalecticum*, prop. *brachycatalectum* (sc. *metrum*, meter), *< Gr. βραχυκατάληκτον* (sc. *μέτρον*, meter), *< βραχὺς*, short, + *κατάληκτος*, verbal adj. of *καταλείναι*, leave off, stop; cf. *καταλήκτικός*, deficient: see *catalectic*]. I. *a.* In *pros.*, wanting the last foot of the last dipody: as, a *brachycatalectic* verse or line. This term is properly applied only to lines measured by dipodies, such as trochaics and iambics. The ordinary English heroic line, as, for example,

Of man's first dis | obédience and | the fruit,
is an iambic trimeter brachycatalectic, as contrasted with the corresponding acatalectic trimeter, as,

See how he lies | at random, care | lessly diffu'd.

II. *n.* A verse wanting the last foot of the last dipody.

brachycephali (brak-i-sef'a-li), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *brachycephalus*: see *brachycephalous*]. In *ethnol.*, those people whose cephalic index (see *cephalic*) is 80 and upward, and who consequently have short skulls or are brachycephalic.

brachycephalic (brak'i-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [As *brachycephalus* + *-ic*]. Short-headed: applied, in *ethnol.*, to heads whose diameter from side to side is not much less than that from front to back, their ratio being as 80 to 100, as those of the Mongolian type; and also to races or individuals having such heads: opposed to *dolichocephalic*. There are two sections of this group, *brachistocephalic* and *euryccephalic*. It is supposed that a brachycephalic race inhabited Europe before the Celts. Also *brachycephalous*, *brachycephalic*, *brachycephalous*.

For the extremes of these varieties [of cranial form], Retzius proposed the names of *brachycephalic* or short-headed, and *dolichocephalic* or long-headed, which have come into general use. *Darwin, Origin of World*, p. 427.

Brachycephalidæ (brak'i-se-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Brachycephalus* + *-idæ*]. A family of oxydactyl episthaglossate anurous batrachians. *Günther*.

Brachycephalina (brak-i-sef-a-li'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Brachycephalus* + *-ina*]. A superfamily group of frogs, including the families *Phrynoscedæ* and *Brachycephalidæ*.

brachycephalism (brak-i-sef'a-lizm), *n.* [*< brachycephal-ic* + *-ism*]. In *ethnol.*, the quality, state, or condition of being brachycephalic. Also *brachycephalism*, *brachycephaly*.

brachycephalous (brak-i-sef'a-lus), *a.* [*< NL. brachycephalus*, *< Gr. βραχυκέφαλος*, short-headed, *< βραχίς*, short, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Same as *brachycephalic*. Also written *brachycephalous*.

The prevailing form of the negro head is dolichocephalous; that of civilized races is mesocephalous and *brachycephalous*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII, 500.

Brachycephalus (brak-i-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *brachycephalous*]. The typical genus of the family *Brachycephalidæ*. By recent herpetolo-



Brazilian Toad (*Brachycephalus ephippium*).

gists it is referred to the family *Engystomidæ* (in an enlarged sense) or *Phrynoscedæ*. *B. ephippium* is a small bright-yellow Brazilian toad, with a bony plate saddled on the back.

brachycephaly (brak-i-sef'a-li), *n.* [*< brachycephal-ic* + *-y*]. Same as *brachycephalism*.

Brachycera (bra-kis'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *brachycerus*, lit. short-horned: see *brachycerous*]. A suborder of *Diptera*, including those dipterous or two-winged flies which have short antennæ, apparently not more than three-jointed, one- or two-jointed palpi, and larvæ developed from the egg. They are aquatic or terrestrial, feeding on vegetable or animal food, or parasitic, the perfect insect feeding on the juices of plants or animals. The great majority of dipterous insects, including all the ordinary flies, belong to this suborder. The families are variously grouped; by some they are classed as *Dichæta*, *Tetrachæta*, and *Hexachæta*, according to the number of pieces composing the proboscis. Another division is into two tribes, *Muscaria* and *Tanyptomata*.

brachycerous (bra-kis'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. brachycerus*, lit. short-horned, *< Gr. βραχίς*, short, + *κέρας*, horn.] In *entom.*, having short antennæ; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachycera*. **brachydiagonal** (brak'i-di-ag'ō-nal), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. βραχίς*, short, + *diagonal*]. I. *a.* Short and diagonal: as, the *brachydiagonal* axis, the shorter lateral axis in an orthorhombic crystal.

II. *n.* The shorter of the diagonals in a rhombic prism.

brachydomatic (brak'i-dō-mat'ik), *a.* [*< brachydome* + *-atic*]. Pertaining to or resembling a brachydome.

brachydome (brak'i-dōm), *n.* [*< Gr. βραχίς*, short, + *δῶμα* (δομα-), a house, chamber.] In *crystal.*, a name given to planes in the orthorhombic system which are parallel to the shorter lateral (or brachydiagonal) axis while intersecting the other two axes. See *dome*, 5.

Brachelytra (brak-i-el'i-trä), *n. pl.* Same as *Brachelytra*.

brachyelytrous (brak-i-el'i-trus), *a.* Same as *brachelytrous*.

brachygrapher (bra-kig'grā-fēr), *n.* [*< brachygraphia + -er*]. A writer in shorthand; a stenographer.

He asked the brachygrapher whether he wrote the notes of that sermon.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, i. 8.

brachygraphy (bra-kig'grā-fi), *n.* [= *F. brachygraphia*, *< Gr. βραχῆς*, short, + *-γραφία*, *< γράφειν*, write.] The art or practice of writing in shorthand; stenography.

And he is to take the whole dances from the foot by brachygraphy, and so make a memorial, if not a map of the business.
B. Jonson, Pan's Anniversary.

What have we here—the Art of Brachygraphy?

Marston and Barkeded, Insatiate Countess, v.

brachycephalic, brachycephalous, etc. See *brachycephalic, brachycephalous, etc.*

brachylogy (bra-kil'ō-jī), *n.* [= *F. brachylogie*, *< Gr. βραχυλογία*, brevity in speech or writing, *< βραχύνω*, short in speech, *< βραχῆς*, short, + *λόγος*, speak.] In *rhet.* and *gram.*, brevity of diction; a concise or abridged form of expression; especially, non-repetition or omission of a word when its repetition or use would be necessary to complete the grammatical construction: as, I do not think so now, but I have (thought so); this is as good (as) or better than that.

Brachymeridæ (brak-i-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Brachymerus*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of batrachians, named from the genus *Brachymerus*. *Günther.*

Brachymerus (brak-i-mēr'us), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βραχῆς*, short, + *μερῆς*, a thigh.] 1. In *entom.*: (a) A genus of coleopterous insects, named by Dejean in 1834. (b) A genus of hymenopterous insects.—2. In *herpet.*, the typical genus of *Brachymeridæ*. *Smith, 1849.*—3. A genus of brachiopods, of the family *Pentameridæ*. *N. S. Shaler, 1865.*

brachymetropia (brak'i-me-trō-pi-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βραχῆς*, short, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *ὥπ* (ὥπ-), eye, sight.] Same as *myopia*.

brachymetropic (brak'i-me-trōp'ik), *a.* Same as *myopic*.

brachymetropy (brak-i-met'rō-pi), *n.* See *brachymetropia*.

brachyodont (brak'i-ō-dont), *a.* [*< Gr. βραχῆς*, short, + *ὄδων* (ὄδων-), = *E. tooth*.] Having a short or low crown: applied to the teeth of the *Cervidæ*: distinguished from *hypsodont*. See *extract*.

The true molars of the *Cervidæ* are *brachyodont*, and those of the *Bovidæ* *hypsodont*; i. e., the teeth of the former have comparatively short crowns, which . . . take their place at once with the neck . . . on a level with or a little above the alveolar border.
W. H. Flower, in Encyc. Brit., XV. 431.

Brachyoura, brachyural, brachyuran, etc. See *Brachyura, etc.*

brachypinacoid (brak-i-pin'a-koid), *n.* [*< Gr. βραχῆς*, short, + *πιναις*, a plane.] In *crystal.*, a plane in the orthorhombic system which is parallel to the vertical and shorter lateral (brachydiagonal) axes.

brachypleural (brak-i-plō'ral), *a.* [*< Gr. βραχῆς*, short, + *NL. pleura + -al*.] Literally, having short pleura: specifically said of trilobites all of whose anterior pleura are of the same relative length in the adult: opposed to *macropleural*.

The Swedish *Paradoxides*, like those of the typical *Mcnevia* beds, and unlike those of *Bohemina*, are all, so far as determined, of the *Brachypleural* type.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXIII. 475.

Brachypodes (bra-kip'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. βραχῆς*, short, + *ποῖς* (ποδ-) = *E. foot*.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, the sixth phalanx of the cohort *Cichlomorphæ*, including 8 families of dentirostral oscine *Passeres*, such as the waxwings, orioles, swallow-flycatchers, caterpillar-eaters, and drongo-shrikes.

Brachypodinae (brak'i-pō-dī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Brachypus* (-pod-), 4 (*d*), + *-inae*.] A subfamily of the family *Merulidæ* (Swainson), comprising short-legged thrushes now known as *Pycnonotidæ*, and various other birds. [Not in use.]

brachypodine (bra-kip'ō-din), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Short-footed, as a thrush; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachypodinae*.

II. *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Brachypodinae*.
brachypodous (bra-kip'ō-dus), *a.* [As *Brachypod-es + -ous*.] 1. In *bot.*, having a short foot or stalk.—2. In *zool.*, short-footed. See *Brachypus, Brachypodes*.

brachyprism (brak'i-prizm), *n.* [*< Gr. βραχῆς*, short, + *πρίσμα*, a prism.] In *crystal.*, a prism of an orthorhombic crystal lying between the unit prism and the brachypinacoid.

In the topaz crystal the *brachyprism* and the pyramid are the predominant elements, associated with the prism.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 360.

Brachypteracias (bra-kip'tē-rā'si-as), *n.* [NL., *< brachypterus* (see *brachypterus*) + (*Cor*) *acias*: see *Coracias*.] A remarkable genus of Madagasean picarian birds, of the family *Coraciidæ*. The type is *B. leptosoma*. *Lafresnaye, 1834.*

Brachypteracinae (bra-kip'tē-rā-si-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Brachypteracias + -inae*.] The ground-rollers, a peculiar Madagasean subfamily of birds, of the family *Coraciidæ*, represented by the genera *Brachypteracias*, *Atelornis*, and *Geobiastes*.

Brachypteræ (bra-kip'tē-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *brachypterus*: see *brachypterus*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, a division of *Palmipedes*, embracing diving-birds, as grebes, loons, auks, and penguins.—2. In Sundevall's system of classification, the fourth phalanx of the cohort *Cichlomorphæ*, embracing three families of the short-winged, long-tailed wren-warblers of the Australian, Indian, and Ethiopian regions.

Brachypteri (bra-kip'tē-ri), *n. pl.* [NL., masc. pl. of *brachypterus*: see *brachypterus*.] In *ornith.*, a group of short-winged diving-birds, as the auks, loons, and grebes; the *Urimatores* or *Pygopodes* of some authors.

brachypterus (bra-kip'tē-rus), *a.* [*< NL. brachypterus* (*> F. brachyptère*), *< Gr. βραχῆς*, short-winged, *< βραχῆς*, short, + *πτερόν*, a wing, feather, = *E. feather*.] In *ornith.*, having short wings; brevipennate. Specifically applied to those water-birds, as the *Brachypteri* or *Brachyptera*, whose wings when folded do not reach to the root of the tail.

Brachypus (brak'i-pus), *n.* [NL. (pl. *brachypodes*), *< Gr. βραχῆς*, short, + *ποῖς* (ποδ-) = *E. foot*.] 1. In *herpet.*, a genus of lizards. *Fitzinger, 1826.*—2. In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods.—3. In *entom.*: (a) A genus of beetles *Schönherr, 1826.* (b) A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Dolichopodidæ*. *Meigen, 1824.*—4. In *ornith.*: (a) A genus of swifts. *Meyer, 1815.* See *Apus, Micropus*, and *Cypselus*. (b) A genus of thrushes and other birds, of the subfamily *Brachypodinae*. *Swainson, 1824.*

brachypyramid (brak-i-pir'a-mid), *n.* [*< Gr. βραχῆς*, short, + *πυραμῖς*, pyramid.] In *crystal.*, a pyramid in an orthorhombic crystal lying between the zone of unit pyramids and the brachydomes.

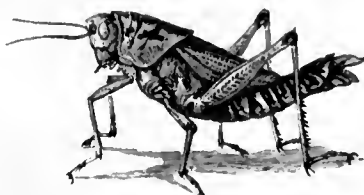
Brachyrhamphus (brak-i-ram'fus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βραχῆς*, short, + *ῥάμφος*, bill, snout.] A genus of brachypterous brachyurous tridactyl palmed birds, of the family *Alcedinæ*, the murrelets, several species of which inhabit the Pacific coasts of Asia and America. *B. kittitzi* and *B. hypoleucus*, the latter inhabiting Lower California, are the leading species. They are small, slender-billed murrelets, related to the species of *Uria*, or guillemots. *B. marmoratus* is the marbled murrelet. Also *Brachyrhamphus*.

Brachyrhynchinae (brak'i-ring'kī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Brachyrhynchus*, 1, + *-inae*.] A subfamily of heteropterous insects, of the family *Aradidæ*, typified by the genus *Brachyrhynchus*. They have a very short rostrum (whence the name), thickened margins of the posterior segments of the abdomen, and the elytra confined within the limits of the abdominal disk. Also *Brachyrhynchina*.

Brachyrhynchus (brak-i-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βραχῆς*, short, + *ῥύγχος*, a snout, beak.] 1. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Brachyrhynchinae*. *Laporte, 1833.*—2. A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger, 1843.*

brachystochrone, *n.* Erroneous, though the original and until recently the usual, spelling of *braehistochrone*.

Brachystola (bra-kis'tō-lā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βραχῆς*, short, + *στολή*, a robe, stole: see *stole*.] A genus of orthopterous insects, of the family



Lubber Grasshopper (*Brachystola magna*).

Acrididæ. *B. magna* is a large clumsy locust, common on the western plains of North America, where it is known as the lubber grasshopper.

Brachystoma, Brachystomata (bra-kis'tō-mā, brak-i-stō-mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. βραχῆς*, short, + *στόμα*, pl. *στόματα*, mouth.] A division

of brachycerous dipterous insects, characterized by the short proboscis. It is composed of such families as the *Leptidæ*, *Therevidæ*, *Dolichopodidæ*, and *Syrphidæ*.

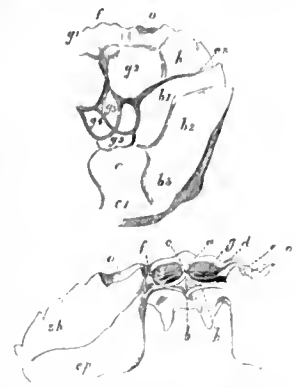
brachystomatous, brachystomous (brak-i-stō-ma-tus, bra-kis'tō-mus), *a.* [As *Brachystomata, Brachystoma*, + *-ous*.] Having a small or short mouth, beak, or proboscis; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachystomata*.

Brachytarsi (brak-i-tār'si), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. βραχῆς*, short, + *ταρῆς*, the flat of the foot, mod. tarsus: see *tarsus*.] A division of the order *Prosimiæ* or lemurids, represented by the lemurs proper.

Brachyteles (bra-kit'e-lēz), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βραχῆς*, short, + *τελες*, end, with ref. to *Ateles*, q. v.] A genus of South American spider-monkeys, having a thumb, though a short one: separated by Spix from *Ateles*: synonymous with *Eriodes* (which see).

brachytypous (bra-kit'i-pus), *a.* [*< Gr. βραχῆς*, short, + *τύπος*, form, type.] In *mineral.*, of a short form.

Brachyura (brak-i-ū-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., less correctly *Brachyoura*; neut. pl. of *brachyurus*, short-tailed: see *brachyurus*.] 1. A group of short-tailed stalk-eyed decapodous crustaceans, such as ordinary crabs: opposed to *Macrura* (which see). The short and small tail, or abdomen, is closely folded under the cephalothorax, forming the apron. The *Brachyura* are sometimes artificially divided into four groups, *Oxyzonata*, *Oxyrhyncha*, *Cyclo-*



metopæa, and *Calm-*
metopæa: now more frequently into about 16 families, without superfamily groupings.

2. In *mammal.*

a group of short-

tailed bats, the

samo as *Embal-*

loneridæ (which

see).

Also *Brachy-*

oura.

brachyural

(brak-i-ū'ral), *a.*

[As *brachyurus*

+ *-al*.] Short-

tailed: applied

to a section of the

Crustacea, as the crabs, to

distinguish them from the macrurous or long-

tailed crustaceans, as the lobsters. Also spelled

brachyural.

brachyuran (brak-i-ū'ran), *n.* [As *brachyurus*

+ *-an*.] One of the brachyurous crustaceans.

Also *brachyauran*.

brachyure (brak'i-ūr), *n.* [*< NL. Brachyurus*

: see *brachyurus*.] 1. A South American mon-

key of the genus *Brachyurus*, in the classifica-

tion of Spix.—2. An ant-thrush or breve of the

genus *Pitta* (or *Brachyurus*).—3. A crab or

other brachyurous crustacean.

Brachyuridæ (brak-i-ū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<*

Brachyurus, 2, + *-idæ*.] Same as *Pittidæ*.

[Not in use.]

brachyurous (brak-i-ū'rus), *a.* [*< NL. brachy-*

urus, short-tailed, *< Gr. βραχῆς*, short, + *οὐρά*,

tail.] 1. Short-tailed; having a short tail.

The prevalence of Macrurous before *Brachyurous* Po-

dophilhalma is, apparently, a fair piece of evidence in

favour of progressive modification in the same order of

Crustacea.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 223.

2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brachy-*

ura.

Also *brachyurous*.

Brachyurus (brak-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr.*

βραχῆς, short, + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. A genus of

South American monkeys, of the family *Cebidæ*

and subfamily *Pitheciinae*, containing the oua-

karis or short-tailed sakis, of which there are

several species, as *B. cebus*, *B. rubicunda*, *B.*

ouakari. This genus was proposed by Spix

in 1823; it is also called *Ouakaria*.—2. A

genus of birds, the leading one of the family

Pittidæ (or *Brachyuridæ*); the breves or old-

world ant-thrushes. In this sense the word was

introduced by Thunberg in 1821; it was revived by Bon-

parte in 1850, and then used by Elliot in his monograph

of the *Pittidæ*; but it is now disused.

bracing (brā'sing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *brace*¹, *v.*]
1. The act of one that braces, or the state of being braced.

The moral shew of the English, indeed, must have been strong when it admitted of such stringent bracing.

Froude, Hist. Eng., i.

2. In *engin.*, a system of braces: as, the bracing of a truss.

bracing (brā'sing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *brace*¹, *v.*]
Having the quality of giving strength or tone; invigorating: as, a bracing air.

To read him [Dryden] is as bracing as a northwest wind.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 79.

brack¹ (brak), *n.* [Not found in corresponding form and sense in ME. or AS. (though agreeing in form with the closely related early ME. *brak*, < AS. *gcbrec*, *gcbrec* = OS. *gibrak* = MLG. *brak* = OHG. *gabrech*, MHG. *gcbrech* = Icel. *brak* = Sw. *brak* = Dan. *brag*, a loud noise); cf. MLG. *brak*, neut., rarely masc., equiv. to *brake*, fem., a break, breach, defect, trespass, = MD. *bracke*, D. *brak*, fem., breach, breaking, burglary, = OHG. *bracha*, MHG. *bräche*, fem., breaking (of ground after harvest: see *brake*¹). The word, in E., is practically another form of *breck* (q. v.), which, with the equiv. *brake*¹, *breck*², and *break*, *n.*, is practically a var. of *breach* (q. v.), *break* and *breach* being the usual representatives, in noun form, of the orig. verb, AS. *brecan*, E. *break*, etc.: see *break*, *breck*, *breach*.] 1. A break or opening in anything; a breach; a rent. [Still in dialectal use.]

The last hour of his promise now run out,
And he break? Some break's in the frame of nature
That fortheth his breach.

Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, iv. 1.

There wasn't a brack in his silk stockin's.

Mrs. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 59.

2. A flaw; a defect; an imperfection.

You may find time out in eternity, . . .
Ere stain or brack in her sweet reputation.

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

3. A broken part; a piece.

brack¹ (brak), *v. t.* [A var. of *break*; cf. *brack*¹, *n.*] To break.

brack² (brak), *n.* [Prop. adj., < D. *brak*, MD. *brack* (= MLG. *brack*, LG. *brak*, brackish, briny), in comp. *brak-water*, brackish water, *brak-good*, goods spoiled by salt water (> Dan. *brak*, G. *brack*, brackish (in comp. *brackwasser*, *brackgut*, etc.); G. *brack*, refuse, trash; prob. same as MD. *brack*, fit to be thrown away, and ult., like *brack*¹, from the root of *break*, q. v. Cf. *brackish*, *bracky*.] Brackish water; salt water.

Scorn'd that the brack should kiss her following keel.

Dayton, Wm. de la Poole to Queen Margaret, i. 316.

brack³ (brak), *n.* [A var. of *brack*³, *n.*] A kind of harrow. *Halticell.* [Prov. Eng.]

bracken (brak'en), *n.* [ME. *braken*, *brakan*, etc., a northern form, Sc. *bracken*, *brechan*, *brekan*, *brecken*, *braikia*; of Scand. origin: < Sw. *bräken* = Dan. *bregne*, fern, bracken; cf. Icel. *brúkní*, fern; AS. *bræce*, fern: see *brake*⁵.] A fern, especially the *Pteris aquilina* and other large ferns. See *brake*⁵.

The bracken rusted on their crags.

Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

bracken-clock (brak'en-klok), *n.* A lamellicorn beetle, *Anisoplia* (*Phyllopertha*) *horticola*, the larva of which is very destructive to grasses and trees. *Curtis.*

bracket¹ (brak'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bragget*; prob. connected with Sp. *bragüeta*, a kind of quarter or projecting molding, a particular use of *bragüeta* (= OF. *bragüette*), the opening of the fore part of a pair of breeches, < Sp. Pg. *bragas*, breeches: see *breck*. The word is usually associated with *brace*¹.] 1. A supporting piece or combination of pieces of moderate projection, generally springing from a vertical surface. (a) In *arch.*, an ornamental projection from the face of a wall, intended to support a statue, pier, etc.; a corbel. (b) In *carp.*: (1) A wooden support of triangular outline placed under a shelf or the like. (2) An ornamental piece supporting a hammer-beam. (3) A tie for strengthening angles. (c) One of the stays that hold a locomotive-boiler to the frame; also, of those used to hold the slide-bars. (d) Any projecting wooden or metal piece fastened to a wall or other surface as a support for some object. Brackets for machinery are of very many different forms, according to the situations in which they are placed and the uses for which they



Bracket for Statue.—Cathedral of Reims, France; 19th century.

serve, as wall-brackets, hanging-brackets or hangers, etc. See *hanger*.

2. A gas-pipe with a burner, and often a support for a shade or globe, projecting from a wall or pillar. Such brackets are commonly provided with one or more joints, in order that the position of the light may be changed, and that the bracket may be folded in a small space when not in use.

3. In *gun.*, the cheek of a mortar-carriage, made of strong planking.—4. One of two marks [], formerly called *crotchets*, used to inclose a note, reference, explanation, or the like, and thus separate it from the context; sometimes, also, one of a pair of braces { } similarly used, or a single brace { used to couple two or more lines or names. Hence—5. The position of being classed or bracketed with another or others. Specifically, in the University of Cambridge, from 1779 to 1834, one of a number of classes into which candidates for the degree of B. A. were divided according to their excellence at the first three days' examinations. The class-list was called the *brackets*, and the last day's examination the *examination of the brackets*.

A candidate who was dissatisfied with his bracket might challenge any other candidate he pleased to a fresh examination.

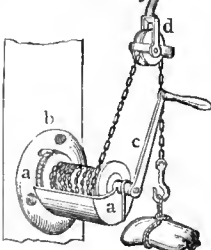
J. W. L. Glaisher, Proc. Lond. Math. Soc., xviii. 12.

6. A name given to a head-dress of the fourteenth century.—7. In *mining*, the platform over the mouth of a shaft.

bracket¹ (brak'et), *v. t.* [< *bracket*¹, *n.*] 1. To furnish with or support by a bracket or brackets; in *writing* and *printing*, to place within brackets.—2. To place on or within the same bracket or brackets; join or mention together as coequal or correlative; connect by or as if by a printers' brace: as, the names of Smith and Jones are *bracketed*, or *bracketed* together, as candidates. [For a corresponding use of the noun, see *bracket*¹, *n.*, 5.]

bracket², *n.* Same as *bragget*².

bracket-crab (brak'et-krah), *n.* A hoisting apparatus fastened to a wall.



Bracket-crab.
a, a, frame; b, post; c, handle;
d, sheave-block.

Those designed for siege-guns were longer and had two sets of trunnion-beds. For transportation the trunnions were shifted to the traveling trunnion-beds or those nearest the trunnion-plate. See *trail*.

brackish (brak'ish), *a.* [Early mod. E. *brakish*; < *brack*² + *-ish*.] Possessing a salt or somewhat salt taste; salt in a moderate degree: applied to water.

Choakt with the labouring ocean's brackish fume.

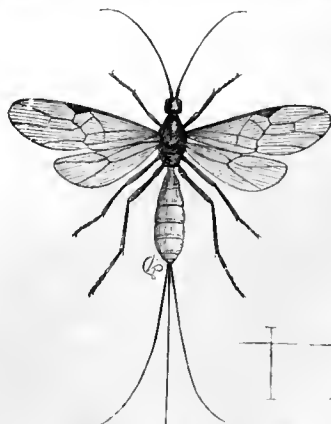
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I. i.

brackishness (brak'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being brackish; saltiness in a slight degree.

brackly (brak'li), *a.* [E. dial., as if < *brack*¹ + *-ly*, but rather a var. of *brackle* = *brickle*: see *brickle*.] Brittle. [Prov. Eng.]

Brackmant, *n.* Same as *Brahman*.

brackyt (brak'i), *a.* [< *brack*² + *-y*.] Same as *brackish*: as, "bracky fountains," *Dayton*.



Bracon charus. Cross shows natural size.)

Bracon (brak'on), *n.* [NL.] A genus of ichneumon-flies, giving name to the family *Braconidae*. *B. impostor* and *B. charus* (Riley) are examples.

Braconidæ (bra-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bracon* + *-idæ*.] A family of pupivorous hymenopterous insects, otherwise known as *Ichneumoncs adsciti*, distinguished from the true ichneumon-flies by having only one recurrent nerve in the fore wing instead of two. The larvæ mostly infest caterpillars and the larvæ of beetles living in wood. The genera are numerous. Also *Braconides*, *Braconites*.

braconnière (bra-kon-iâr'), *n.* [F., < L. *bracca*, breeches: see *braca*, *breech*.] In the later times of complete armor, a defense for the thighs and hips, composed of ring-shaped plates of steel worn horizontally one below another, forming a kind of skirt, and secured to one another either by vertical straps to which each plate was riveted, or by being sewed to a skirt of stuff, or by rivets sliding in grooves. See *Almain-rivet*.

bract (brakt), *n.* [= F. *bractée*, < L. *bractea*, also *bratton*, a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf, veneer.] 1. In



Bracts.
1, Campanula; a, a, bracts; b, b, bracteoles. 2, Marigold; a, a, bracts of the peduncle; b, bracts of the involucre. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

2. In *bot.*, a leaf in a flower-cluster or subtending a flower, usually differing somewhat from an ordinary leaf in size, form, or texture, often much reduced, and sometimes petaloid, highly colored, and very conspicuous. — 3. In *zoöl.*, a part of a hydrozoan likened to a bract of a plant; a hydrophyllium. See cuts under *Athorybia* and *hydrrophyllium*. — 3. A thin plate of metal used as an ornament, as, for example, one of the gold disk-like ornaments made in Scandinavian countries in the Viking age.

bracteal (brak'tē-al), *a.* [= F. *bractéal*, < L. *bractea*, of metallic plates, < L. *bractea*: see *bract*.] Relating to or of the nature of a bract.

bracteate (brak'tē-āt), *a. and n.* [= F. *bractéate*, < L. *bracteatus*, covered with gold-leaf, < *bractea*: see *bract*.] 1. *a.* Furnished with bracts, in any sense of that word.

II. *n.* In *numis.*, one of certain silver coins current in the middle ages, chiefly in Germany. Bractes were first issued about the middle of the twelfth century, were of very thin material, and stamped with a design in repoussé.

bracted (brak'ted), *a.* [< *bract* + *-ed*.] Furnished with bracts.

bracteiform (brak'tē-i-fōrm), *a.* [= F. *bractéiforme*, < L. *bractea*, a thin plate (mod. E. *bract*), + *forma*, shape.] In *bot.*, resembling a bract.

bracteolate (brak'tē-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *bracteola* (see *bracteole*) + *-ate*.] Furnished with bracteoles.

bracteole (brak'tē-ōl), *n.* [= F. *bractéole*; < L. *bracteola*, a thin leaf of gold, in NL. a little bract, dim. of *bractea*: see *bract*.] In *bot.*, a little bract situated on a partial flower-stalk or pedicel, between the bract and the calyx, and usually smaller than the true bract. Also called *bractlet*. See cut under *bract*.

bractless (brakt'les), *a.* [< *bract* + *-less*.] In *bot.*, destitute of bracts.

bractlet (brakt'let), *n.* [< *bract* + dim. *-let*.] Same as *bracteole*.

brad (brad), *n.* [< ME. *brad*, usually *brod*, Se. *brod* (also *prod*: see *prod*), < Icel. *broddr*, a spike, = Sw. *brodd* = Dan. *brodde*, a frost-nail, = AS. *brord*, > ME. *brurd*, a point, blade, or spiro of grass; cf. Corn. *bros*, a sting; perhaps ult. connected with *bristle*, q. v. See *braird*, *breer*².] A slender flat nail having, instead



Bracconière (ak. From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")



German Bracteate, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

of a head, a slight projection on one side. It is used when it is desirable that the head should not project, as in joinery, cabinet-work, and pattern-makers' work.

brad (brad), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bradled*, ppr. *bradling*. [*< brad, n.*] To nail with brads.

brad-awl (brad'äl), *n.* An awl used to make holes for brads.

brad-driver (brad'dri'vēr), *n.* A tool used principally for fastening moldings to door-panels with brads. It consists of a holder and a plunger driven by a mallet. Also called *brad-setter*.

Bradford clay. See *clay*.

bradloon (bra-dön'), *n.* Same as *bridoon*.

brad-setter (brad'set'er), *n.* Same as *brad-driver*.

bradyarthria (brad-i-är'thri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *άρθρον*, a joint.] In *pathol.*, slowness of speech dependent on disease or defect in the nerve-centers of articulation. Also called *bradyglalia*.

bradycrote (brad'i-krōt), *a.* [*< Gr. βραδύς*, slow, + *κρότος*, a beating, clapping, etc.] In *med.*, pertaining to or producing infrequency of pulse.

bradyglalia (brad-i-lä'li-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *γλῶσση*, talking, talkative.] Same as *bradyarthria*.

bradypepsia (brad-i-pep'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδυπεψία*, < *βραδύς*, slow, + *πέψις*, digestion, < *πέπειν*, digest.] Slow digestion.

bradyphasia (brad-i-fä'zi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *φάσις*, speaking, < *φάσαι*, speak.] Slowness of speech.

bradyphrasia (brad-i-frä'zi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδύς*, slow, + *φράσις*, speech: see *phrase*.] In *pathol.*, slowness of speech due to mental defect or disease.

bradypod, bradypode (brad'i-pod, -pōd), *n.* A slow-moving animal; a sloth; one of the *Bradypoda*.

Bradypoda (bra-dip'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδυπόδα*, neut. pl. of *βραδύπους*, slow of foot: see *Bradyopus*.] A term proposed by Blumenbach for an order of mammals, nearly the same as the subsequently named Cuvierian *Edentata*, or the earlier *Bruta* of Linnæus; applied in a more restricted sense to the sloths and sloth-like edentates: synonymous with *Tardigrada*. See *sloth*.

bradypod, n. See *bradypod*.

bradypodid (bra-dip'ō-did), *n.* An edentate mammal of the family *Bradypodidae*.

Bradypodidae (brad-i-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bradyopus* (-pod-) + *-idae*.] A family of American edentates, the sloths. They have 10 teeth in the upper jaw and 8 in the lower, of persistent growth, consisting of vasodentine invested with dentine and cement without enamel; their forelimbs are longer than the hind ones; they have not more than three digits, bearing large claws; the tail is rudimentary; the ears are small; the pelage is coarse and crisp; the stomach is simple; there is no cæcum, and the placenta is discoid and deciduate. There are two leading genera extant, *Bradypus* and *Choloepus*. See *sloth*, and cut under *Choloepus*.

Bradyopus (brad'i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βραδυ-πους*, slow of foot, < *βραδύς*, slow, + *πούς* (πόδ-) = *E. foot*.] The typical genus of the family *Bradypodidae*, containing the ai, or three-toed or collared sloth, *B. tridactylus* or *torquatus*.

bradyspermatisim (brad-i-spēr'ma-tizm), *n.* [*< Gr. βραδύς*, slow, + *σπέρμα* (-τ-), seed, + *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, a too slow emission of the semen.

brae (brä), *n.* [= *E. bray*, *q. v.*] The side of a hill or other rising ground; an acclivity; a stretch of sloping ground; a slope. [*Scotch.*]

O'er bank and brae,
Like fire from flint he glanced away.
Scott, *L. of the L.*, iii. 22.

brag (brag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bragged*, ppr. *bragging*. [*< ME. braggien, braggen, < OF. braguer, flaunt, brave, brag, > brague, pleasure, amusement, bragard, gallant, gay (see brag-gart); of Celtic origin: cf. W. bragio, brag, also bruc, boastful, = Ir. bragaim, I boast, = Bret. braga, flaunt, strut, walk pompously, wear fine clothes; related to Gael. bragh, a burst, explosion, and thus ult. to E. break, leel, braka, ereak, etc. Cf. crack, boast, as related to crack; break with a noise. See bray², bravel¹, and brave.] I. *intrans.* 1. To use boastful language; speak vaingloriously of one's self or belongings; boast; vaunt: used absolutely, or followed by *of*, formerly sometimes by *on*: as, to brag of a good horse, or of a feat of arms.*

For-why he boasteth and braggeth with many bolde othes.
Piers Plowman (B), xlii. 281.

Conceit, more rich in matter than in words,
Brags of his substance, not of ornament.
Shak., *R. and J.*, ii. 6.

It was bragged by several Papists that upon such a day, or in such a time, we should find the hottest weather that ever was in England; and words of plainer sense.

Pepys, Diary, III. 3.

Yet, lo! in me what authors have to brag on!

Reduced at last to hiss in my own dragon.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 285.

2*t.* To sound, as a trumpet; blare; brag; bray.

Whanne the voyce of the trompe . . . In goure ceris
braygith.
Wyclif, Josh. vi. 5 (Oxf.).

II. *trans.* 1. To boast of. [*Rare.*]

He brags his service.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 3.
Bear thy good luck with you when you cross these paved
stones, and by our Lady, you may brag Scotland.
Scott, Abbot, I. xvii.

2*t.* To blow (a trumpet).

Thano the Bretones holdely bragge theire trompez.
Morte Arthure, l. 1484.

brag (brag), *n.* [*< ME. brag; from the verb.*] 1. A boast or boasting; a vaunt; also, boastfulness.

What onward brag so euer is borne by them, is in deed,
of it selfe, and in wise mens eyes, of no great estimation.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 34.

Life invests itself with inevitable conditions, which the
unwise seek to dodge, which one and another brags that
he does not know; brags that they do not touch him; but
the brag is on his lips, the conditions are in his soul.
Emerson.

2. A thing to boast of; source of pride.

Beauty is Nature's brag.
Milton, Comus, l. 745.
The sprout of an aik,
Bonnie, and blooming, and straight was its make;
The sun took delight to shine for its sake,
And it will be the brag o' the forest yet.
Borderballad.

3. A game of cards: same as *poker*.—4. A bragger.

bragi (brag), *a.* [*< ME. brag; from the noun.*] Proud; boasting; as, "that braggi preserip-tion," Stapleton, Fortress of the Faith (1565), fol. 68. Also used adverbially.

Seest how brag yond Bullocke beares,
So smirke, so smoothe, his pricked eares?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Feb.

Bragantia (bra-gan'shi-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of undershrubs, of the natural order *Aristolochiaceae*, including three or four species of the East Indies. *B. tomentosa* is very bitter, and is used in medicine as a tonic and emmenagogue.

bragaut, bragawdt, n. Same as *bragget²*.

bragay (bra-gä'), *n.* [*E. dial.*; origin unknown.] A local English name of the gadoid fish otherwise called the *bib*.

braggadocio (brag-a-dō'shiō), *n.* [*< Braggadochio*, name of a boastful character in the "Faerie Queene" (ii. 3); coined by Spenser < *E. brag*, with an Italian-seeming termination.] 1. A boasting fellow; a braggart.

What rattling thunderclappe breakes from his lips?
O! 'tis native to his part. For acting a moderne brag-gadoch . . . it may seeme to suite.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Ind., p. 4.

The world abounds in terrible fanfarons, in the masque of men of honour; but these braggadocios are easy to be detected.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. Empty boasting; brag: as, "tiresome braggadocio," Butcher, Last Days of Pompeii, iv. 2.

He shook his fist at Lord Wicklow and quoted Cicero-
nian braggadocios.
Disraeli, quoted in Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 514.

braggard (brag'ärd), *a. and n.* Earlier form of *braggart*.

braggardiset, n. [*< OF. braggardise, < bragard, bragging: see braggart.*] Bragging; braggardism. *Minsheu*.

braggardism (brag'är-dizm), *n.* [*< braggard + -ism.*] Boastfulness; vain ostentation: as, "what braggardism is this?" Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. Also *braggartism*.

braggart (brag'ärt), *a. and n.* [Formerly *braggard*; = MD. *braggard*, a fop, < OF. *braggard*, gay, gallant, flaunting, also *braggard*, bragging, braggadoe-like, < *braguer*, flaunt, brag: see *brag, v.* The *E. braggard, braggart*, as a noun, is practically a var. of *bragger*.] I. *a.* Boastful; vauntingly ostentatious.

Shout that his braggart hosts are put to rout!
His empire has gone down! R. H. Stoddard, Caesar.
Talking of himself and his plans with large and brag-gart vagueness.
Howells, Modern Instance, vi.

II. *n.* A boaster; a vaunting fellow.

Who knows himself a braggart,
Let him fear this; for it will come to pass,
That every braggart shall be found an ass.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.

braggartly (brag'ärt-li), *a.* [*< braggart + -ly¹.*] Boastful.

Who ever saw true learning, wisdom, or wit, vouchsafe
mansion in any proud, vain-glorious, and braggartly
spirit?
Chapman, Iliad, iii., Comment.

braggartry (brag'ärt-ri), *n.*; pl. *braggartries* (-riz). [*< braggart + -ry.*] Vain boasting; boastfulness. Mrs. Gore. [*Rare.*]

braggatt, n. Same as *bragget²*.

bragger (brag'er), *n.* [*< ME. braggere; < brag + -er¹.*] One who brags.

Evere ware thes Bretons braggere of olde.

Morte Arthure, l. 1348.

The loudest braggere of Jews and Greelans are found
guilty of spiritual ignorance. Hammond, Sermons, p. 627.

bragget¹, n. An obsolete form of *bracket¹*.

bragget² (brag'et), *n.* [Also written *bragat*, *bracket*, *braket* (and, after W., *bragaut, bragaut, bragard, bragoc*), formerly also *brackwort*, *Se. bragwort, bregwort* (in simulation of *wort²*); < ME. *braget, braggat, bragat*, < W. *bragued, bragod*, a kind of mead (= Corn. *bregaud, bragat*, a kind of mead, = Ir. *bracat*, malt liquor), < *brag* (= Ir. *braich* = Gael. *braich*), malt, < *bragiu*, issue, sprout, = Gael. *brach*, ferment, = Ir. *bracaim*, I ferment; perhaps akin to *E. brew¹*.] A kind of mead made of ale boiled with honey, seasoned with pepper, cloves, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, and fermented with wort or yeast.

His mouth was sweete as bragot is or meth.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 75.

Good ale, perry, bragoes, syder, and metheglin, was
the true auncient British and Troyan drinks.
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, v. 1.

And we have served there, armed all in ale,
With the brown bowl, and charged with bragat stale.
B. Jonson, Gypsies Metamorphosed.

Such a dainty doe to be taken
By one that knows not neck-beef from a pheasant,
Nor cannot relish bragat from ambrosia?
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, l. 4.

bragging (brag'ing), *p. a.* [*pr. of brag, v.*] Boastful.

Loud and bragging self-importance. W. Black.

braggingly (brag'ing-li), *adv.* In a bragging manner; boastingly.

bragless (brag'les), *a.* [*< brag + -less.*] Without bragging or ostentation. [*Rare.*]

Dio. The bruit is, Hector's slain—and by Achilles.
Ajax. If it be so, yet bragless let it be.

Shak., T. and C., v. 10.

braglyt (brag'li), *adv.* [*< brag, a., + -ly².*] Bravely; finely.

How braglyt it [a hawthorn] begins to bud.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

bragott, n. Same as *bragget²*.

braguette (bra-get'), *n.* [*OF.*; see *bracket¹*.] A piece of armor corresponding to a cod-piece. Also written *brayette*.—**Great braguette**, a name sometimes given, at the end of the fourteenth century, to the tassets, when developed into a sort of skirt. See *bracconiére*.

bragwort (brag'wört), *n.* A Scotch form of *bragget²*.

Brahma¹, Brahm (brä'mä, bräm), *n.* [Hind. *brahm, brahma*, < Skt. *brah'man* (nom. *brah'ma*), neut., devotion, adoration, worship, prayer, sacred word, divine science, theosophy, the impersonal divinity; referred to the *√ brih*, *barh*, be thick, great, strong, > *brihant*, great, mighty, lofty, ult. akin to AS. *beorg*, E. *barrow*, a hill, mound: see *barrow¹*.] In *Hindu religion*, the highest object of philosophic adoration; the impersonal and absolute divinity; the ineffable essence of the sacred. Also *Brama*.

Brahma² (brä'mä), *n.* [Hind. *Bräh'mä*, < Skt. *brahman'* (nom. *brahmā'*), masc., one who prays or worships, a pray-er, worshiper, directing priest, overseer of sacred things, also the impersonal divinity.] In *later Hindu religion or theosophy*, the personified Brahm; the divinity conceived as a god; the creator. Unknown in the older sacred literature, Brahma becomes by degrees an object of adoration to the Brahmans, and is artificially combined into a trimurti or trinity with Vishnu and Siva, being regarded as Creator, while Vishnu is Preserver, and Siva is Destroyer. Brahma was never worshiped by the people, and only one temple sacred to him is known. By modern Hindus he is represented as a red-colored figure, with four heads and four arms, and often accompanied by his vehicle, the swan.—**Day of Brahma.** See *day¹*.

brahma³ (brä'mä), *n.* [An abbreviation of *Brahmaputra*.] A variety of the domestic hen, of large size, belonging to the Asiatic class. The light *brahmas* are white and black in color, the black appearing on the hackle feathers as a rich stripe, heavier in the hen than in the cock, and also in the wing-primitives, the upper web of the secondaries, and in the tail, the sickles of the cock being glossy green-black. The dark *brahma* cock shows a breast of solid black or black mottled with white, hackle and saddle silver-white, wing-bows white, wing-bars green-black, primaries and secondaries black edged with white, tail glossy green-black; while the hen is of a uniform gray color, each feather pencilled with darker gray, or black. The brahmas have pea-combs and feathered legs.

Brahmaic (brā'mā'ik), *a.* [*< Brahma¹ + -ie.*] Brahmanic.

Brahman, Brahmin (brā'man, -min), *n.* [Formerly also *Brachman, Brackman*, etc. (*L. Braehmāne, Brachmanes*, Gr. *Braxmānes*, pl.); *< Hind. brāhman*, corruptly *bāman*, *< Skt. brāhmana'*, *m. (brāhmanī'*, *f.*), *< brah'man*, prayer, etc.: see *Brahma¹, Brahmi*.] A member of the sacred or sacerdotal caste among the Hindus. From being in the beginning individuals and families distinguished for wisdom, sanctity, and poetic power, they gradually consolidated their influence and became a strictly hereditary class, holding in their hands the ministry of holy things, the custody of the scriptures and knowledge of their sacred and learned dialect, and the performance of the sacrifice. They were held to be created from the mouth of Brahma, to be inviolable, and entitled to the worship of the other castes. Theoretically, the life of a Brahman was divided into four stages, those of student, householder, anchorite, and ascetic. In later times the relations and occupations of the castes have become much confused, and Brahmins are to be found in every grade of dignity and of very various modes of life. There are many subdivisions of the caste, more or less isolated, and refusing intercourse with one another. Also written *Bramin*.—**Brahman's-bead**, the name given in India to the seed of *Elaeocarpus*, made into rosaries for the priests, and into bracelets, necklaces, etc.

Brahmana (brā'ma-nā), *n.* [*Skt. Brā'hmana*, prop. the dictum of a priest, *< brahman'*, a priest, Brahman.] One of the prose portions of the Vedas, which contain injunctions for the performance of sacrifices, and explain their origin and the occasions on which the mantras had to be used, sometimes adding illustrations and legends, and sometimes mystical and philosophical speculations.

Brahmanee (brā'ma-nē), *n.* [Also *Brahminee*, *< Hind. brāhmanī*, *brāhmnī*, corruptly *bāmnī*, *< Skt. brāhmanī'*, fem. of *brāhmana'*, a Brahman.] A woman of the Brahman caste; the wife of a Brahman.

My mother was a *Brahmanee*, but she clave to my father's will;
She was saved from the sack of Julesar when a thousand
Hindoos fell. *Sir A. C. Lyall, The Old Pindaree.*

Brahmaness (brā'man-es), *n.* [*< Brahman + -ess.*] Same as *Brahmanee*.

Brahmanic, Brahmanical (brā-man'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [*< Brahman + -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to the Brahmins or to their doctrines, worship, and polity. Also *Brahminic, Brahminical*.

Brahmanism (brā'man-izm), *n.* [*< Brahman + -ism.*] The religion or system of doctrines of the Brahmins; the social system of ancient India, with the Brahmins as leading caste. Also *Brahminism*.

Brahmanist (brā'man-ist), *n.* [*< Brahman + -ist.*] An adherent of Brahmanism. Also *Brahminist*.

Brahmin, Brahminic, etc. See *Brahman, Brahmanic*, etc.

brahminy (brā'mi-ni), *a.* [*Cf. Hind. brāhmanī*, the wife of a Brahman, also a ghost: see *Brahmanee* and *Brahma*.] Devoted to Siva by the Brahmins: as, a *brahminy* bull.—**Brahminy duck**, the *Casarca rutila*, or ruddy sheldrake.—**Brahminy kite**, an East Indian bird of prey, the *Haliastur indus*, revered by the Hindus as sacred to Vishnu.

Brahmoism (brā'mō-izm), *n.* [*< Brahmō(-Soma) + -ism.*] The tenets of the Brahmo-Somaj.

Brahmo-Somaj (brā'mō-sō-māj'), *n.* [*< Hind. brahma*, Brahma (prayer), + *samaj*, society, assembly, lit. a worshipping assembly. See *Brahma¹, Brahman*.] A monotheistic religion in India, which originated with Rajah Ram Mohun Roy, a Hindu reformer, who died in 1833, and received a new impulse and a new direction under his successor, Keshub Chunder Sen, who died in 1885. The mystical theology of the Brahmo-Somaj can only be proximately stated in the language of Occidental philosophy. Its fundamental tenet is the universal presence of the Divine Spirit, who pervades all nature and inspires all who are willing to receive him. Man is equipped for this purpose with a faculty of spiritual insight, a faith-faculty, called *Yoga*. Inspiration is a universal fact, and all the great world-teachers have been divinely inspired prophets; all the great world-religions contain some divine truth; and in all their great sacraments there is some spiritual benefit. It is not clear whether Christ is regarded as simply the greatest of these inspired prophets, or as something more. Some utterances indicate a recognition of his character as divine. The Brahmo-Somaj differs from Deism in teaching the personal communion of the soul with a personal God, and from Christianity in not teaching any specific revelation of a remedy for sin. It is an aggressively missionary religion, and its preaching has been accompanied by works of practical reformation, such as the abolition among its adherents of polygamy, of caste, and of idolatry in all its forms, the reformation of marriage customs, and a temperance reform.

braid¹ (brād), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *brayde, breyde, breide*, etc., *< ME. braiden, breiden, brayden, breyden*, etc., *< AS. bregdan, bredan* (pret. *brægd, bræd*, pl. *brugdon, brudon*, pp. *brogden,*

broden), move to and fro, vibrate, brandish, draw, weave, braid, turn, change, etc., = OS. *bregdan* = OFries. *brida* = LG. *breiden* = OHG. *brettan* = Icel. *bregða*, draw, weave, braid, etc.; orig. 'move quickly to and fro, glance'; cf. Icel. *brega*, flicker; prob. from same root as *bright¹*, q. v. Cf. *abraid* and *upbraid*. The word took in AS. and ME., and in later dial. use, a great variety of senses, all arising ult. from that of 'quick motion.' Other forms, obs. or dial., are *breadd³, breed², broude², broud, broid, broid*, etc.: see also *broider, brouder, browder*.] **I. trans.** 1†. To take, draw, pull, or snatch quickly; reach; throw; cast; brandish.

He ryt [rideth] his spere *brayding*.

King Alisaunder, l. 1373.

Hir kerchef of hir heed she *brayde*.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 739.

2. To weave by passing three or more strands, strips, or lines of over and under each other alternately; plait; interlace: as, to *braid* the hair, straw, tape, etc.

Braid your locks with rosy twine.

Milton, Comus, l. 105.

3. To form by braiding; interweave the material of in strands or strips: as, to *braid* a straw hat or a rug.—**4.** In domestic econ., to beat and blend, as soft substances, particularly to press them with a spoon through a sieve.—**5†.** To upbraid; reproach.

If thou talkest a little longer, I thinke thou wilt *braid* mee with the sauing of his life.

J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, viii.

Few love to hear the ains they love to act;

'Twould 'braid yourself too near for me to tell it.

Shak., Pericles, l. 1.

Braided rug, a rug or mat for the floor, formed by braiding strips of woolen or silk fabrics, and afterward sewing them together.—To *braid* St. Catherine's tresses, to live a virgin.

Thou art too fair to *braid* St. Catharine's tresses.

Longfellow, Evangeline, ll. 1.

II. intrans. 1†. To move quickly; start; rush.

When she saugh twyne come hir to socour, she *braided* rudely oute of thre handes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 464.

Troilus . . . disposed wod out of his wit to *breyde*.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 230.

2†. To start suddenly (out of sleep); awake.

With the falle right out of slepe she *brayde*.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 365.

3. To nauseate; desire to vomit. [*Prov. Eng.*]—**4.** To be like; resemble in appearance or character. [*Prov. Eng.*]

braid¹ (brād), *n.* [*< ME. braid, breid, < AS. bræd, bred* (for **brægd, *bregd*), trick, deceit, *gebregd*, quick motion, trick, deceit (= Icel. *bragðh*, a quick motion, trick, scheme), *< bregdan* = Icel. *bregða*, move quickly, etc.: see *braid¹, v.*] 1†. A quick motion; a start.

She waketh, walwith, maketh many a *brayde*.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1164.

2†. A noument.

But curteis, debonair, and vertuous;

Hyt appered well by hys workes eche *brayde*.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6239.

For as I sodainely went in hand therewith, and made it in a *brayde*.

Sir T. More, Works (1557).

3†. A turn (of work); a job.—**4†.** A trick; deception.

Dian rose with all her maids,

Blushing thus at love's *braids*.

Greene, Radagon in Dianam.

5. Any plaited band or fillet. Specifically—(a) A plaited band of hair, whether twined around the head or hanging behind. (b) A narrow textile band or tape, formed by plaiting or weaving together several strands of silk, cotton, wool, or other material, used as trimming for garments, for stay-laces, etc. (c) Straw or other similar material plaited into bands for use in making bonnets or hats.

6. A wicker guard for protecting trees newly grafted. [*Prov. Eng.*]—In a *braid¹*, at a *braid¹*, in a moment; on the instant. *Rom. of the Rose*.

braid^{1†} (brād), *a.* [An adj. use of *braid¹*, *n.*, 4, deceit.] Deceitful; crafty.

Since Frenchmen are so *brayd*,

Marry that will, I live and die a maid.

Shak., All's Well, iv. 2.

braid² (brād), *a.* Broad. [*Scotch.*]

braid-bonnet (brād'bon'et), *n.* Same as *bonnet-piece*.

braid-comb (brād'kōm), *n.* A back comb for a woman's hair.

braider (brā'dēr), *n.* One who or that which braids; specifically, an attachment to a sewing-machine for guiding a braid which is to be sewed on or into the work.

braiding (brā'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *braid¹*, *v.*] 1. The act of making or attaching braids.—2. Braids collectively.

A gentleman enveloped in mustachios, whiskers, fur collars, and *braiding*.

Thackeray.

braiding-machine (brā'ding-mā-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for weaving braid, or for covering tubes, cords, or wires with a flat or round plaiting.—2. A machine for sewing braid upon a fabric; a braider.

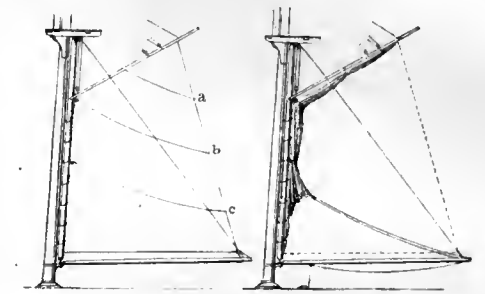
braidism (brā'dizm), *n.* [From James *Braid* of Manchester, Eng., who published his investigations in 1843.] Hypnotism (which see).

braidist (brā'dist), *n.* [As *braid-ism + -ist.*] A hypnotist or hypnotizer.

Braid's squint. See *squint*.

braik (brāk), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *brake³*.

brail (brāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *brayle*, *< ME. brayle*, *< OF. braiet, braiol, braioel, braotiel, braicul*, a cincture, orig. for fastening breeches (cf. *brayette*, mod. F. *brayette*, the flap of trousers), *< braie* (*> E. bray⁵*, q. v.), *< L. braca*, breeches: see *braca*, *breech*.] 1. *Naut.*, one of certain ropes made fast to the after-leech of a



Sail set. a, peak-brail; b, throat-brail; c, lower brail.

fore-and-aft sail, and led through blocks on the mast or gaff down to the deck, to assist in taking in the sail; a rope made fast to the head of a jib for a similar purpose.

The *brails* were hauled up, and all the light hands in the starboard watch sent out on the gaff to pass the gaskets.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 257.

2. In *falconry*: (a) A piece of leather used to bind up a hawk's wing. (b) [*< F. brayoul*, 'the parts or feathers about the Hawks fundament, called by our falconers the *brayl* in a short-winged and the *pannel* in a long-winged hawk' (Cotgrave).] The mass of feathers about a hawk's fundament; the crissum of a falcon.

brail (brāl), *v. t.* [*< brail, n.*] 1. To fasten up (the wings of a bird).—2. *Naut.*, to haul in by means of the brails: usually followed by *up*.

These trades lasted nearly all the way . . . to the line; blowing steadily on our starboard quarter for three weeks, without our starting a brace, or even *brailing* down the skysails.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 341.

brain (brān), *n.* [*< ME. brain, brein, brayne*, earlier *bragen*, *< AS. bregen, bregen*, *brægn* = OFries. *brein* = MD. *bregen, breghe*, D. *brein* = MLG. *bregen, bragen*, LG. *brāgen, bregen*, brain; not in G. or Scand.; root unknown.] 1.

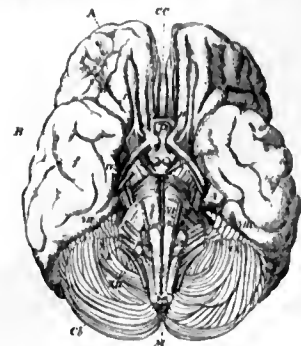


Side view of Human Brain and upper part of Spinal Cord, the skull and other coverings being removed.

C, C, C, cerebrum, or brain proper, showing the convoluted surface of the right cerebral hemisphere; Ch, cerebellum, or little brain—the striated surface of its right half; MOb, medulla oblongata; N, the spinal cord with beginnings of the spinal nerves; E, body of sixth cervical vertebra; Sp, its neural spine, or spinous process.

In *anat.*, the soft grayish and whitish mass filling the cranial cavity of a vertebrate, consisting of ganglionic nerve-cells and nerve-fibers, with the requisite sustentacular and vascular

tissue; the encephalon (which see); the part of the cerebrospinal axis which is contained in the cranium. It is divided by anatomists into—(1) the *prosencephalon*, comprising the cerebral hemispheres



Base of Human Brain.

A, frontal lobe of cerebrum; B, temporal lobe of same, separated from A by the Sylvian fissure; C, corpus callosum—its fore end; C₁, cerebellum; M, medulla oblongata; P, pituitary body; I, olfactory "nerve" (so called—rather olfactory lobe, or rhinencephalon); II, optic nerve, after decussation with its fellow at the chiasm; III, motor-ocul nerve; IV, pathetic nerve; V, trigeminal-trifacial nerve; VI, abducent nerve; VII, facial nerve; VIII, auditory nerve; IX, glossopharyngeal nerve; X, pneumogastric nerve; XI, spinal accessory nerve; XII, hypoglossal nerve. The rounded masses near III are the corpora albicantia; VI rests upon the pons Varolii.

ley and others the epencephalon of the above nomenclature is called *metencephalon*, and the next segment (the fifth) is then named *myelencephalon*. Common English equivalents of the above five segments are *forebrain*, *twelve-brain*, *midbrain*, *hindbrain*, and *afterbrain*; these are terms translated directly from the nomenclature of the German anatomists, who call them respectively *vorderhirn*, *zwischenhirn*, *mittelhirn*, *hinterhirn*, and *nachhirn*. Haeckel calls them *protopsyché*, *deutopsyché*, *mesopsyché*, *metapsyché*, and *epipsyché*. These five segments are fundamentally distinct, and correspond embryologically to as many cerebral vesicles or brain-bladders which arise from three primitive vesicles by subdivision. The simplest and a common division of the brain is into the *cerebrum* or *brain proper*, the *cerebellum* or *little brain*, the *pons Varolii*, and the *medulla oblongata*. (See cuts under *cerebral* and *corpus*.) The human brain is distinguished for the relatively enormous size and surface-complexity of the cerebrum or prosencephalon, which completely covers the cerebellum and olfactory lobes, and is marked by many deep fissures or sulci separating gyri or convolutions. The cerebrum is divided into right and left halves, or cerebral hemispheres, connected by the great transverse commissure or corpus callosum. Each hemisphere is divided into three primary lobes, frontal, parietal, and occipital, and many more detailed subdivisions of its surface are recognized. The interior of the brain (which is primitively hollow) is traversed in the adult by a set or system of connected cavities known as *ventricles* or *calia*. The first and second of these are the right and left ventricles of the hemispheres, or *proventricles*; the third is the *diacalia*; the fourth is the *epicalia*; passages connecting these are the foramina of Monro and the aqueduct of Sylvius. The brain and adjoining portions of the spinal cord give rise to 12 pairs of nerves, called *cranial nerves* because they emerge from foramina in the base of the skull. (See *cranial*.) Brain-substance is of two kinds, gray ganglionic or cellular nerve-tissue, and white commissural or fibrous nerve-tissue. The gray matter which invests the cerebrum and cerebellum is also called the *cortical substance*, in distinction from the white or *medullary substance* of the interior. A brain is in fact a collection of gray ganglia united by white commissures. Besides the cortex, there are several ganglia or collections of gray matter in the interior, as the corpora striata, the optic thalami, the optic lobes or corpora quadrigemina, the corpora dentata of the cerebellum, and the corpora olivaria of the medulla oblongata. Connected with the brain are two non-nervous structures, the conarium or epiphysis cerebri and the pituitary body or hypophysis cerebri. The brain is covered by three membranes or *meninges*, of which the external is the dura mater, the middle the arachnoid, and the inner the pia mater. Most mammals have a brain like that of man, but in descending the mammalian scale the cerebrum becomes relatively smaller and has fewer gyri and convolutions, the corpus callosum becomes rudimentary, and the olfactory lobes enlarge. (See cuts under *gyrus* and *sulcus*.) In the brain of birds the hemispheres are smooth, there is no corpus callosum or pons Varolii, and the optic lobes are of immense size. There is no brain in the lowest vertebrate, *Amphioxus*. The average weight of the brain in adult males of the European type is about 1,400 grams (49.5 ounces); in women about 1,250 grams (44 ounces). The brain is in its highest activity the organ of consciousness or mind, and its general function is that of furnishing the most complex and extensive outgoing stimulation of muscles and other active tissues as a response, more or less immediate, to the most complex and extensive incoming sensory stimulation. With functions of this high degree of complexity are associated in some parts much simpler functions resembling those of the spinal cord. The cortex of the cerebral hemispheres is the portion of the brain in which the most complex coordinations seem to be effected, and which is most directly involved in mental acts. Certain parts of the cortex are, however, peculiarly related to certain special incoming or outgoing stimulations, and are called sensory or motor centers. (See *cerebral*, and *cerebral localization*, under *localization*.) The corpus striatum is usually regarded as especially concerned with stimulations passing downward, and the optic thalamus with those passing upward; among

the latter, those of sight are connected with the hinder part of the thalamus. The nates are involved in the sight-function, and the testes seem to have close relations with the stimuli entering by the auditory nerve. The cerebellum is concerned with the coordination of muscular contractions in the carrying out of voluntary actions, while the medulla oblongata contains a large number of centers for comparatively simple functions, as vasomotor action, cardiac action, respiration, deglutition, etc. (See also cut under *encephalon*.) From its complexity, the brain is usually spoken of in the plural in certain relations: as, to beat out or to rack one's brains.

2. In *entom.*, the principal ganglion of the nervous system, situated in the head, over the esophagus, and formed by the coalescence of several supra-esophageal ganglia. The nerves of the eyes and antennae are directly connected with it, and it gives off two inferior branches which surround the esophagus and unite beneath in the subesophageal ganglion. Sometimes this ganglion is regarded as a part of the brain, being distinguished as the *cerebellum*, while the principal or upper ganglion is called the *cerebrum*.

3. The same or a corresponding portion of the nervous system in many other invertebrates.—
4. Understanding; intellectual power; fancy; imagination: commonly in the plural: as, a man of brains; "my brain is too dull," Scott.

God will be worshipped and served according to his pre-script word, and not according to the brain of man.
Abp. Sandys, Sermons, fol. 123 b.

The poison and the dagger are still at hand to butcher a hero, when a poet wants the brains to save him.
Dryden, Pref. to Don Sebastian.

To beat or cudgel one's brains, to try earnestly to recall or think of something, or to concentrate one's attention and thought upon it: as, he beat his brains for a simile.

Cudgel thy brains no more about it; for your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating. Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

To have (something) on the brain, to be extremely interested in or eager about something; to be over-persistent and zealous in promoting some scheme or movement: as, to have reform on the brain. [Colloq.]—Water on the brain, dropsy of the brain; hydrocephalus.

brain (brān), *v. t.* [*< ME. brainen*, dash out the brains; from the noun.] 1. To dash out the brains of; kill by beating in the skull.

There thou must brain him. Shak., Tempest, iii. 2.

When Uneas had brain'd his first antagonist, he turned like a hungry lion to seek another.
Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, xii.

2. Figuratively, to destroy; defeat; balk; thwart. [Rare.]

It was the swift celerity of his death . . . That brain'd my purpose. Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

3†. To get into the brain; conceive; understand. [Rare.]

'Tis still a dream; or else such stuff as madmen Tongue, and brain not. Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

brain-bladder (brān'blad'ér), *n.* In *embryol.*, a cerebral vesicle; one of the hollow dilated portions of the brain of any embryonic cranial vertebrate.

In all Skulled Animals, from the Cyclostomi to Man, the same parts, although in very various forms, develop from these five original brain-bladders.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 230.

brain-box (brān'boks), *n.* The cranium proper; the cranial part of the whole skull, containing the brain, as distinguished from the facial parts of the same.

brain-case (brān'kās), *n.* Same as *brain-box*.

brain-cavity (brān'kav'j-ti), *n.* 1. One of the ventricles of the brain.—2. The interior of the cranium or skull, containing the brain.

brain-coral (brān'kor'al), *n.* The popular name of coral of the genus *Meandrina*: so called

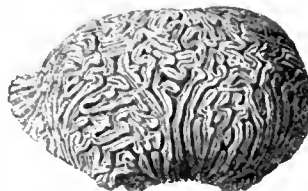
because it resembles in its superficial appearance the convolutions of the human brain. The genus is of the family *Meandrinidae*, belonging to the aporose division of stony corals. Also called *brainstone* and *brainstone-coral*.
brained (brānd), *a.* [*< brain + -ed*.] 1. Furnished with brains: used chiefly in composition: as, crack-brained; harebrained.

If the other two be brained like us, the state totters. Shak., Tempest, iii. 2.

2. [P. of *brain*, *v.*] Having the brains knocked or dashed out; killed by a blow which breaks the skull.

brain-fag (brān'fag), *n.* Mental fatigue or exhaustion, as from overwork.

In states of extreme brain-fag the horizon is narrowed almost to the passing word. Mind, IX. 17.



Brain-coral (*Meandrina cerebriformis*).

brain-fever (brān'fē'vēr), *n.* Inflammation of the brain; phrenitis; meningitis.

brainge (brānj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brainged*, ppr. *brainging*. [Connected with *braingell*, rush headlong; as a noun, rushing headlong, doing anything carelessly; origin obscure.] To do something noisily and hurriedly, especially through anger. Burns. [Scotch.]

brainish (brā'nish), *a.* [*< brain + -ish*.] Headstrong; passionate; also, perhaps, unreal; brain-sick. [Rare.]

In his brainish apprehension, kills The unseen good old man. Shak., Hamlet, iv. 1.

brainless (brān'les), *a.* [*< ME. brainles* (= D. *breinloos*); *< brain + -less*.] Weak in the brain; witless; stupid: as, "the dull brainless Ajax," Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

brainlessness (brān'les-nes), *n.* The state of being brainless; lack of sense; stupidity.

Where indolence or brainlessness has brought about a perverse satisfaction. The American, VII. 283.

brain-maggot (brān'mag'et), *n.* Same as *brain-worm*.

brainpan (brān'pan), *n.* [*< ME. brainpanne* (= OFries. *breinpanne* = MLG. *brægenpanne*, LG. *brägenpanne*); *< brain + pan*. Cf. equiv. AS. *heafodpanne*, the skull, lit. 'head-pan.'] That part of the skull which incloses the brain; the cranium.

My brain-pan had been cleft with a brown bill. Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10.

I learnt more from her in a flash, Than if my brainpan were an empty hull And every Muse tumbled a sentence in. Tennyson, Princess, li.

brain-racking (brān'rak'ing), *a.* Harassing; perplexing.

brain-sand (brān'sand), *n.* In *anat.*, the earthy particles found in the conarium or pineal gland, forming the so-called *acervulus cerebri*. They are minute accretions of calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, and magnesium phosphate, with some animal substance.

brain-sick (brān'sik), *a.* Disordered in the understanding; fantastic; crotchety; crazed.

Quicke wittes also be, in most part of all their doings, ouer quicke, haste, mshie, headie, and brainisicke. Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 33.

We have already suffered from the misconstructions and broils which seem to follow this poor brain-sick lady wherever she comes. Scott, Kenilworth, II. xviii.

brainsickly (brān'sik-li), *adv.* Fantastically; madly.

You do unbend your noble strength, to think So brainsickly of things. Shak., Macbeth, li. 2.

brain-sickness (brān'sik-nes), *n.* Disorder of the brain; insanity. Holland.

brainstone (brān'stōn), *n.* See *brain-coral*.

brainstone-coral (brān'stōn-kor'al), *n.* Same as *brain-coral*.

brain-throb (brān'throb), *n.* The throbbing of the brain.

brainward (brān'wärd), *adv.* and *a.* Toward or tending toward the brain.

If, from any cause, there is excessive brainward determination of the blood, the plethora of the capillaries gives rise to increased mental excitement.

Huxley and Youtmans, Physiol., § 499.

brain-wave (brān'wäv), *n.* A so-called telepathic vibration supposed to be concerned in the transference of a thought from one mind to another by other than physical means of communication.

Such expressions as *brain-wave* (Knowles), mentiferous ether (Maudsley), . . . testify to this natural though premature desire to ticket or identify a force which . . . cannot at present be correlated with nerve-force. Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, Oct., 1886, p. 178.

brain-work (brān'wërk), *n.* Intellectual labor; cerebration.

brain-worm (brān'wërm), *n.* 1. A worm infesting or supposed to infest the brain. Also called *brain-maggot*.—2. The vermis of the cerebellum.

brainy (brā'ni), *a.* [*< brain + -y*.] Having a good brain; intelligent; sharp-witted; quick of comprehension.

braird (brärd), *n.* [In sense *< AS. brord*, a point, blade of grass (see *brad*); but the form depends rather upon ME. *breord*, *< AS. breord*, *breord*, ONorth. *breard*, edge, brink, = OHG. *brort*, edge, etc.; prob. connected with AS. *brord*, a point.] A grain-crop when it first makes its appearance above ground. [Scotch.]

The braird of the Lord, that begins to rise so green in the land, will grow in peace to a plentiful harvest. Galt.
braird (brärd), *v. i.* [*< braird, n.*] To spring up, as seeds; shoot forth from the earth, as grain; germinate. [Scotch.]

brairo (brā'rō), *n.* [A corruption of *F. blaireau*, badger.] A Canadian French name of the American badger, *Taxidea americana*.

braise¹, *v.* and *n.* See **braize¹**.

braise², *n.* See **braize²**.

braisé, braisée (brā-zā'), *a.* [F.] Braized.

braiser, *n.* See **braizer**.

braît (brät), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Among jewelers, a rough diamond.

braize¹, **braise¹** (brāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **braized**, ppr. **braizing**. [*F. braiser*, cook over live coals, < *brase* = *Fr. brasa* = *Sp. brasa* = *Pg. brasa* = *It. bracia, brascia, bragia*, etc., live coals, embers (cf. *F. braser*, solder; *OF. and F. em-braser*, *OF. es-braser*, *a-braser* = *Pr. em-braser* = *Sp. a-brasar* = *Pg. a-brazar* = *It. ab-braciare*, etc., set on fire); of Scand. origin: < *Dan. brase*, fry, = *Sw. brasa*, flame, = *Icel. brasa*, harden by fire: see **brass¹** and **brazier²**.] To cook (meat) by stewing in a thick rich gravy with vegetables, etc., and then slowly baking.

braize², **braise²** (brāz), *n.* [*< braize¹, v.*] In cookery, braized meat.

braize³ (brāz), *n.* [Also **braise**; perhaps akin to *barse*, *bass¹*, and *bream¹*, *q. v.*] 1. An acanthopterygian fish of the genus *Pagrus*, *P. vulgaris*, of the family *Sparidae*, found in British seas. Also called *becker*.—2. A local Scotch name of the roach. Also **braze**.

braize³ (brāz), *n.* [A var. of **breaze³**.] The dust of charcoal which accumulates around the furnace of charcoal-works; coal-dust.

The dust or **braize** of the Philadelphia coal-yards is sold for use in fire-boxes [of locomotives] of suitable construction. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 501.

braizer, braiser (brā'zēr), *n.* [*< braize¹, braise¹, + -er¹*.] A covered pot, stew-pan, or kettle used in braizing.

braizing-pan (brā'zing-pan), *n.* A small covered pan or air-tight oven in which meat is braized.

brake¹ (brāk). Obsolete or archaic preterit of **break**.

brake¹ (brāk), *n.* [Var. spelling of **break**; cf. **brack¹** and **brake²**.] 1. A break; crack; flaw. The slighter **brakes** of our reformed Muse. *Webster, Works*, iv. 141. (*Halliwel.*)

2. A mechanical device for arresting the motion of a vehicle: now usually classed with **brake³**. See **brake³**, *n.*, 9.

brake² (brāk), *v.* [*< ME. braken* (= *D. braken*), vomit, a secondary form of *breken*, *E. break* = *G. brechen*, break, vomit: see **break**, and cf. *parbrake*.] 1. *intrans.* To vomit.

Brakin or castyn, or spewe, vomo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 47.

And as an hounde that et gras so gan ich to brake. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 430.

II. *trans.* To vomit; cast up.

The whal . . . a warth fyndez
There he brakez vp the buyrney [man, sc. Jonah].

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 3339.

brake³ (brāk), *n.* [*< ME. brake*, an instrument for breaking flax, also a name for other mechanical contrivances; not found in AS., but prob. of LG. origin: *MLG. LG. brake* = *MD. bracke*, *D. brak* (flax-brake, flax-brake) = *Sw. bräka* (lin-bräka, flax-brake) = *Dan. brage*, a brake (cf. *OD. brake*, a clog for the neck, *MD. bracke*, *brake*, an instrument for holding by the nose; cf. *OHG. brecha*, *MHG. G. breche*, a brake); < *MLG. LG. D.*, etc., *breken* = *G. brechen* = *AS. breccan*, *E. break*, *q. v.* **Brake³** is thus practically equiv. to **break**, *n.*, of which, in some recent uses, it is only a different spelling, conformed to the older word.] 1. A tool or machine for breaking up the woody portion of flax, to loosen it from the harl or fibers.—2. The handle or lever by which a pump is worked.—3. A bakers' kneading-machine.—4. A sharp bit or snaffle: as, "a snaffle bit or brake," *Gascogne*, Steele Glas.—5. An apparatus for confining refractory horses while being shod.—6. A medieval engine of war analogous to the ballista.

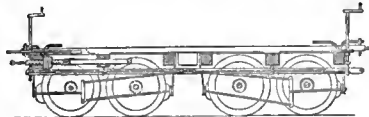
Yet ceased not either the **brakes** or scorpions, whereof these discharged stones thicke, the other sent out darts as fast. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, xx. 8.

They view the iron rams, the **brakes**, and slings.

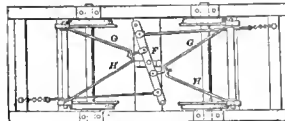
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso.

7. A large heavy harrow for breaking clods after plowing. Also called **drag**.—8. A kind of wagonette. A large and heavy variety of this vehicle is used for breaking in young horses to harness.—9. Any mechanical device for arresting or retarding the motion of a vehicle or car by means of friction. The most common form is that of curved wooden or iron shoes pressed against the rims of the wheels. In this sense sometimes spelled **break**. See **air-brake**.

10. The fore part of a carriage, by which it is turned.—11. A basket-makers' tool for stripping the bark from willow wands.—12. An old instrument of torture. Also called the *Duke of Exeter's daughter*.—**Automatic brake**, a brake which acts mechanically under certain circumstances, as on a railroad-train when one car becomes detached from the rest.—**Block-brake**, a brake used in retarding a moving part by the pressure upon it of a stationary block.—**Compressed-air brake**. See **air-brake**.—**Continuous brake**, a series of car-brakes, so arranged that all can be controlled from some one point on the train. See **air-brake**.—**Double-lever brake**, a brake on a car-truck or four-wheeled car, having two levers so arranged that the pressure on the two sets of shoes will be equal.—**Single-lever brake**, a brake which has but a single lever, to which the force is applied. The fulcrum



Elevation.



Plan.

Single-lever Car-brake.
The single lever *F*, pivoted at mid-length, is operated by chains and rods from the brake-wheel on either platform. To the lever are attached rods *G, H*, proceeding to the brake-bars which carry the shoes.

of the lever is upon one brake-beam, and from its shorter arm a rod extends to the brake-beam of the other pair of wheels of the same truck.—**To bleed the brakes**. See **bleed**.

brake³ (brāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. **braked**, ppr. **braking**. [= *MLG. LG. D. braken* (> *F. braquer*) = *Sw. bräka* = *Dan. brage*, brake; from the noun. Cf. *break*, *v.*] 1. To crack or break (the stalks of flax) in order to separate the woody portions from the fiber. Now written **brack**.

It [flax] must be watered, dried, **braked**, tow-tawed, and with much labor driven and reduced in the end to be as soft and tender as wool. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. (proem).

2. To retard or stop the motion of by the application of a brake.

brake⁴ (brāk), *n.* [*< ME. brake* (see **brake³**); not in AS., but prob. of LG. origin: *MLG. brake*, bush, bushes, *LG. brake*, a willow-bush; orig. appar. rough or broken ground; cf. *D. braak* (-land) = *MLG. brake* = *G. brache*, land broken but not sowed, *MHG. bräche*, *OHG. brācha*, the breaking of land after harvest (= *MLG. brake* = *MD. bracke*, *D. brauk*, breaking, a break: see **brack¹**); hence in comp., *G. brachfeld*, equiv. to *D. braakland*, fallow land; *OHG. MHG. brāchmānt*, 'plowing-month,' June; whence separately as an adj., *D. braak* = *G. brach* (> *Dan. brak*), fallow; ult. < *D. breken* = *OHG. brechan*, *MHG. brechen*, *G. brechen* = *AS. breccan*, *E. break*; being thus closely akin to **brack¹** and to **brake³**.] 1. A place overgrown with bushes or brushwood, shrubs, and brambles; a thicket; in the United States, a cane-brake, that is, a tract of ground overgrown with cane, *Arundinaria macrospma*.

This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn **brake** our tiring-house. *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, iii. 1.

He staid not for **brake**, and he stopped not for stone,

He swam the Esk river where ford there was none.

Scott, *Young Lochinvar*.

The mid-forest **brake**,

Rich with a sprinkling of fair musk-rose blooms.

Keats, *Endymion*, l.

2. A single bush, or a number of bushes growing by themselves.

brake⁵ (brāk), *n.* [*< ME. brake*, appar. < *AS. bracce* (rare), a fern: see **bracken**. Appar. confused in ME., etc., with **brake⁴**, a thicket, etc.; cf. **brake⁴**, **brakebush**, **fern-brake**.] The name given to *Pteris aquilina* and other large ferns. See **Pteris**.

Others [leaves] are parted small like our ferns or **brakes**.

E. Terry, *Voyage*, p. 105.

Buckhorn-brake, a name sometimes applied to the flowering fern, *Osmunda regalis*.—**Cliff-brake**, a common name of the genus *Pellaea*.—**Rock-brake**, the plant *Allosorus crispus*.

brake-bar (brāk'bār), *n.* A bar connecting the brake-shoes of opposite wheels of a carriage of any kind.

brake-beam (brāk'bēm), *n.* A wooden bar supporting the brake-blocks of a car-truck.

brake-block (brāk'blok), *n.* A wooden or metal block holding the shoe or piece which bears against the tread or tire of a wheel when the brake is applied.

brakebush¹, *n.* [*ME. brakebushe*; < *brake⁵* + *bush¹*.] A fern-brake.

brake-hanger (brāk'hang'ēr), *n.* A link or bar by which brake-beams and their attachments are suspended from a truck-frame or car-body. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Parallel brake-hanger**, a bar or link so attached to a brake-beam as to maintain the brake-head and brake-shoe in the same relative positions when the brakes are released, thus preventing the brake-shoes from striking against the wheel.

brake-head (brāk'hed), *n.* A piece of wood or iron fastened to a brake-beam and bearing against the wheels, forming both a brake-block and a brake-shoe.

brake-hopper (brāk'hop'ēr), *n.* [*< brake⁴* + *hopper*.] A name for the grasshopper-warbler, *Sylvia locustella*, or *Locustella naevia*. *Maogillivray*. [*Local*, British.]

brakeman (brāk'man), *n.*; pl. **brakemen** (-men).

1. A man whose business is to apply the brakes on a railroad-train which are operated by hand.

—2. In mining, the man in charge of the winding-engine.

Sometimes spelled **breakman**, and in Great Britain often called **brakesman**.

braken¹, *n.* An obsolete form of **bracken**.

brake-shaft (brāk'shāft), *n.* The shaft on which is wound the chain by which the power of a car-brake operated by hand is applied to the wheels.

brake-shoe (brāk'shō), *n.* A piece of wood or metal fitted to a brake-block, or forming one piece with it, and serving as a rubber to retard, by friction with the wheel-tread or -tire, the movement of a wheel.

—**Brake-shoe valve**, in an air- or vacuum-brake, a valve so arranged as to relieve the pressure upon the wheel when it becomes too great.

brakesman (brāk'sman), *n.*; pl. **brakesmen** (-men). See **brakeman**.

brake-spool (brāk'spōl), *n.* An enlargement, by a sleeve or otherwise, of a brake-shaft to give greater speed and less power to the brake. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

brake-strap (brāk'strap), *n.* The strap surrounding the pulley of a friction-brake.

braket¹, *n.* A Middle English form of **bragget²**.

brake-van (brāk'van), *n.* On European railways, the van or car in a freight-train to the wheels of which the brake is applied. See **brake³**, 9.

brake-wheel (brāk'hwēl), *n.* 1. A horizontal hand-wheel on the platform of a railroad-car, or on the roof of a box-car, used to control the brake.—2. A heavy wheel furnished with cams to control the action of a trip-hammer.

brakish¹, *a.* See **brackish**.

braky (brā'ki), *a.* [*< brake⁴* + *-y¹*.] Full of brakes; abounding with brambles or shrubs; rough; thorny; as, "braky thickets and deep sloughs," *Bp. Hall*, *Heaven upon Earth*.

Redeem arts from their rough and **brakey** seats, where they lay hid and overgrown with thorns.

B. Jonson, *Discoveries*.

brall¹. An obsolete spelling of **brack**.

Brama (brā'mā), *n.* [*NL.*] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Bramidae*. The pomfret, *B. rayi*, is an example. *Schneider*, 1801. See **ent** under **pomfret**.

Bramah lock, press. See the nouns.

Bramantesque (brā-man'tesk'), *a.* Relating to or having the character or style of the works of Bramante (1444-1514), a noted Italian architect, whose studies of the antique exerted much influence upon the classic revival. He prepared the original design for the rebuilding of St. Peter's at Rome, of which the execution was interrupted by his death. The epithet **Bramantesque** was early applied to the style of architecture now called Renaissance, from the preëminent position held by Bramante in its formation.

The artist who introduced Renaissance architecture, then called **Bramantesque**, into Lombardy.

C. C. Perkins, *Italian Sculpture*, p. 182, note.

bramantip (bra-man'tip), *n.* Same as **bamalip**.

Bramatherium (brā-ma-thē'ri-um), *n.* [*NL.*, prop. **Brahmatherium*, < *Brahma¹* + *Gr. θηρίον*, wild beast.] A genus of gigantic artiodactyl mammals of uncertain position, related to *Sivatherium*. Like the latter, it had four horns, and its remains occur with those of *Sivatherium* in the middle and late Tertiary deposits of the Siwalik hills in India. *Falconer and Cautley*, 1845.

bramble (brām'bl), *n.* [*< ME. brembel, brembil, bremmūl*, < *AS. bræmbel, brēmbel*, prop. *brēmel* (also *brēmber*, *ME. brember*: see **brambleberry**), = *ODan. bremle, brymle* = *LG. brummel* (-beren, pl.), **bramble**; dim. of the form seen in *ME.*

brame, *bramble*, = MD. *braeme*, *breme*, D. *braam* = MLG. *brām*, *brāme*, *brēme*, *brumme*, LG. *braam*, *bramble*, broom-plant, = OHG. *brāma*, *brāmo*, MHG. *brāme*, *bramble*, G. dial. (Swiss) *bramen*, *bramble*, G. *bram*, *brame*, broom-plant (also an awl, punch, from the sense of 'thorn'). Akin to *broom*¹, q. v.] A name common to plants of the genus *Rubus*, especially and usually in England the common blackberry, *R. fruticosus*; occasionally (from these plants being armed with prickles), any rough prickly shrub, as the dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

The bramble flour that bereth the red hepe.

Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 35.

bramble (bram'bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *brambled*, ppr. *brambling*. [*< bramble, n.*] To pick brambles or blackberries.

All persons found *brambling*, nutting, and otherwise trespassing in . . . Woods, will be prosecuted.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 327.

brambleberry (bram'bl-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *brambleberries* (-iz). [ME. not found, < AS. *brēm-berie* (cf. *brēmber*, ME. *brēmber*, equiv. to *brēmbel*, *brēmcl*, *bramble*) (= MLG. *brämber* = OHG. *brämberi*, MHG. *brämberc*, *brämber*, G. *brombeere* = Sw. *brombär* = Dan. *brombær*, a blackberry, = MD. *brambesie*, D. *braambesie*, > F. *framboise*, Pr. *framboiso*, Sp. *frambuesa*, It. dial. *flanboesa*, ML. *framboses*, *raspberry*), < *brēmcl*, *bramble*, + *berie*, berry.] 1. The berry of a bramble; especially, a blackberry.—2. The plant itself. See *bramble*. [Eng.]

bramble-bond (bram'bl-bond), *n.* A band made of the long shoots of the bramble, formerly used in thatching roofs.

bramble-bush (bram'bl-būsh), *n.* [*< bramble + bush*; cf. D. *braambosch* = MLG. *brambusch* = ODan. *bræmlebusk*.] The bramble, or a thicket of brambles.

brambled (bram'bl-d), *a.* [*< bramble, n., + -ed*.] Overgrown with brambles.

Forlorn she sits upon the *brambled* floor.

T. Warton, *Ode*, iii.

bramble-finch (bram'bl-finch), *n.* Same as *brambling*.

bramble-net (bram'bl-net), *n.* A hallier, or net for catching birds.

bramble-rose (bram'bl-rōz), *n.* The dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

Bramble-roses, faint and pale.

Tennyson, *A Dirge*.

bramble-worm (bram'bl-worm), *n.* Same as *brandling*, 2.

brambling (bram'bling), *n.* [*< bramble + -ing*.] A common European conirostral oscine passerine bird, of the family *Fringillidae*, *Fringilla*



Brambling or Mountain-finch (*Fringilla montifringilla*).

montifringilla, or mountain-finch, closely related to and resembling the chaffinch, *F. cælebs*, but larger. Also called *bramble-finch*.

brambly (bram'bli), *a.* [*< bramble + -y*.] Full of brambles; as, "*brambly wildernesses*," Tennyson, *The Brook*.

brame (brām), *n.* [*< OF. brame, bram*, a cry of pain or longing (= Bret. *bram*, a noise, = Sp. *it. brama*, desire), < *bramer* = Pr. *bramar* = Sp. *bramar*, cry out, = It. *bramare*, desire, long for, < OHG. *breman* = AS. *brēman* = MD. *breman*, roar; see *brim*¹.] Intense passion or emotion.

Through long languor and hart-burning *brame*,
She shortly like a pynd ghost became.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. ii. 52.

bramld (bram'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Bramidae*.

Bramidæ (bram'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brama + -idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Brama*. It belongs to the superfamily *Scombroideæ*, and is characterized by an oblong compressed body, rounded head, long dorsal and anal fins with few anterior spines, and perfect thoracic ventral fins. The few species are inhabitants of rather deep seas. See cut under *ponfret*.

Bramin, etc. See *Brushman*, etc.

bramoid (bram'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Brama + -oid*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Bramidae*.

II. n. A fish of the family *Bramidae*.

bran¹ (bran), *n.* [*< ME. bran*, also *bren*, *brin*, partly < OF. *bren*, *bran*, also *refuse*, *dung*, F. *bran*, *bran*, = Pr. *bren* = OSP. *bren* = It. dial. *brenno* (ML. *brennium*, *brannum*), *bran*, < W. *bran*, *bran*, *husk*, = Ir. *bran*, *chaff*, = Bret. *brenn*, *bran*; and partly (like OF., etc.) directly from the Celtic.] The outer coat of wheat, rye, or other farinaceous grain; the husky portion of ground wheat, separated from the flour by bolting.

bran² (bran), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *branned*, ppr. *branning*. [*< bran*¹, *n.*] To steep in a bath of bran and water, as cloth before or after dyeing, or skins for tanning.

Branned goods are not afterwards soaped, but simply washed in the washing machine for half an hour with cold or tepid water.

Crookes, *Dyeing and Calico-Printing*, p. 369.

bran³ (bran), *n.* [E. dial.; origin unknown.] A name of the common crow, *Corvus corone*. *Macgillivray*. [Loeal, British.]

bran⁴ (bran), *v.* A dialectal form of *bren*, *burn*¹.

bran-bread (bran'bred'), *n.* [*< ME. branbred*.] Bread made of bran, or of unbolted flour.

branci, *n.* [OF. *branc*; cf. F. *branche*, *branch*; see *branch*.] A linen vestment similar to a rochet, formerly worn by women over their other clothing.

brancard (brang'kard), *n.* [F., a litter, shaft, thill, < Pr. *branc*, F. *branche*, *branch*, arm.] A horse-litter. *Lady M. W. Montagu*.

branch (brānch), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *branch*; < ME. *branche*, *braunche*, *brouche*, < OF. *branche*, *brance*, F. *branche*, *branch*, = Pr. *branca*, also *branc*, = OSP. and OPg. *branca* = It. *branca*, *branch*, *claw*, = Wall. *brāncā*, *hand*, *fore foot* (> G. *branke*, dial. *pranke*, *claw*, *pranke*, *brante*, *prante*, a paw, esp. of a bear), < ML. *branca*, *claw*; perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Bret. *branc*, an arm, = W. *brach*, an arm, a branch, = L. *brachium*, *brachium*, arm, *branch*, *claw*; see *brace*¹, *n.*] *I. n.* 1. A division or subdivision of the stem or axis of a tree, shrub, or other plant (the ultimate or smaller ramifications being called branchlets, twigs, or shoots); a bough.

A great elm tree spread its broad branches over it.

Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 427.

2. Something resembling a branch in its relation to the trunk; an offshoot or part extending from the main body of a thing; a ramification; a subdivision; an outgrowth.

Withouten *branch* of tyce in any wyse,

In trouthe alwey to don yow myrveyse.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iii. 133.

Specifically—(a) Any member or part of a body or system; a department; a section or subdivision; as, a *branch* of a society; the various *branches* of learning.

In the United States of America . . . the study of jurisprudence and of some *branches* of politics has made great progress.

Sir G. C. Lewis, *Authority in Matters of Opinion*, iii.

It is a very prevalent notion among the Christians of Europe, that the Mooslims are enemies to almost every *branch* of knowledge.

E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, I. 277.

(b) A line of family descent, in distinction from some other line or lines from the same stock; as, the English or the Irish *branch* of a family. (c) Any descendant in such a line. [Rare.]

His father, a younger *branch* of the ancient stock planted in Somersetshire.

R. Carew, *Survey of Cornwall*.

(d) In geom., any portion of a real curve capable of description by the continuous motion of a point. Every branch either extends to infinity or returns into itself (*reentrant branch*); but some old geometers considered a branch to be ended by a cusp. (e) A piece of pipe including a length of the main pipe and a shorter piece branching from it. When the latter is at right angles to the former, the branch is a *T-branch*; if at an acute angle, it is a *Y-branch*. If there are two branching pieces, it is called a *double branch*. (f) The metal piece on the end of the hose of a fire-engine to which the nozzle is screwed. (g) One of the sides of a horseshoe. (h) In *fort.*, the wing or long side of a horn- or crown-work; also, one of the parts of a zig-zag approach. (i) In a sword-hilt, either of two pieces which project at right angles to the barrel and to the blade of the sword, forming guards for the hand. See

hilt. (j) In *entom.*, the flagellum or outer portion of a geniculate antenna. (k) In *mining*, a small vein, leader, or string of ore, connected with or seeming to branch from the main lode. See *lode*. (l) In a bridge, either of two bent pieces of iron which bear the bit, the cross-chains, and the curb.

3. In the southern and some of the western United States, the general name for any stream that is not a large river or a bayou.

Most of the *branches* or streams were dried up. Irving.

4. The diploma or commission issued by the proper authority to a pilot who has passed an examination for competency.—5†. A chandelier. *Ash*.—6. A branched candlestick or candle.

This [funeral] procession was headed by an acolyte with a cross between two clerks, each of whom carried a peculiar kind of light called "a white *branch*," because composed of three tapers shooting up out of one root as it were, being twisted together at the lower end—an emblem of the Trinity. *Rock*, *Church of our Fathers*, II. 487.

Bastard branch. See *bastard*.—**Branches of ogives**, in *arch.*, the ribs of groined vaults traversing from one angle to another, and forming a cross between the other arches which make the sides of the square of which the branches are the diagonals. See *arc onie*, under *arch*.—

Branch herring. See *herring*.—**Complete branch**, in *geom.*, a branch of a curve considered as not interrupted by passing through infinity. See 2 (d), above.—**Falling branch**, in *gun.*, that portion of the trajectory in which the projectile approaches the earth.

II. a. Consisting of or constituting a branch; ramifying; diverging from a trunk, main stem, or main body: as, a *branch* road or railroad; a *branch* society.

branch (brānch), *v.* [*< ME. braunchen*, < OF. *branchir* = Pr. *brancar*, *branch*, = It. *brancare*, grip; from the noun.] *I. intrans.* 1. To spread in branches; send out branches, as a plant.—2. To divide into separate parts or subdivisions; diverge; ramify.—To *branch off*, to form separate parts or branches; diverge from any main stem, line, or course.—To *branch out*, to ramify; engage in lateral operations, as in business; digress, as in discourse.

To *branch out* into a long extempore dissertation.

Spectator, No. 247.

II. trans. 1. To divide, as into branches; make subordinate divisions in.

The spirits of things animate . . . are *branched* into canals as blood is.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*

2. To adorn with needlework; decorate with embroidery; adorn with flowers or other ornament, as in textile fabrics.

The train whereof loose far behind her strayed,

Branched with gold and pearl most richly wrought.

Spenser.

Calling my officers about me, in my *branched* velvet gown.

Shak., *T. N.*, ii. 5.

All *branch'd* and flower'd with gold.

Tennyson, *Geraint*.

To *branch* (a thing) out, to make it spread out in divisions like branches. [Rare.]

Ah, my *Glacinto* . . .

Branches me out his verb-tree on the slate.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 64.

branch-chuck (brānch'chuk), *n.* In *mech.*, a chuck formed of four branches turned up at the ends, each furnished with a screw.

Branchelliidæ (brang-ke-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Branchellion + -idæ*.] A family of leeches, typified by the genus *Branchellion*. They are distinguished by the development of a pair of lateral branchiform lobes on each segment of the body. The oral sucker is entire and striated at its origin. A common European species is *Branchellion torpedinæ*.

Branchellion (brang-kel'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βράγχια*, gills.] A genus of *Hirudinea*, or leeches, typical of the family *Branchelliidæ*, having the sides of the body lobate or extended into lobe-like appendages.

brancher (brānch'èr), *n.* [*< ME. brancher*, *brauncher*, a young hawk; < *branch + -er*.] 1. That which shoots forth branches.—2. A young hawk or other bird when it begins to leave the nest and take to the branches of trees.

Thareby *branchers* in brede bettyr was never.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 190.

I say that the eyes should have her meat unwashed, until she becomes a *brancher*.

Scott, *Abbot*, I. 44.

branchery (brānch'èr-i), *n.* [*< branch + -ery*.] A system of branches.

branchia (brang'ki-ā), *n. 1* [LL., NL.: see *branchia*.] One of the constituents of the branchial apparatus; a gill. See *branchia*. [Rare.]

branchia (brang'ki-ā), *n. 2 pl.* [NL.: see *branchia*.] Same as *branchia*. [Rare.]

branchiæ (brang'ki-ē), *n. pl.* [L., pl. (cf. LL. (NL.) *branchia*, fem. sing., NL. *branchia*, neut. pl., the proper form), < Gr. *βράγχια*, pl., gills, *βράγχιον*, sing., a fin; cf. *βράγχος*, hoarseness, *βράγχων* = *βράγχιον*, windpipe; see *branchia*.] 1. Organs subservient to respiration through

the medium of water. They are highly vascular, with thin walls, permitting the aëration of the blood by the oxygen in the water which comes in immediate contact with them. They are developed from different parts of the body in different classes of animals. See *gill*, and cuts under *Polyptacophora* and *Tetrabranchiata*.

2. In *Arthropoda*, as crustaceans, specifically, the externally projecting processes of the body or its limbs, which are supplied with venous blood (which is thus brought into contact with the air dissolved in water), and constitute a special respiratory organ. See cut under *Podophthalmia*. Other kinds of respiratory organs in arthropods are *tracheo-branchiæ*, *tracheæ*, and *pulmonary sacs*. See these words.

3. In *Vermes*, any appendages of the head or body so modified as to act as a respiratory organ; the various processes which protrude or radiate from the head or other region of the body, and have, or are supposed to have, a respiratory function. See cut under *Protula*.

In . . . [*Amphinomidae*, *Euniceidae*, and *Terebellidae*] the *branchiæ* are ciliated branched plumes or tufts attached to the dorsal surface of more or fewer of the somites. In [*Serpulidae*] . . . they are exclusively attached to the anterior segment of the body, and present the form of two large plumes, each consisting of a principal stem, with many lateral branches. Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 210.

4. In *entom.*, gill-like appendages on the bodies of certain insect-larvæ and pupæ which live in the water, as many dragon-flies and gnats. They are expansions of the integument, and it is supposed that they "absorb air from the water, and convey it by the minute ramifications of the tracheal vessels, with which they are abundantly supplied, into the main tracheæ, to be distributed over the whole body." Newport.

branchial (brang'ki-äl), *a.* [*< NL. branchialis*, *< L. branchia*, gills: see *branchiæ*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the branchiæ or gills; or, in animals which have no gills properly so called, of or pertaining to the parts considered homologous with gills, as, in a bird or mammal, parts of the third postoral visceral arch, or of any visceral arch behind the hyoidean.—2. Performed by means of branchiæ: as, *branchial respiration*; a *branchial function*.—**Branchial aperture**, the aperture or outlet for water which has supplied the branchiæ, lying behind them. In fishes there are 2, one on each side; rarely the two are confluent in a single inferior aperture. In selachians they are generally in 5 pairs, rarely in 6 or 7. In myzonts they are usually in 7 pairs, rarely 6 or more than 7, and sometimes confluent in an inferior pair of "pores." In invertebrates they vary.—**Branchial arch**, in fishes, one of the arches of the branchial apparatus which support the branchial filaments on each side.—**Branchial bar**, the hardened portion of the branchial apparatus which supports the gills: same as *branchial arch*.—**Branchial basket**. See *basket*, 10.—**Branchial cavity**, or *branchial chamber*.

(a) The cavity on each side of which are the branchiæ: it is behind and generally confluent with the oral cavity. (b) In *Crustacea*, a cavity or space inclosed by the branchiostegite or gill-cover (formed by a free pleural part of the carapace), and bounded internally by the epimera of the branchiferous somites.—**Branchial cleft**, one of the lateral foramina behind the head which are apparent in the embryos of vertebrates, soon disappearing in the higher types, but longer persistent (sometimes through life) in the lower, as in the amphibians: homologous with the *branchial apertures*.—**Branchial coil**, a spirally curved tube formed by a diverticulum of the superior pharyngeal mucous membrane in certain fishes, such as the clupeids (for example, menhaden) and related forms.—**Branchial duct**, in myzonts, a short canal (interior) between a branchial pouch and the intestinal cavity, or one (exterior) between a pouch and the exterior of the body.—**Branchial fold**, the series of branchial filaments around the convex margin of a branchial arch.—**Branchial framework**. Same as *branchial skeleton*.—**Branchial ganglion**, a ganglion which supplies the branchiæ, as in certain mollusks.—**Branchial gut**, a rudimentary branchial chamber.—**Branchial heart**, a specialized widened vascular canal which supplies the branchiæ.—**Branchial lamella**, a row of branchial filaments approximated to one another and forming a lamella-like structure. In fishes there are generally two lamellæ to most of the arches, surmounting their convex edges. Also called *branchial plate*.—**Branchial pharynx**, a pharynx with a branchial apparatus, as in the tunicates.—**Branchial plate**. Same as *branchial lamella*.—**Branchial pore**, a pore-like branchial aperture common to all the branchial ducts of one side, such as occurs in myxiniids or hags.—**Branchial pouch**, in myzonts and selachians, a pouch-like structure of the branchial apparatus in which and from which the branchiæ are developed.—**Branchial ray**, in selachians, one of the cartilaginous rods radiating from a branchial arch backward, and affording support to the branchial pouches.—**Branchial respiration**, respiration by means of branchiæ or gills.—**Branchial sac**, the respiratory chamber containing the branchiæ in the tunicates. It is the large pharyngeal dilatation into which the oral aperture leads, and which presents the stigmata through which the cavity of the sac communicates with the atrium. See cut under *Tunicata*.—**Branchial septum**, in certain tunicates (for example, *Salpidae*), a gill detached from the wall of the branchial chamber and forming a rafter stretching from its dorsal wall to the ventral wall.—**Branchial sinus**, a vascular sinus into which blood passes from the visceral sac on its way to the branchiæ.—**Branchial skeleton**, the harder framework which is subservient to the branchiæ in branchiferous animals. Also called *branchial framework*.—**Branchial slit**, the space between neighboring branchiæ or branchial arches.—**Branchial tentacle**, in certain worms (for example, *Terebellids*), one of the tentacle-like organs of the head, performing in part

a respiratory function.—**Branchial tuft**, in tubicolous chetopodous worms, an aggregation of contractile tentacular filaments in the cephalic region, assuming in part the office of branchiæ.

Branchiata (brang'ki-ä'tä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *branchiatus*, having gills: see *branchiæ*.]

In *zool.*, a name used with various significations. (a) In some systems of classification, one of the prime divisions of the *Arthropoda*, by which all crustaceans, in a broad sense, are collectively distinguished from the *Tracheata*, or insects in the widest sense (arachnids, myriapods, and insects proper): so called from having a branchial instead of a tracheate respiratory apparatus. In Gegenbaur's system a third prime division, *Protobranchiata*, established for *Peripatus* alone, intervenes between *Branchiata* and *Tracheata*. The *Branchiata* are primarily divided into *Crustacea* proper (including the two main groups of *Entomostraca* and *Malacostraca*) and *Pœcilostraca*, represented by *Limulus*, etc. (b) A division of vertebrates containing those which for some time or permanently breathe by gills; the amphibians and fishes, as distinguished from reptiles, birds, and mammals: synonymous with *Ichthyopsida* (which see). (c) In mollusks, same as *Branchiogasteropoda*. (d) A division of annelids containing those which breathe by gills, or the tubicolous and errant worms, corresponding to the groups *Cephalobranchia* and *Notobranchiata*. (e) A group of echinoids with gills on the buccal membrane and with ambulacral plates only on the latter, including all the echinoid families except *Cidarida*. Ludwig.

branchiate (brang'ki-ät, -ä-ted), *a.* [*< NL. branchiatus*, having gills, *< L. branchia*, gills: see *branchiæ*.] Having permanent gills: contrasted with *pulmonate* or *pulmonated*: as, "*branchiated Vertebrata*," Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 70.

Branchifera (brang'kif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *branchifer*: see *branchiferous*.] In *zool.*: (a) Same as *Branchiogasteropoda*; a division of *Gasteropoda* including those which breathe by gills: opposed to *Pulmonifera*. (b) In De Blainville's system of classification, a division of univalves, of the order *Cervicobranchiata*, equivalent to the family *Fissurellidae*; the keyhole limpets.

branchiferous (brang'kif'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. branchifer*, having gills, *< L. branchia*, gills, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] 1. Bearing gills; having branchiæ.

In the Amniota, also, the arrangement which has been transmitted from their *branchiferous* ancestors is retained during certain stages of embryonic life, in the form of clefts in the wall of the pharynx.

Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 545.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Branchifera*.

branchiform (brang'ki-fôrm), *a.* [*< L. branchia*, gills, + *forma*, form.] Having the form, character, or appearance of gills.

branchiyl (brang'ki-hi'al), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. branchia*, gills, + *NL. hy(o)ideus*, hyoid, + *-al*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the gills and tongue, or to the branchial and hyoidean arches.

II. *n.* One of the elements or joints of a branchial arch. The lowermost or hypobranchial is called the *basal branchiyl*, and the uppermost or epibranchial is distinguished as the *superior branchiyl*. E. D. Cope.

branchiness (brän'chi-nes), *n.* The character of being branchy; the state of being full of branches.

branching (brän'ching), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of branch*, *v.*] Furnished with branches; shooting out branches.

Not thrice your branching lines have blown

Since I beheld young Laurence dead.

Tennyson, *Lady Clara Vere de Vere*.

branchiocardiac (brang'ki-ö-kär'di-ak), *a.* [*< Gr. βράγχια*, gills, + *καρδιά* = *E. heart*: see *cardiac*.] Pertaining to, lying between, or separating a branchial and a cardiac region or division: applied to a groove on each side of the middle line of the thoracic portion of the carapace of a crustacean, separating the cardiac division of the carapace from the branchial division.

Branchiogasteropoda (brang'ki-ö-gas-te-rop'-ö-dä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< L. branchia*, gills, + *NL. Gasteropoda*.] A division of gastropodous mollusks which breathe the air contained in water. Respiration may be effected in three ways: first, the blood may be simply exposed to the water in the thin walls of the mantle-cavity, as in some of the *Heteropoda*; secondly, the respiratory organs may be in the form of outward processes of the integument, exposed in tufts on the back and sides of the animal, as in the *Nudibranchiata*, such as the sea-slugs, etc.; and thirdly, the respiratory organs may be in the form of pectinated or plumose-like branchiæ, contained in a more or less complete branchial chamber formed by an inflection of the mantle, as in the whelks, etc. The *Branchiogasteropoda* fall into two distinct series, the one being hermaphrodite, with the gills placed toward the rear of the body, and the other having the sexual organs in distinct individuals. The *Branchiogasteropoda* are divided into three orders: (1) *Prosobranchiata* (sexes distinct, gills usually inclosed, as whelks, etc.); (2) *Opisthobranchiata* (sexes usually united in the same individual, gills often exposed), as sea-slugs, etc.; (3) *Heteropoda* (free-swimming gastropods), as members of the genus *Carinaria*.

branchiogasteropodous (brang'ki-ö-gas-te-rop'-ö-dus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Branchiogasteropoda*.

branchiopallial (brang'ki-ö-päl'i-äl), *a.* [*< L. branchia*, gills, + *pallium*, mantle: see *pallium*.] In *Mollusca*, of or pertaining to both the branchiæ and the pallium: applied to a ganglion of the nervous system in relation with the gills and the mantle.

Branchiopneusta (brang'ki-ö-pnüs'tä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. βράγχια*, gills, + *πνευστός*, verbal adj. of *πνέω*, breathe.] A superfamily group of pulmonate gastropodous mollusks, by means of which such aquatic families as *Auriculidae* and *Limnæidae* are collectively distinguished from the *Helicidae*, or land-snails proper, the latter being contrasted as *Nephropneusta*. The two groups correspond respectively to the *Basommatophora* and *Stylommatophora* of some authors.

Branchiopnoa (brang'ki-ö-pnō-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. βράγχια*, gills, + *πνοή*, breathing (*πνέω*, a breathing), *< πνέω*, breathe.] A loose synonym of *Crustacea*, crustaceans being so called because they breathe by branchiæ.

branchiopnoan (brang'ki-ö-pnō-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Branchiopnoa*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Branchiopnoa*.

branchiopod (brang'ki-ö-pod), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* An animal belonging to the order *Branchiopoda*. Also *branchiopode*.

II. *a.* Gill-footed; branchiopodous. Also *branchiopodan*.

Branchiopoda (brang'ki-ö-pö-dä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. βράγχια*, gills, + *ποῖς* (πόδ-) = *E. foot*.]

1. In Latreille's system of classification, the first order of his *Entomostraca*, characterized as having a mouth composed of an upper lip, two mandibles, a tongue, and one or two pairs of maxillæ, and the branchiæ more or less anterior: so called because their branchiæ or gills are situated on the feet. The order thus defined was divided into two sections: (1) *Lophyropoda* (*Carcinoida*, *Ostracoda*, and *Cladocera*); (2) *Phyllophora* (*Ceratophthalma* and *Aspidophora*).

2. As defined by Huxley, a group of entomostracous *Crustacea*, embracing only the two groups *Phyllophora* and *Cladocera*. It is represented by such genera as *Apus*, *Nebalia*, *Branchipus*, *Limnetis*, *Daphnia*, and their allies, which pass into one another so gradually that the groups *Phyllophora* and *Cladocera* can hardly be established. The genera named conform to the definition of *Entomostraca* (which see) in invariably possessing more or fewer than twenty somites; and the thoracic and abdominal appendages are nearly always more or less foliaceous, resembling in many respects the anterior maxilliped of one of the higher *Crustacea*. See cuts under *Apus*, *Daphnia*, and *Limnetis*.

branchiopodan (brang'ki-ö-pö-dän), *n.* and *a.* Same as *branchiopod*.

branchiopode (brang'ki-ö-pö-d), *n.* Same as *branchiopod*.

branchiopodous (brang'ki-ö-pö-dus), *a.* [*< branchiopod* + *-ous*.] Gill-footed; belonging to the order *Branchiopoda*.

Branchiopulmonata (brang'ki-ö-pul-mō-nä'-tä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *branchiopulmonatus*: see *branchiopulmonate*.] A division of the class *Arachnida*, in an enlarged sense, adopted by some naturalists to include the existing genus *Limulus*, or horseshoe crabs, and the extinct *Eurypterna* and *Trilobites*.

Following Prof. Ed. Van Beneden, I include *Limulus*, the *Eurypterna*, and *Trilobites* under the *Arachnida* as *Branchiopulmonata*. Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. xix.

branchiopulmonate (brang'ki-ö-pul'mō-nät), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. branchiopulmonatus*, *< L. branchia*, gills, + *pulmo(n)*, lung.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Branchiopulmonata*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Branchiopulmonata*.

Branchiopus (brang'ki-ö-pus), *n.* [*NL.*] Same as *Branchipus*.

branchiostegal (brang'ki-ös'te-gäl), *a.* [*< branchiostegite* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of a branchiostegite.—**Branchiostegal rays**, **branchiostegal membrane**. See *extract*, and cuts under *Lepidosteus* and *Squatina*.

Branchiostegal rays are attached partly to the inner, and partly to the outer, surface of the hyoidean arch. They support a membrane, the *branchiostegal membrane*, which serves as a sort of inner gill-cover.

Huxley, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 136.

branchiostegan (brang'ki-ös'te-gän), *a.* and *n.* [*< branchiostegite* + *-an*.] I. *a.* 1. Same as *branchiostegous*.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Branchiostegi*.

II. *n.* One of the *Branchiostegi*.

branchiostegite (brang'ki-ö-stē-jē), *n.* [*< Gr. βράγχια*, gills, + *στέγη*, a roof, a covering, *< στέγειν* = *L. tegere*, cover: see *tegument*, *tile*.] In fishes, the membrane which lies beneath the

A massy old . . . *brand-iron* about a yard and a half wide, and the two upright ends three feet six inches high.
W. Howitt. Remarkable Places (1842), I, 291.

2. A trivet to set a pot on.—3. An iron used in branding.

Shame burning *brand-irons* in her hand did hold.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 24.

4†. [A forced sense, with ref. to *brand*, a sword.] A sword.

He with their multitude was nought dismayd,
But with stout courage turnd upon them all,
And with his *brondiron* round about him layd.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 32.

The villaine met him in the middle fall,
And with his club bet backe his *brondiron* bright.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 10.

brandish (bran'dish), *v.* [*< ME. braundishen, braundisen, < OF. brandiss-, stem of certain parts of brandir, F. brandir (= Pr. Pg. brandir = Sp. blandir = It. brandire), brandish, < brand, etc., a sword; see brand.*] **I. trans.** 1. To move or wave, as a weapon; raise and move in various directions; shake or flourish about: as, to *brandish* a sword or a cane.

His *brandished* sword did blind men with his beams.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

2. Figuratively, to play with; flourish: as, "to *brandish* syllogisms," Locke.

II. † intrans. To move with a flourish; toss.
Braundische not with thin heed, thi schuldri thou ne caste.
Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

He will *brandish* against a tree, and break his sword
... confidently upon the knotty bark.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

brandish (bran'dish), *n.* [*< brandish, v.*] A shake or flourish, as of a weapon.

I can wound with a *brandish*, and never draw bow for the matter.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Brandishes of the fan.
Tatler, No. 157.

brandisher (bran'dish-ēr), *n.* One who *brandishes*: as, "brandishers of speares," Chapman, Iliad, ii.

brandishing¹ (bran'dish-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *brandish, v.*] The act of flourishing a weapon.

brandishing² (bran'dish-ing), *n.* A corruption of *bratticing*.

brandler (bran'dl), *v.* [Also written *brante*; *< F. branler*, formerly spelled *branler*, shake, prob. contr. from *brandeler* (= *It. brandolare*; cf. *F. brandiller*, shake, wag), *< brandir*, *brandish*: see *brandish*, *brantle*, and *brawl*.] **I. intrans.** To waver; totter; shake; reel.

Princes cannot be too suspicious when their lives are sought; and subjects cannot be too curious when the state *brandles*.
Lord Northampton, in State Trials, 1606.

II. trans. To shake; agitate; confuse.

This new question began to *brand* the words of type and antitype.
Jer. Taylor, Real Presence, xii. § 28.

brandlett, *n.* [*Cf. brandtail.*] An old name for the redstart, *Ruticilla phœnicea*.

brandling (bran'dling), *n.* [*< brand + -ling*.] 1. The smolt, or salmon of the first year.—2.

A small red worm of the family *Lumbricidae*, *Lumbricus fatidus*, related to the earthworm, but with the body banded with alternate brown and yellow segments. It especially harbors in old dunghills, and is used for bait in fresh-water fishing. Also called *bramble-worm*.

Also written *bramlin*.

brand-mark (bran'd-märk), *n.* A distinguishing mark burned upon the skin or horn of an animal as a means of identification; hence, a mark cut, as on timber, or painted, etc., for this purpose.

brand-new, bran-new (bran'd-, bran'nū'), *a.* [*< brand + new*; = *MD. brandnieuw*; cf. the equiv. *E. dial. brand-fire new, fire-new* (in Shakspere), *D. vonkel-nieuw* = *G. funkel-neu*, lit. 'spark-new', *G. nagel-neu*, lit. 'nail-new', like *E. spick-and-span new, span-new*, *q. v.* But in popular use the first element, *brand*, is not felt, the common form being *bran-new*, and *bran* regarded as an intensive of *new*.] *New* as a brand, that is, glowing like metal newly out of the fire or forge; hence, quite new; fire-new.

A pair of *bran-new* jockey-boots, one of lobby's primest fits.
Darham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 23.

The reassertion of an old truth may seem to have upon it some glittering reflection from the brazen brightness of a *brand-new* lie.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 183.

brandon¹ (bran'don), *n.* [*< ME. brandon, < OF. and F. brandon = Pr. brando = Sp. blando = Pg. brandão = It. brandone, brand, firebrand, torch*; in def. 3, with sense of *brand*, *< OF. brand, etc., a sword*: see *brand*.] 1†. A torch; a brand; a flame.

He bar the dragon in his hande that yaf thourgh his throte so grete *brandon* of fier that the air that was blakke of the duste and powder becom all reade.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), lii. 406.

2. A wisp of straw or stubble. [Prov. Eng.] —3†. A sword.

Her right hand swings a *brandon* in the air.
Drummond, Flowers of Sion, No. 35.

brandon^{2†} (bran'don), *n.* [*Cf. brantle, brantle*.] A kind of dance.

bran-drench (bran'drench), *n.* A bath used in leather-manufacture, prepared by soaking wheaten bran in cold water, diluting with warm water, and straining through a fine hair sieve.

brandreth, *n.* See *brandrith*.

brandrette, *n.* Same as *brandrith*.

brandrith, brandreth (bran'drith, -reth), *n.* [*< ME. brandrythe, also in corrupt forms brandede, branlede, branlet, an iron tripod fixed over a fire; < AS. brandrēda, an andiron (but the ME. form may be from Icel.; cf. Icel. brandreidh, a grate, = OHG. brantreita, MHG. brantreite), < brand, E. brand, + *rēda = Icel. reidha, implements, reidhi, tackle, rigging, etc.: see array, v. Cf. brander*.] 1. An iron tripod fixed over a fire; a trivet; a brand-iron. [Prov. Eng.] —2. A fence or rail round the opening of a well. [Eng.]

Wells are digged, and they are compassed about with a *Brandrith* lest any should fall in.

Comenius, Visible World, p. 109.

3. One of the supporters of a corn-stack. Also called *brander*. [Prov. Eng.]

brandschatz (bränt'shät), *v. t.* [*< G. brandschatzen (MHG. brantschatzen), lay (a town) under contribution, in time of war, by threat to burn, < brand, burning, + schätzen, to lay under contribution, < schatz, tax, contribution.*] To lay (a captured town) under contribution, in time of war, by threat to burn it, or by actually burning it in part. [Rare.]

He [Drake] returned in the midsummer of 1586, having captured and *brandschatzed* St. Domingo and Carthage, and burned St. Augustine.
Motley, United Netherlands, II. 102.

brand-spore (brand'spör), *n.* Same as *teleuto-spore*.

brandstickle (brand'stik¹), *n.* [*Cf. banstickle.*] An Orkney name for the stickleback.

brand-duster (bran'dus'tēr), *n.* In *milling*, an apparatus for removing, by means of agitators and sieves, the flour that may cling to bran after it has passed the bolting-mill.

brandwine¹ (brand'win), *n.* Same as *brandywine*.

Buy any *brand-wine*, buy any *brand-wine*?
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iii. 1.

brandy¹ (bran'di), *n.* [Short for *brandywine, q. v.*] A spirituous liquor obtained by the distillation of wine, or of the refuse of the wine-press. The average proportion of alcohol in brandy ranges from 48 to 54 per cent. The name *brandy* is now given to spirit distilled from other liquors, and in the United States to that which is distilled from cider and from peaches. See *grande champagne, fine champagne* (under *champagne*), *cognac*, and *cognac-de-vie*.—**British brandy**, a common kind of brandy distilled in England from malt liquors, and given the flavor and color of French brandy by artificial means.

brandy¹ (bran'di), *v. t.*; pret. and. pp. *brandied*, ppr. *brandying*. [*< brandy*, *n.*] To mix or flavor with brandy.

brandy² (bran'di), *a.* [*< brand, n., 6, + -y*.] Smutty. Grose. [Prov. Eng.]

brandy-bottle (bran'di-bot¹), *n.* A name of the yellow water-lily of Europe, *Nuphar luteum*, from the odor of the flower or the shape of the seed-vessel.

brandy-fruit (bran'di-fröt), *n.* Fruit preserved in brandy, to which sugar is usually added.

brandy-pawnee (bran'di-pā'nē), *n.* [*< brandy* + *pawnee*, an E. spelling of Hind. *pāni*, water.] The Anglo-Indian name for brandy and water.

brandy-snap (bran'di-snap), *n.* A gingerbread cracker flavored with brandy.

brandy-wine¹ (bran'di-wīn), *n.* [*< D. brandewijn, also brandtwin, formerly brand-wijn and brandende wijn (= MLG. brannewin; cf. Sw. brännvin = Dan. brandevin = F. brandevin, after the D. form), < branden (ppr. brandende, pp. gebrandt), burn, also distil (< brand = E. brand, a burning), + wijn = E. wine. Cf. G. brandwein (after the D.), brantwein, brantwein, MHG. brantwein, brandwein, also prantwein, also geprantwein, i. e., burnt wine. Now shortened to brandy*, *q. v.*] Brandy.

It has been a common saying, A hair of the same dog; and thought that *brandy-wine* is a common relief to sneh.
Wiseman, Surgery.

brangle¹ (brang'gl), *v. i.* [Prob. a modification of *brandle* or *brabble*, in imitation of *wrangle*. Words of this sort, being regarded as more or less imitative, are subject to irreg. variation.] To wrangle; dispute contentiously; squabble. [Now, with its derivatives, obsolete or rare.]

Here I conceive that flesh and blood will *brangle*,
And murmuring Reason with the Almighty wrangle.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

An honest man will not offer thee injury; . . . if he were a *brangling* knave, 'tis his fashion so to do.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 379.

brangle¹ (brang'gl), *n.* [*< brangle*, *v.*] A wrangle; squabble; noisy contest or dispute.

A *brangle* between him and his neighbour.
Swift, Works, XXI., Letter 410.

brangle^{2†}, *n.* [Var. of *brantle, q. v.*] A kind of dance. See *brantle*.

branglement (brang'gl-ment), *n.* [*< brangle* + *-ment*.] A brangling, brangle, or wrangle.

brangler (brang'glēr), *n.* One who *brangles*; a quarrelsome person.

This poor young gentleman . . . was first drawn into a quarrel by a rude *brangler*, and then persecuted and like to be put to death by his kin and allies.
Scott, Monastery, II. 112.

branglesome (brang'gl-sum), *a.* [*< brangle* + *-some*.] Quarrelsome. Mackay.

brangling (brang'gling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *brangle*, *v.*] A quarrel or wrangle.

She does not set business back by unquiet *branglings* and find-faulting quarrels.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 347.

branian (brā'ni-al), *a.* [Irreg. *< brain + -ial*; after *cranial*, etc.] Pertaining to the brain; cerebral.

brank¹ (brangk), *v. i.* [*< ME. branken*, prance, walk proudly (of a horse), appar. a modified form of *prank*, *v.*] 1. To make a show or fine appearance; *prank*. [Rare.]

Lieutenant Hornby . . . came *branking* into the yard with two hundred pounds' worth of trappings upon him.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xxxii.

2. To hold up the head affectedly. [Prov. Eng.]

brank² (brangk), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. *L. brance*, variant *brace*, quoted by Pliny as the ancient Gallic name of a white kind of corn, *L. sandala*, var. *scandala*, *LL. scandula*.] Buckwheat. [Eng.]

brank^{3†}, *n.* [*Cf. brangle*.] Confusion.

brank^{4†}, *n.* [*Cf. brangle*.] A kind of dance.

brank⁵ (brangk), *n.* See *branks*.

branks (brangs), *n. pl.* [*< Gael. brancas*, now *brangas*, *brangus*, an instrument of punishment, a kind of pillory (cf. *brang*, a halter), = *Ir. brancas*, a halter; prob. from Teut.: cf. *D. prang*, pinch, confinement, *pranger*, pinchers, barnacle, collar, *G. pranger*, dial. *prfranger*, a pillory, *< D. LG. prangen* = *MHG. prfrenge* = *Goth. praggan* (in comp.), press; of Slavic origin: cf. *OBulg. prenshti* (in comp.), stretch.]] An instrument formerly used in parts of England and Scotland for correcting scolding women; a scolding-bridle. It consisted of a head-piece inclosing the head of the offender, with a flat iron which entered the mouth and restrained the tongue.

2. A sort of bridle for horses and cows. Instead of leather, it has on each side a piece of wood joined to a halter, to which a bit is sometimes added, but more frequently a wooden nose resembling a muzzle. [Scotch.]

3. The mumps.

brankursine (brang'kēr-sin), *n.* [*< F. brancursine, branche-ursine* = *Pr. branca ursina* = *Sp. Pg. branca ursina* = *It. brancorsina, branca ursina*, *< ML. branca*, a claw (see *branch*), + *L. ursinus*, of a bear, *< ursus*, bear; the leaves having some resemblance to bears' claws.]] Bear's-breech, a plant of the genus *Acanthus*.

brantle¹, *v.* See *brantle*.

brantle² (brōn'li), *n.* [*F. see brantle, brawl*.] A kind of dance; the generic name of all dances in which one or two dancers lead all the others, who repeat all that the first have done, as the *grandpère* and the *cotillon*. See *brantle, brawl*.]

bramlin (bran'lin), *n.* Same as *brandling*.

bran-new, *a.* See *brand-new*.

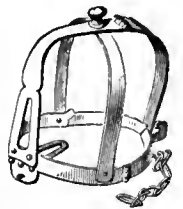
branning (bran'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bran*, *v.*] The process of steeping cloth before or after dyeing, or skins preparatory to tanning, in a bath or vat of bran-water.

They [skins] are now ready for the *branning*, which is done by mixing 40 lbs. of bran with 20 gallons of water, and keeping them in this fermentable mixture for three weeks.
Ure, Dict., III. 86.

branny (bran'i), *a.* [*< bran* + *-y*.] Having the appearance of bran; consisting of bran.

branslet, *n.* See *brantle*.

brant¹ (brant), *a.* [Also written *brent*; *< ME. brant, brent, < AS. brant, bront* = *Icel. brattr* = *OSw. branter*, *Sw. brant, bratt* = *Dan. brat, steep*.] Steep; precipitous. [Now dialectal.]



Branks.

A man may . . . sit on a *brant* hill side, but if he give never so little forward, he cannot stop, . . . but he must needs run headlong. *Aecham, Toxophilus, i.*

brant² (brant), *n.* Same as *brent-goose*.—**White brant**, a name of the snow-goose, *Anser* (or *Chen*) *hyperboreus*, in the United States and Canada, where it is common. The plumage of the adult is snow-white, excepting the black primaries and usually a rusty color on the head; the bill and feet are pinkish. See cut under *Chen*.

Branta (bran'tā), *n.* [NL., < *brant*².] 1. A genus of geese: same as *Bernicla* or *Brenthus*.—2. A genus of ducks: a synonym of *Fuligula*.

brantail (bran'tāl), *n.* [E. dial., for **brant-tail* or **brand-tail*, that is, red-tail. See *brand*, *brant-fox*, *brent-goose*.] A name of the redstart, *Ruticilla phoenicea*. *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

brant-fox (bran't'foks), *n.* [*brant*² for *brand* (in allusion to its yellowish-brown color) + *fox*; = D. *brandeas* = G. *brandfuchs*, *brant-fox*, a sorrel horse; cf. Sw. *brand-räf* = Dan. *brandræv*, *brant-fox* (Sw. *räf* = Dan. *ræv*, fox). See *brent*², *brent-goose*.] *Tulpes alopec*, a variety of Swedish fox, smaller than the common fox.

brant-goose (bran't'gös), *n.* Same as *brent-goose*.

brantlet (bran'tl), *n.* [Also written *brantle* and by contraction *brantl* (see *brant*²), < OF. *brantle*, F. *brantle*, a dance, < *bransler*, now *branler*, shake: see *brandle*.] 1. A kind of dance. See *brantle*².

The King takes out the Duchesse of York, and the Duke the Duchesse of Buckingham, the Duke of Monmouth my Lady Castlemaine, and so other lords other ladies; and they danced the *brantle*. *Pepys, Diary, Dec. 30, 1662.*

2. A song for dance-music.

Brantles, ballads, virelayes, and verses vaine.

Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 8.

branular (bran'ū-lār), *a.* [A Latin-seeming form made from *brain*, after *granular* as related to *grain*.] Relating to the brain; cerebral. [Rare.]

Either a trick, practised upon me, or it might be a *branular* illusion. *T. Taylor, World of Mind, p. 634.*

braquemard, *n.* Same as *braquemart*.

braquemart, *n.* [OF., also *braquemard*, *braquemar* (> ML. *bragamardus*, *braquemardus*); cf. OF. *braquet*, a poniard, Walloon *braket*, a sword.] A short sword with a single edge. It is generally thought to have been that type of sword in which the back is perfectly straight and the edge curves out in such a way that the broadest part of the blade is near the point.

braset, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *brace*¹.

brasen, *a.* See *brash*.

brash¹ (brash), *v. t.* [The several words spelled *brash* are chiefly of dial. origin and of mod. appearance, and appar. in part of mod. formation. The senses overlap, and make the separation of the words uncertain. *Brash*¹ is appar. a popular formation on *break*, *brack*¹, with the terminal form of *bash*, *dash*, *crash*, words of similar sense; cf. *brash*¹, *n.*, and *brash*³, *a.* In the sense of 'assault, attack,' it is also found in early mod. Sc. as *bresche*, appar. a var. of *brush*, *v.*; cf. MLG. *braschen*, *breschen*, intr., crack, make a loud noise, roar, boast, *brassen*, make a loud noise, = Norw. *braska*, make a loud noise, roar, boast, = Sw. *braska*, rustle, bustle, boast, = Dan. *brask*, boast, brag. See *brastle*.] [Scotch.] 1. To break to pieces; smash: as, he *brashed* in the door.—2. To disturb; disorder; break up the order or comfort of.

I am terribly *brashed* with all these tumblings about.

Cartley, in Froude, II. 106.

3†. To assault; attack.

brash¹ (brash), *n.* [*brash*¹, *v.*; cf. MLG. *brash*, a crack, crash, Dan. *brask*, a boast, ODan. also a crash, loud noise, a boast. In sense 4, cf. dial. *brauch*. The word in this sense cannot be taken, as supposed, from mod. F. *brèche* (pron. nearly *brāsh*), *breccia*; moreover, *breccia* is a different thing from *brash*: see *breccia*, *breach*.] 1. A crash. [Prov. Eng.]—2. An assault; an attack. [Scotch.]—3. An effort; a short turn of work. [Scotch.]—4. A confused heap of fragments. (a) In *geol.*, a mass of loose, broken, or angular fragments of rocks, resulting from weathering or disintegration on the spot. *Lyell*. (b) *Naut.*, small fragments of crushed ice collected by winds or currents near the shore, but so loosely compacted that a ship can easily force its way through. *Kane*.

The ice first forms in thin, irregular flakes called "sludge," and when this is compact enough to hold snow it is known as *brash*. *Encyc. Brit., XIX. 323.* (c) Refuso boughs of trees; clippings of hedges; loose twigs.

brash² (brash), *n.* [Hardly connected, as supposed, with Icel. *breyks-leikr*, weakness of body, < *breykskr*, weak, infirm (in a moral sense), prop. brittle (see *brash*³), but perhaps a particular use of *brash*¹, *n.*] 1. A transient fit of sickness. *Burns*. [Scotch.]—2. A rash or eruption, [Lo-

cal, Eng.]—3. Acidity in the mouth occasioned by a disordered stomach. Also called *water-brash*.—**Weaning brash**, a severe form of diarrhea which sometimes follows weaning.

brash³ (brash), *a.* [Cf. E. dial. (North.) *brassish*, brittle; prob., with some alteration of form (perhaps by confusion with *brash*¹, *n.*, 4), < Icel. *breykskr*, mod. also *breykskr*, brittle (cf. *brash*²); perhaps ult. connected with *break* and *brickle*.] Brittle. [Local, U. S.]

brash⁴ (brash), *a.* [Perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. *bras*, Ir. *bras*, *brasach*, hasty, impetuous, keen, active, nimble; cf. also D. *barsch*, > G. *barsch* = Dan. Sw. *barsk*, harsh, impetuous. Not connected with the equiv. *rash*¹.] Impetuous; rash; hasty in temper. *Grose*. [Colloq., Eng. and U. S.]

brash⁴ (brash), *n.* [Appar. < *brash*⁴, *a.*; but perhaps a particular use of *brash*¹, *n.*] A violent push. [Prov. Eng.]

brash⁴ (brash), *v. i.* [Appar. < *brash*⁴, *a.*; but perhaps a particular use of *brash*¹, *v.*] To run headlong. [Prov. Eng.]

brash⁵ (brash), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *brash*¹.] A shower.

brashy¹ (brash'i), *a.* [Appar. < *brash*¹, *n.*, 4, + *-y*¹.] Small; rubbishy. [Prov. Eng.]

brashy² (brash'i), *a.* [*brash*² + *-y*¹.] Subject to frequent ailments, as horses; delicate in constitution. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

brashy³ (brash'i), *a.* [Also *braushie*; appar. < *brash*⁵ + *-y*¹.] Stormy. [Scotch.]

brasiator, *n.* [ML., < *brasiare*, brew: see *braserie*.] A brewer.

brasiatrix, *n.* [ML., fem. of *brasiator*, *q. v.*] A female brewer.

brasier, *n.* See *brazier*.

brasil, *n.* See *brazil*.

brasilin, *n.* See *brazilin*.

brasil (bras'ilz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *brasil*, and E. dial. *brazil*, sulphate of iron.] A kind of coal occurring in the middle of the Ten-yard coal in South Staffordshire, and preferred by some smelters for reverberatory furnaces, because it contains so much inorganic matter that a too rapid consumption is prevented. *Percy*.

brasina (bra-si'nā), *n.* [ML., also *bratsina* (OF. *bressine*), < *brasiare*, *brassare*, brew: see *brasserie*.] A brew-house.

brasinariat, *n.* [ML.] Same as *brasina*.

brasium, *n.* [ML., also *bracium*: see *braserie*.] Malt.

brasmatiast, *n.* [Gr. *βρασματίας*, equiv. to *βράσσω*, an upward earthquake, < *βράσσειν*, shake, throw up.] An earthquake, when characterized by an upward movement.

brasque (brask), *n.* [*F. brasque*.] A paste variously made, used as a lining for crucibles and furnaces.

The *brasque* of the larger-sized crucibles is formed of anthracite powder, powdered gas-carbon, and gas-tar.

W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 24.

brasque (brask), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brasqued*, ppr. *brasquing*. [*brasque*, *n.*] To line with *brasque*.

The pig is melted in a separate hearth, in fact is passed through a sort of "running out" fire or refinery before it reaches the fluey proper; the bed of this latter is *brasqued* or lined with charcoal powder moistened and rammed in, and so forcibly compressed.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 319.

brass¹ (brās), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. bras*, *bres*, < AS. *brass*, = Icel. *bras* (Haldorsen), solder (> Gael. *prais* = Ir. *pras* = W. *pres*, brass); related to Icel. *brasa*, harden in the fire, = Sw. *brasa*, flame, = Dan. *brase*, fry, > F. *braser*, solder (see *braze*¹); cf. OSw. and Sw. *brasa*, fire, Icel. *brass* (occurring once), a cook. Hence *braze*², *brazen*, *brassen*, etc.] 1. An important alloy, consisting essentially of copper and zinc. The proportion in which the two metals are combined differs considerably in different kinds of brass. Brass in general is harder than copper, and consequently wears better than that metal. It is malleable and ductile, so that it can be easily rolled into thin sheets, or be hammered into any desired shape. It turns easily in the lathe, and can be drawn into fine wire; moreover, it has an attractive golden color, and is cheaper than copper. The color of brass varies with the proportions of the ingredients. A full yellow variety contains about two parts of copper to one of zinc. This alloy was known to the ancients, and was made by them before they had any knowledge of the metal zinc as such. It is not among the metallic substances mentioned by Homer; but it was well known to Strabo, who describes the mode of manufacturing it from the zinkiferous ore (calamin), and calls the alloy *orichalc* (ὀρείχαλκος). See *orichalc*, *pinchbeck*, *prince's metal*, *mosaic gold*, *Muntz's metal*, and *yellow metal*. In rhetorical comparisons, brass is a common type of hardness, durability, or obduracy.

Unless my nerve were brass or hammer'd steel.

Shak., Sonnets, cxx.

Men's evil manners live in brass; their virtues

We write in water. *Shak., II. viii., iv. 2.*

2. A utensil, ornament, or other article made of brass: as, to clean the *brasses* on board a ship.—3. In *naut.*, a pillow, bearing, collar, box, or bush, supporting a gudgeon: so called because frequently made of brass.—4. In *medieval archæol.*, a funeral monument consisting of a plate of brass, usually of rectangular shape and often of large size, incised with an effigy, coats of arms, inscriptions, and frequently accessory ornament. Such *brasses* are sometimes splendidly enameled. In some examples the designs are executed in relief, or in relief in combination with engraving. Slabs of stone inlaid with figures, etc., in brass are also called *brasses*, and are a usual form of medieval monument. Both the plates of brass and the inlaid stones were frequently placed in the ordinary pavement of churches. Comparatively few of such monuments executed wholly in brass survive, as the value of the metal has caused it to be melted down and applied to other uses.



Brass of Eleanor Blount (died 1392), in Westminster Abbey.

Among the knightly *brasses* of the graves,

And by the cold lie Jaets of the dead.

Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

5. A brass musical instrument, or, collectively, the brass instruments in a band or an orchestra.—6. Money. [Now only colloq.]

Withouten pite, pilour! pore men thou robbedest,

And beere heor *bras* on thil bac to Calets to sulle.

Piers Plowman (A), iii. 189.

We should scorn each bribing varlet's *brass*.

Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. v. 12.

Trying to get out of debt, a very ancient slough, called by the Latins *aes alienum*, another's *brass*, for some of their coins were made of brass; still living and dying, and buried by this other's *brass*. *Thoreau, Walden, p. 9.*

7. In *coal-mining*, iron pyrites. It occurs in small particles disseminated through the coal, or in veinlets or thin scaly partings. [Rarely used except in the plural.]

8. Excessive assurance; impudence; brazenness: as, he has *brass* enough for anything. [Colloq.]

She in her defence made him appear such a rogue that the chief justice wondered he had the *brass* to appear in a court of justice. *Roger North, Examen, p. 256.*

To me he appears the most impudent piece of *brass* that ever spoke with a tongue.

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

Brass-blackening. See *blackening*.—**Brass-color**, in *glass-making*, a preparation for staining glass, made by exposing thin brass plates upon tiles in the annealing-arch of a glass-house until they are completely oxidized into a black powder. This powder, fused with glass, gives various tints of green and turquoise.—**Brass-foil**, or *brass-leaf*, Dutch leaf or Dutch gold, formed by beating out plates of brass to extreme thinness.—**Brass-powder**, copper and its various alloys ground to fine powder and used with varnish for decorative purposes. Many of the so-called bronze-powders are brass-powders.

II. *a.* Made or composed of brass; pertaining to or resembling brass; brazen; brassy.

Trumpet, blow loud,

Send thy *brass* voice through all these lazy tents.

Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

Brass instrument. See *wind-instrument*.—**Brass rule.** See *rule*.

brass¹ (brās), *v. t.* [*brass*¹, *n.* Cf. *braze*¹.] To cover or coat over with brass. Copper is *brassed* by exposing its surface to the fumes of metallic zinc, or by boiling it in diluted hydrochloric acid to which an amalgam of zinc and cream of tartar has been added. Iron is *brassed* by plunging it, after cleaning, into melted brass, and by electro-deposition.

brass² (bras), *n.* [In def. 1, same as *brace*¹, *q. v.*; in def. 2, < OF. *brasse*, "a fathom or an arm full; or a measure of five foot" (Cotgrave), F. *brasse*, naut., a fathom (= 1¹/₂ *brassa* = Cat. *brassa* = Sp. *brazo* = Pg. *brazo* (ML. *brassia*, *brassa*), a fathom), same as *brace*, the two arms, < L. *brachia*, pl. of *brachium*, *brachium*, arm: see *brace*¹ (of which *brass*² is a doublet) and *brachium*. Cf. It. *braccio* (> Swiss *bruche*), a measure, a 'cubit' or 'fathom,' lit. arm, < L. *brachium*, arm.] 1†. *Naut.*, same as *brace*.—2. A continental European measure of length, equal to the extended arms or more; a fathom. The old French *brasse* was 63.9 English inches; the Spanish *brazo* in Castile, 65.7 inches; the Catalan *brassa*, 50.6 inches; the *brazado* of the Canary Isles (a variety of the Spanish *brazo*), 71.6 inches; the *brazo* of Portugal and Brazil, 86 inches; the Norwegian *brass*, commonly used on North German nautical charts, 74.1 inches. [The word is confused with another derived from the singular *brachium* and signifying an arm's length.]

brassage (brās'āj), *n.* [OF. *brassage*, *brassage* (ML. *bracagium*, *bracagium*), *brassage* (cf. ML. *braccator*, minter), F. *brassage*, coinage, mintage, < *brasser*, stir up (the melted metal): see

brasserie.] A percentage levied to pay for the cost of coining money. See *seigniorage*.

brassart, brassard (bras'ärt, -ärd), *n.* [Also *brasset* (Skinner); < F. *brassart, brassat, brassal*, now *brassard*, < *bras*, arm: see *brace*, *n.*, and cf. *bracer*, 2.] In the armor of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, that part which covered the arm, superseding the vambrace, bracelet, rere-brace, etc.

brass-band (bräs'band'), *n.* A band or company of musical performers, all or most of whom play upon metal (chiefly brass) wind-instruments; a military band.

brass-bass (bräs'bäs), *n.* A percoideous fish, *Morone interrupta*: so called from its bright brassy color, tinged with blue on the back and marked on the sides with 7 to 9 large interrupted black bands. It attains the size of the common white perch, and inhabits fresh waters of the Mississippi valley.

brasse (bras), *n.* [Cf. G. *brassen*, the bream; ult. = *barse*, *bass*.] Cf. *bream*.] A name of the European bass.

brasse, *n.* See *brass*.

brassent, *a.* [Sc. *brassin*, < *brass* + *-en*: see *brazen*.] A variant of *brazen*.

brasserie (bras'ër-ë), *n.* [F. (ML. *brasseria*), < *brasser*, brew, mash, stir up, < OF. *bracer*, < ML. *braciare* (*brasiare, brazare, brassare*), brew, < *bracium* (*brasiun, brasum*), *brace* (> OF. *braz, bres*), malt, L. (Gallic) *brace* (var. *brance*), a kind of corn; cf. *brank*.] In France, a brewery, or a beer-garden attached to a brewery; also, any beer-garden or beer-saloon.

To-day while Mr. B. was sitting in a *brasserie*, a lady approached and shot him.

N. Y. Herald, Dispatches from Paris.

brasset (bras'et), *n.* Same as *brassart*.

brass-finisher (bräs'fin'ish-ër), *n.* A workman who perfects and polishes articles made of brass.

brass-founder (bräs'foun'dër), *n.* A maker of brass or of articles cast in brass.

brass-furnace (bräs'fër'näs), *n.* One of two kinds of furnace for the making and founding of brass. (a) A reverberatory furnace for large quantities of the alloy. (b) A crucible furnace for small quantities. In this furnace the crucible is placed within a cast-iron cylinder lined with fire-brick and set over a fire-pit. The mouth of the cylinder is covered with a metal block called a *tile*. Each crucible has its own flue connecting with the chimney. The oven for drying cores is generally placed above the furnace, and connected with the flue to utilize the heat of the latter.

Brassica (bras'i-kä), *n.* [L. (> AS. *brassica*, ME. *brassik, brasik*), cabbage.] A genus of cruciferous plants, including more than a hundred species, all of which are natives of Europe and northern Asia. Several species have long been in cultivation, and are the origin of a large number of varieties of plants used as table vegetables and as fodder. *B. oleracea* has given rise to all the forms of cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, kohlrabi, kale, Brussels sprouts, etc., cultivated for their leaves or inflorescence, or, in the case of the kohlrabi, for the turnip-like enlargement of the stem. *B. campestris* is the parent of the turnip and of the rutabaga, in which the nourishment is stored in the root, and of the colza and rape, which are raised for the oil of the seed. *B. alba* and *B. nigra* are the white and black mustards. The charlock, *B. Sinapisstrum*, usually a troublesome weed, and some other species in the East, are sometimes cultivated, chiefly for their seeds. See cuts under *broccoli* and *sprouts*.

brassie, *n.* See *brassy*.

brassil (bras'il), *n.* [See *brasils, brazil*.] In mining, a name sometimes applied to the pyritiferous material occurring in metalliferous veins or in connection with coal. [Eng.]

brassily (bräs'i-li), *adv.* Impudently; with brazen confidence.

brassiness (bräs'i-nes), *n.* The quality or appearance of being brassy.

brassing (bräs'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *brass*.] The operation of coating objects of metal with a film of brass.

Brassolinæ (bras-ô-li'në), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bras-solis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies, confined to America, of a brown color with short body and thickened antennæ. *Bras-solis* and *Caligo* are leading genera, the latter containing the owl-butterflies.

brassoline (bras-ô-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Brassolinæ*.

Brassolis (bras-ô-lis), *n.* [NL.] A genus of nymphalid butterflies, typical of the subfamily *Brassolinæ*.

brass-paved (bräs'päv'd), *a.* Paved with brass; hard or firm, as brass. *Spenser*.

brass-smith (bräs'smith), *n.* A smith who works in brass.



Brassart.

brass-visaged (bräs'viz'äjd), *a.* Brazen-faced; impudent: as, "that *brass-visaged* monster," B. Jonson.

brass-wind (bräs'wind), *n.* In music, that division of an orchestra which comprises players upon metal wind-instruments: contrasted with the *wood-wind*, the *strings*, etc.

brassy (bräs'i), *a.* [Cf. *brass* + *-y*.] 1. Pertaining to or having any of the qualities of brass; brazen: chiefly used in a derogatory sense: as, a *brassy* taste; the coloring is *brassy*.

Enough to press a royal merchant down,
And pluck commiseration of his state
From *brassy* bosoms. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

2. Brazen-faced; impudent. [Colloq.]

There's no gallant
So *brassy*-impudent durst undertake
The words that shall belong to 't.
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, iii. 1.

brassy (bräs'i), *n.* [Also *brassie, bressie*. Cf. *brasse*.] Fish-names are very unstable.] A Scotch name of the bib, a gadoid fish.

brast (brast), *n.* An obsolete form (present, pret-erit, and past participle) of *burst*.

Dreadful Furies which their chains have *brast*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 31.

brastium, *n.* A variant of *brasiun*.

brastle (bras'l), *v. i.* [Cf. ME. *brastlien*, < AS. *brastlian, bæstlian*, crackle, as burning wood, a falling tree, thunder, etc. (= MHG. *brasteln, prasteln*, G. *prasseln*, crackle), freq. of **brastian* (= OHG. *brastōn, prastōn*, MHG. *brasten*, crackle), < *berstan* (pret. *berst, *brast*), burst: see *burst, brast*, and cf. *brustle*, which is a doublet of *brastle*.] 1. To crackle; crack with a noise.

Speren brastlien, sceldes gommen scanen.
Layamon, III. 141.

2. To boast; brag; crack. [North. Eng.]

brat (brat), *n.* [Cf. ME. *bratt*, a coarse cloak, < ONorth. *bratt*, < Gael. *brat*, a cloak, mantle, apron, rag, = Ir. *brat*, a cloak, mantle, veil, *bratog*, a rag, = W. *brat*, a rag, pinafore.] 1. A coarse mantle or cloak. *Chaucer*.—2. A child's bib or apron. [North. Eng.].—3. A elout; a rag. *Burns*. [Scotch.].—4. The film on the surface of some liquids, as on boiled milk when cold. [Prov. Eng.]

brat (brat), *n.* [First in early mod. E.; perhaps a particular use of *brat*, a child's bib or apron, a rag, etc.: see *brat*.] A child: now used only in contempt: as, "this *brat* is none of mine," *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3; "their dirty *brats*," *Thackeray*.

O Israel! O household of the Lord!
O Abraham's *brats*! O brood of blessed seed!
Gascogne, De Profundis.

brat (brat), *n.* [Cf. *bret*.] A local English name of the turbot.

bratch (brach), *n.* [The proper spelling of *brach* in this pronunciation: see *brach*, and cf. *bratchet*.] See *brach*. *Grose*.

bratchet (brach'et), *n.* [Sc. also *bratchart*; < ME. *brachet*, < OF. *brachet* (= Pr. *braquet*; ML. *brachetus*), dim. of *brache*, a hound: see *brach*.] A kind of hound; a brach: applied contemptuously to a child.

The *bratchet's* bay
From the dark covert drove the prey.

To be plagued with a *bratchet* whelp—Whence come ye, my fair-favoured little gossip? *Scott*, Kenilworth, II. xxi.

brath, *a.* [Sc. also *braith*; < ME. *brath, broth, braith*, < Icel. *bráðr* = Sw. *bråd* = Dan. *brad*, sudden, hasty.] Hasty; violent; fierce.

For this word was Saul wrath,
For oft sith was he brennil [brim] *brath*.
M.S. in Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 31.

brath, *n.* [ME., < Icel. *bráðr*, haste, < *bráðr*, hasty: see *brath*, *a.*] Violence; fierceness.

In the *brath* of his breth that brennez alle thinkes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 2216.

brathly, *adv.* [Sc. also *braithly*; < ME. *brathly, brothly, braithly, brathly*, etc.; < *brath* + *-ly*.] Hastily; violently; fiercely.

Beris to syr Berille and *brathly* hym hittes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1771.

brattach (brat'ak), *n.* [Cf. Gael. *bratach*, banner, flag, ensign, < *brat*, mantle, cloak, veil, rag: see *brat*.] A standard. [Scotch.]

Their forces are assembling on each side, and not a man, claiming in the tenth degree of kindred, but must repair to the *Brattach* of his tribe. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, I. xlii.

brattice (brat'is), *n.* [= E. dial. *brattish*, a shelf, < ME. *bretais, bretase, bretis, bretage, britage*, < OF. *breteche, breteseche, berteseche, bretesque* (= Pr. *bertresca* = It. *bertesca*, *baltresca*, ML. reflex *breteschia, bertescha, bertesca, bertesca*, etc.), perhaps < OHG. MHG. *bret, G.*

brett = AS. *bred*, a plank: see *board*.] In mining, a board, plank, or brick lining or partition in a level or shaft, usually designed to form an air-passage or confine the current of air to a certain route. Also written *brettice, brettis*.
brattice (brat'is), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bratticed*, ppr. *bratticing*. [Cf. *brattice*, *n.*] To separate by a brattice.

The improvement of the circulation by *bratticing*, or separating the upward and downward currents by plates or tubes.
R. Wilson, Steam Boilers, p. 168.

brattice-cloth (brat'is-klóth), *n.* In coal-mining, a heavy cloth or canvas, often covered with some water-proof material, and used temporarily as a brattice.

bratticing, brattishing (brat'is-ing, -ish-ing), *n.* [Also corruptly (in 2d sense) *brandishing*; < ME. *bretasyng, briteysing*, an outwork, etc., < *bretasee*, etc., brattice. See *bartizan*, which is appar. a var. of *bratticing*. In 3d sense directly from *brattice*. See *brattice*.] 1. An ornamental cresting, generally of open-work, as a medieval cresting of foliage, or the like.—2. Any open-work of rich and varied design, especially in metal.—3. A fence of boards in a mine or around dangerous machinery. See *brattice*.

brattish (brat'ish), *n.* [E. dial. var. of *brattice*.] 1. A shelf.—2. A seat with a high back. [Prov. Eng.]

brattishing, *n.* See *bratticing*.

brattle (brat'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *brattled*, ppr. *brattling*. [Appar. an imitative word. Cf. *brattle* and *rattle*.] 1. To make a loud rumbling or rattling noise; thunder.—2. To move rapidly with a clattering noise.

brattle (brat'l), *n.* [Cf. *brattle*, *v.*] 1. A clattering noise like that made by the feet of horses moving rapidly.—2. Rapid motion; a short rapid race.

Thou need na start awa' sae hasty,
Wi' bickering *brattle*!
Burns, To a Mouse.

3. A violent attack.

brattling (brat'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *brattle*, *v.*] The act of making a clattering noise; tumult; uproar; quarrel.

Her voice that clove through all the din,
Jar'd, but not drown'd, by the loud *brattling*.
Byron, Sardanapalus, iii. 1.

His voice sounded not unlike the *brattling* of a tin trumpet—owing to the number of hard northwesterners which he had swallowed in the course of his sea-faring.

Ireing, Knickerbocker, p. 86.

bratty (brat'i), *n.*; pl. *bratties* (-iz). [Dim. of *brat*.] An apron. [Scotch.]

brauch (bräch), *n.* [E. dial., also *brauche, brauche*. Cf. *brash*, *n.*, 4.] Rakings of straw to kindle fires. [Prov. Eng. (Kent).]

branchin (brá'chin), *n.* [E. dial., appar. < *brauch* + *-in* for *-ing*.] A collar for a horse, made of old stockings stuffed with straw. [Prov. Eng. (Cumberland).]

braud, *v.* See *broud, broud*.

brauderiet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *broidery*.
braughwam, *n.* [E. dial., also *broughwam* and *broughton*; origin uncertain.] A dish composed of cheese, eggs, bread, and butter, boiled together.

braul, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *brawl*.
braul (brál), *n.* [E. Ind.] A blue and white striped cloth made in India.

Braula (brá'lä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Braulidae*. *Braula caeca* is the common bee-louse.

braulid (brá'lid), *n.* A bee-louse of the family *Braulidae*.

Braulidæ (brá'li-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Braula* + *-idæ*.] A family of pupiparous dipterous insects, the bee-lice, represented by the genus *Braula*.

The family *Braulidæ* comprises only a single minute species, not two millimeters in length. The head is large, wholly without eyes, the thorax small and without wings, and the legs are short and stout, with strong pectinated claws. These degraded flies are parasitic upon honey-bees, especially the drones, living among the hair of the thorax.
Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 433.

brauna (brá'nä), *n.* [Braz.; also written *ba-rama* and *garauna*.] 1. A native name for *Melanoxylon Braunia*, a tall leguminous tree of Brazil, the wood of which is very durable and beautiful, and is applied to many uses.—2. A species of *Cassia*.

brauncht, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *branch*.
Brauneberger (brou-ne-bär'gër), *n.* [G.] A white wine made near Trèves on the Mosel.

braunite (brou'nit), *n.* [Cf. M. *Braun*, of Gotha, + *-ite*.] A native oxid of manganese, containing also 20 per cent. of manganese silicate.

It occurs in tetragonal crystals of a brownish-black color in Thuringia, the Harz, Piedmont, and elsewhere.

Brauronian (brā-rō'ni-ān), *a.* [*< Gr. Bpav-povia, of Brauron, an epithet of Artemis, < Bpav-pōv, an Attic village and deme near Marathon.*] Of or relating to Brauron, a deme of Attica, or to its inhabitants; specifically, an epithet of Artemis, who was worshipped under this title on the Acropolis of Athens.

brava (brā'vā), *n.* See remarks under *bravo*, *interj.* **bravade** (brā-vād'), *n.* [*< F. bravade: see bravado.*] Same as *bravado*.

The great Pacheco, like himself, this hot
And fierce bravade shall in a trice make vain.
Fanshawe.

bravado (brā-vā'dō), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *bravade* (*< F. bravade*) = *ODan. bravat*, *< Sp. bravada*, now *bravata* (= *It. bravata*), boast, vain ostentation, *< bravo* = *F. brave* = *It. bravo*, brave, bullying: see *brave* and *bravo*.] *I. n.*; pl. *bravados* or *bravadoes* (-dōz). 1. Pretentious boldness or bravery; arrogant or boastful menace; swaggering defiance.

In spite of our host's bravado. *Irring.*

No sooner was this mad bravado agreed upon than they turned the reins of their horses and made for Seville.
Irring, Moorish Chronicle, p. 100.

2*t.* One who indulges in boastful and arrogant menaces.

The hectors and bravadoes of the House, who show all the zeal on this occasion. *Peppys, Diary, Feb. 28, 1667.*

II. a. Arrogantly bold or menacing; said or done in bravado: as, "bravado bets," *Disraeli, Coningsby, v. 5.*

bravado (brā-vā'dō), *v. i.* [*< bravado, n.*] To act in a spirit of bravado; storm; rage. [*Rare.*]

Like winds where *Æolus bravado'd*. *Lloyd, The Poet.*

bravaisite (brā-vā'zit), *n.* [*< Bravais, a French crystallographer, + -ite².*] A hydrous silicate of aluminium with small amounts of iron, calcium, magnesium, and potassium, occurring in crystalline fibrous forms in the coal-measures of Noyant, in Maine-et-Loire, France.

brave (brāv), *a.* and *n.* [First in early mod. E.; = *G. brav* (17th century) = *MD. brauce, brauw*, fine, gallant (in appearance), *brave*, fierce, also fine, gallant (Kilian), mod. D. *brauf*, brave, gallant, courageous (cf. *MD. brauwen*, adorn, *bravere*, be fierce, = *MLG. bravēren* = *ODan. braverē*, strut), = *Dan. brav*, brave, worthy, = *OSw. braf*, Sw. *bra*, good, > prob. Sc. *brav*, good, also pleasant, fine, handsome, etc., < *F. brave*, brave, fine, gallant, etc., introduced in the 16th century, < *It. bravo*, brave, hardy, OIt. tempestuous (cf. *brava, n.*, cutthroat, assassin, bravo), = *Sp. Pg. bravo*, brave, etc., = *Pr. brav*, fem. *brava*, brave, hard, wicked, etc. (*ML. bravus*, a bravo, cutthroat); perhaps = *OF. *brōn* in *rabroier*, cheek, chide, etc., *brouaz*, *brouhaha*, a bluster, *brouhouz*, storms, blusters, etc., *brouée*, blustering. Origin and relations uncertain. There appear to be at least two words confused: in the sense 'fine, good,' etc., cf. *Bret. brav*, *brav*, fine, agreeable, pretty, *braga*, strut, dress in fine clothes (see *brag*); in the sense 'bold, wild,' etc., cf. *OF. braou, brav*, *ML. bravus, bravus*, a young untamed ox, OIt. *bravo*, tempestuous, *Sp. brava*, a heavy swell of the sea, *OF. *brōn* (above), etc.; *W. brave*, terror, fright.] *I. a. 1.* Possessing or exhibiting courage or courageous endurance; intrepid; valiant; fearless: as, a *brave* warrior; a *brave* act; he was *brave* under calamity.

Two braver men
Ne'er spurr'd their coursers at the trumpet's sound.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 7.

The *brave* man is not he who feels no fear, . . .
But he whose noble mind its fears subdues.
J. Baillie, Basil.

The coward sneaks to death, the *brave* live on.
Dr. Sewell, The Suicide, li. 55.

2. Making a fine display in bearing, dress, or appearance generally; having a noble mien: said of persons.

I have gold, and therefore will be *brave*,
In silks I'll rattle it of every colour.
Greene, Tu Quoque, vii.

3. Splendid; beautiful; gorgeous; gaudy: said of things.

With blossoms *brave* bedecked daintily.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 32.
And wear my dagger with the *braver* grace.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 4.

He had them into the very best room in the house (a very *brave* room it was).
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 252.

4. Excellent; capital; fine; admirable. (Formerly in very common use in this sense as a general term

of commendation; often also used ironically; now obsolete except perhaps in irony.)

Iron is a *brave* commodity where wood aboundeth.
Bacon.

I'll devise thee *brave* punishments for him.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 4.

= **Syn. 1.** *Gallant, Valiant, Courageous, Brave, Heroic*, valorous, dauntless, chivalrous, doughty, resolute, manful. *Gallant*, splendid in dress or qualities, is most appropriately used with regard to courage which exhibits itself in deeds attracting attention and applause; of the first four words it is that which may have in it most of compliment and least of high commendation, but it is often a strong word, expressing splendid bravery in action: as, he was a *gallant* officer. *Valiant* is also brave in action, especially in opposing physical force, as in battle. The word is now elevated and poetic. *Courageous* denotes the possession of that spirit which enables one fearlessly and with full presence of mind to face danger. *Brave* is the most comprehensive of the words; it may denote the possession of the highest and noblest kind of courage and fortitude, of that spirit which enables a man to bear up against evil and danger, as well as to go forth to face it. *Courageous* has much of this breadth of meaning, but is applicable rather to doing than to enduring; *brave* is both passive and active. *Heroic* combines the meaning of all the other words in the superlative degree. It indicates a lofty superiority to fear, a noble self-forgetfulness, an almost superhuman power to dare, achieve, or suffer. It bears the same relation to the other words that *sublime* bears to *great, grand, or lofty*.

The Sardinian fleet had been withdrawn from Venice, and the *gallant* resistance of the Venetians was fast drawing to a close.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 108.

Plague on't; as I thought he had been *valiant* and so cunning in fence, I'd have seen him dammed ere I'd have challenged him.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

But he rose upon their decks, and he cried:
"I have fought for Queen and Faith like a *valiant* man and true."
Tennyson, The Revenge.

Only be thou strong and very *courageous*, that thou mayest observe to do according to all the law which Moses my servant commanded thee.
Josh. i. 7.

But, what with pleasure Heaven itself surveys,
A *brave* man struggling in the storms of fate,
And greatly falling with a falling state.
Pope, Prolog. to Cato, l. 31.

II. n. [Cf. *bravo, n.*] 1. A brave, bold, or daring person; a man daring beyond discretion. Specifically—2. A North American Indian or other savage warrior: as, the chief was accompanied by two hundred *braves*.

Two from among them [Indian warriors] advancing,
Came to parley with Standish, and offer him furs as a present; . . .

Braves of the tribe were these, and brothers gigantic in stature. *Longfellow, Courtship of Miles Standish, vii.*

With three strokes to each, the scalps of the victims being suddenly taken off, the *brave* flies back with his companions, to hang the trophies in his cabin.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 431.

3*t.* A hector; a bully; a bravo.

Too insolent, too much a *brave*. *Dryden.*

4*t.* [*< brave, v.*] A boast; a challenge; a defiance.

I will not bear these *braves* of thine.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 1.
This time

To be avenged on you for all your *braves*.
Marlowe, Edward II., iii. 3.

brave (brāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *braved*, ppr. *braving*. [*< F. braver*, brave, affront, defy, etc., < *brave*, brave.] 1. To encounter with courage and fortitude; set at defiance; defy; challenge; dare.

The ills of love, not those of fate, I fear;
These I can *brave*, but those I cannot bear. *Dryden.*

Louis the Fifteenth *braved* the hatred and contempt of his subjects during many years of the most odious and imbecile misgovernment.

Macaulay, West. Rev. Defence of Mill.

2*t.* To wear a boasting appearance of.

To *brave* that which they believe not. *Bacon, Essays.*

Another,
Reputed valiant, lives by the sword, and takes up
Quarrels, or *braves* them, as the novice likes,
To gild his reputation. *Ford, Fancies, l. 3.*

3*t.* To make fine, showy, or splendid. [*Rare.*]

He [the sun] should have *brav'd* the east an hour ago.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

To *brave* out, to face out; brazen out; generally with an indefinite *it* as object.

However we *brave* it out, we men are a little breed.
Tennyson, Maud, iv.

bravely (brāv'li), *adv.* In a brave manner.

(a) Courageously; gallantly; splendidly; heroically.
Who combats *bravely* is not therefore brave.
Pope, Moral Essays, l. 115.

(b) Finely; gaudily.

And decked herself *bravely*, to allure the eyes of all men that should see her.
Judith x. 4.

(c) Well; prosperously: as, he is getting on *bravely*.

The tug was towing *bravely*.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxi.

braveness (brāv'nes), *n.* The quality of being brave; bravery: as, "the *braveness* of the exploit," *Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 306.*

bravery (brā'vēr-i), *n.*; pl. *braveries* (-iz). [*< F. braverie*, gallantry, splendor, etc., < *brave*, brave: see *brave* and *-ery*.] 1. The quality of being brave; courage; heroism; undaunted spirit; intrepidity; gallantry; fearlessness.

Remember, sir, my liege, . . .
The natural *bravery* of your isle.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 1.

Lancelot, the flower of *bravery*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Showiness; splendor; magnificence.

The *bravery* of their tinkling ornaments. *Is. iii. 18.*
Great *bravery* of building, to the marvellous beautifying of the realm.
Camden.

No more in the midnight tempest
Will she mock the mounting sea,
Strong in her oaken timbers,
And her white sail's *bravery*.
Hallock, Eplianthe.

3*t.* Show; ostentation; parade.

Prefaces, . . . and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time; and though they seem to proceed of modesty, they are *bravery*. *Bacon.*

Nor would I you should melt away yourself
In flashing *bravery*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

4*t.* Bravado; boast.

I commended but their wits, madam, and their *braveries*. I never looked toward their valours.
B. Jonson, Epicure, iv. 2.

There are those that make it a point of *bravery* to bid defiance to the oracles of divine revelation.
Sir B. L'Ettrange.

5*t.* A showy person.

A man that is the *bravery* of his age. *Beau, and Fl.*
He is one of the *braveries*, though he be none of the wits.
B. Jonson, Epicure, i. 1.

= **Syn. 1.** *Valor, daring, pluck, boldness, mettle, audacity.* For comparison, see *brave*.

bravi (brā'vō), *n.* See remarks under *bravo*, *interj.* **braving** (brā'ving), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *brave, v.*] *Bravado*; defiance.

With so proud a strain of threats and *bravings*.
Chapman, Odyssey, xxi.

bravely (brā'ving-li), *adv.* In a brave or defying manner. *Sheldon.* [*Rare.*]

bravissimo (brā-vis'i-mō), *interj.* [*It.*, superl. of *bravo*, *q. v.*] Superlative of *bravo*.

That's right—I'm steel—Bravo!—Adamant—*Bravissimo!*
Cotman, Jealous Wife, i. 1.

bravity, *n.* [*< brave + -ity.*] Bravery.

bravo (brā'vō), *interj.* [*It. adj.* (pl. *bravi*, fem. *brava*, pl. *brave*), > *F. brave*, > *E. brave*, *q. v.*] Well done! good! sometimes used as a noun: as, "with *bravo* and handclapping," *Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 6.*

The Italian *Prima Donna* sweeps a courtesy of careless pity to the over-facile pit which unsexes her with the *bravo*! *Lovell, On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners.*

[In Italian the word is an adjective, and the correct usage is to say *bravo* to a male singer or actor, *brava* to a female, and *bravi* to a company; but in French and properly in English the word is a mere interjection. Careful persons familiar with the Italian usage do, however, discriminate as to gender.]

bravo (brā'vō), *n.*; pl. *bravos* or *bravoes* (-vōz). [*It. (ML. bravus)*, < *bravo*, adj.: see *brave*.] A daring villain; a bandit; one who sets law at defiance; an assassin or murderer.

stab, like *bravoes*, all who come that way.
Churchill, The Apology.

Was not this Venice, and is not Venice forever associated with *bravoes* and unexpected dagger thrusts?
Hovells, Venetian Life, xi.

bravura (brā-vō'rā), *n.* and *a.* [*It.*, bravery, spirit, < *bravo*: see *brave*.] *I. n.* In music, a florid air, requiring great force and spirit in the performer, and serving to display his or her power, flexibility of voice, and distinctness of articulation.

II. a. In music, spirited; florid; brilliant: as, a *bravura* air: chiefly applied to vocal compositions, but occasionally to instrumental.

braw (brā), *a.* and *n.* [See: see *brave*.] *I. a.* Brave; fine; gay; handsome; pleasant; agreeable; worthy; excellent; stout: as, a *braw* new gown; a *braw* man; *braw* lads and bonny lasses. [*Scotch.*]

There's a *braw*, *braw* lads on Yarrow braes.
Burns, Gala Water.

II. n. pl. One's best apparel; finery.

brawdy, *v. t.* See *broud*, *broid*.

brawdery, *n.* An obsolete variant of *broidery*.

brawet (brōw'et), *n.* A young eel. Also written *brawat*. [*North. Eng.*]

brawl (brāl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *brall*, < *ME. brallen*, cry out, vociferate, = *D. brallen*, boast, = *Dan. bralle*, jabber, chatter, = *MHG. prālen*, *G. prahlen*, boast, vaunt, flaunt; apparently identical with *ME. brawlen*, *braulen*, quarrel, *W. brawel*, a boast, *brolio*, boast, vaunt, *bragal*, vociferate, etc. Cf. also *F. brailler* (= *Pr. brailar*), cry out, bawl, prob. < *braire*, Bray: see

bray². The ult. source of all these forms is perhaps the same. See *brag*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To speak loudly and complainingly or angrily; be clamorous or noisy; quarrel noisily and indecently.

I do the wrong, and first begin to *brawl*.

Shak., *Rich.* III, i. 3.

2. To roar, as water flowing over a pebbly or rocky bed; make a loud babbling noise.

The brook that *bravels* along this wood.

Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1.

Crossing the brook at the ford, where it *braveled* over pebble and shallow. *Longfellow*, *Miles Standish*, iii.

= **Syn.** 1. To wrangle, squabble, dispute (noisily).

II. trans. 1. To wrangle about; be noisy or contentious regarding.

I care not what the aects may *brawl*.

Tennyson, *Palace of Art*.

2. To drive away or beat down by noise. [Rare.]

Your deep wit . . .

Reason'd, not *brawl'd* her (Truth) hence.

Sir K. Digby, Preface to *Nature of Man's Soul*.

brawl¹ (brāl), *n.* [*< brawl*¹, *v.*] A noisy quarrel; loud, angry contention; an uproar; row; squabble: as, "stout polemick *brawl*," *S. Butler*, *Hudibras*.

He is a devil in private *brawl*.

Shak., *T. N.*, iii. 4.

A creature wholly given to *bravels* and wine.

Tennyson, *Geraldine*.

The whole world knows that this is no accidental *brawl*, but a systematic war to the knife, and in defiance of all laws and liberties.

Emerson, *Affairs in Kansas*.

= **Syn.** *Broil*, *Affray*, etc. See *quarrel*, *n.*

brawl² (brāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *brall*; a corruption of earlier *bransle*, also written *bransel*, *brantle*, *brangle*, etc., *< F. bransle*, now *branle*, a dance, same as *bransle*, *branle*, verbal *n.* of *bransler*, *branter*, shake, move, etc.: see *brandle*, *brantle*, *brantle*.] A kind of dance; a *braule*.

Good fellows must go learne to daunce,

The brydial is full near-a;

There is a *brall* come out of France,

The fyrst ye harde this yeare-a.

Good Fellowes (1569). (*Halliwell*, Note to *Marston's Plays*.)

Thence did Venus learn to lead

The Italian *bravels*. *B. Jonson*, *Vision of Delight*.

My grave lord-keeper led the *bravels*;

The seal and maces danced before him.

Gray, *Long Story*.

brawler (brā'ler), *n.* [*ME. brawler*.] One who *bravels*; a noisy fellow; a wrangler.

The great statesman degenerated into an angry *brawler*.

Buckle, *Civilization*, I. xii.

brawlie, *adv.* See *brawly*.

brawling (brā'ling), *n.* [*ME. brawlyng*; verbal *n.* of *brawl*¹, *v.*] The act of quarreling; specifically, in *Eng. law*, the offense of quarreling or creating a disturbance in a church or churchyard.

brawling (brā'ling), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of brawl*¹, *v.*] 1. Contentious; quarrelsome; noisy.

I know she is an irksome, *brawling* scold.

Shak., *T. of the S.*, i. 2.

The spirit-grieving sounds of *brawling* commeree.

Irring, *Knickerbocker*, p. 160.

From *brawling* parties concords come.

Lowell, *To the Muse*.

2. Making the noise of rushing water: as, "*brawling* springs," *Collins*.

The *brawling* streams shall soon be dumb.

O. W. Holmes, *Old-Year Song*.

brawlingly (brā'ling-li), *adv.* In a brawling or quarrelsome manner.

brawlins (brā'linz), *adv.* Same as *brawly*. [*Scotch.*]

brawly (brā'li), *adv.* and *a.* [Also *brawlie*; = *E. bravely*.] Bravely; finely; heartily; very well; in good health or condition. [*Scotch.*]

I am *brawly* now again—it was nae great thing that ailed me.

Scott, *Abbot*, II. 82.

brawn (brān), *n.* [*< ME. braum, brawn*, muscle, boar's flesh, *< OF. braon*, a piece of flesh, = *Pr. braon*, *brazon*, *braon* = *OSp. brahon*, *< OHG. brāto* (acc. *brāton*), a piece of flesh for roasting, *MHG. brāte*, *G. braten*, roast meat (= *AS. bræde*, roast meat), *< OHG. brātan*, *MHG. brāten*, *G. braten* = *AS. brēdan* = *OFries. brēda* = *D. braden*, roast, broil (cf. *Dan. brad*, a joint of meat); cf. *Gr. πρῖθω*, burn, blow into a flame.] 1. Boar's flesh; the flesh of the boar or of swine, collared so as to squeeze out much of the fat, boiled, and pickled.

I see nothing here like Christmas, excepting *brawn* and mincepies in places where I dine.

Swift, *Journal to Stella*, Letter 38.

2. A boar. *Beau. and Fl.* [Now only prov. Eng.]

Bulle-nekyde was that bierne, and brade in the schoiders, Brok-bredeste as a *brawne* with brustils fulle large.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 1095.

3. The flesh of a muscular part of the body: as, the *brawn* of the arm, thigh, etc.

It was ordained that murderers should be brent on the *brawn* of the left hand. *Hall*, *Hen. VII.*, an. 15.

4. Well-developed muscles; muscular strength.

Brawn without brain is thine.

Dryden, *Fables*.

Here, then, is a great stalwart man, in perfect health, all *brawn* and rude muscle, set up before us as the ideal of strength.

S. Lanier, *The English Novel*, p. 54.

5. Figuratively, the arm: from its muscles or strength. [Rare.]

I'll hide my silver beard in a gold beaver,

And in my vantage put this wither'd *brawn*.

Shak., *T. and C.*, i. 3.

I had purpose

Once more to hew thy target from thy *brawn*,

Or lose my arm for't. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, iv. 5.

6. Head-cheese.—**Mock brawn**, the flesh of a pig's head and feet cut in pieces, and boiled, pickled, and pressed into a form.

browned (brānd), *a.* [*< brawn* + *-ed*².] **Brawny**; strong: as, "*browned* bows," *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. viii. 41.

brawler (brā'nēr), *n.* [*< brawn* + *-er*¹.] A boar killed for the table.

brawn-fallen (brān'fā'ln), *a.* Having the brawny or muscular parts of the body shrunk or fallen away; wasted; thin; weak.

Were not Milo his arms *brawnfallen* for want of wrestling? *Lyly*, *Euphues*, *Anat. of Wit*, p. 127.

brawniness (brā'ni-nes), *n.* [*< brawny* + *-ness*.] The quality of being brawny; strength; hardness.

This *brawniness* and insensibility of mind is the best armour against the common evils and accidents of life.

Locke, *Education*, § 113.

brawny (brā'ni), *a.* [*< ME. brawny*, fleshy (of fruit); *< brawn* + *-y*¹.] 1. Fleshy; muscular; having large strong muscles; bulky; strong.

Oxe dounge about her rootes yf that me trete

The pomes sadde and *brawny* wol it gete.

Palladius, iii. 106.

The muscles of his *brawny* arms

Are strong as iron bands.

Longfellow, *Village Blacksmith*.

2. Figuratively, firm; hardened; having great power of resistance.

A *brawny* conscience which hath no feeling in it.

J. Mede, *Apost. of the Latter Times*, ii.

braws (brāz), *n. pl.* See *braw*, *n.*

braxy (brak'si), *n.* and *a.* [*E. dial.*, *Sc.* also *braces*, *bravit*, also *bracks*, *braik*. Cf. *brack*¹ and *brash*².] **I. n.** 1. A disease of sheep characterized by inflammation of the bowels and retention of the urine: also called the *sickness* in some parts of Scotland. The name is also given to a variety of other diseases of sheep.—**2.** A sheep having the braxy; hence, the mutton of such a sheep.

II. a. Affected or tainted with braxy: as, *braxy* sheep; *braxy* mutton.

Also spelled *braksy*.

bray¹ (brā), *v. t.* [*< ME. brayen*, *< OF. brayer*, *brer*, *brerier*, *F. brayer* = *Pr. Sp. bregar*, pound, *bray*, prob. *< MHG. brechen* = *E. break*, *q. v.*] To pound or beat thoroughly, as with a pestle or other instrument; triturate, crush, mix, etc., by beating or any analogous action: as, to *bray* drugs; to *bray* printers' ink. See *brayer*¹.

Rechepe the cromys of whyte brede, & swete apyls, & 3okkis of eggis, & *bray* tham wele.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

Though thou shouldst *bray* a fool in a mortar, . . . yet will not his foolishness depart from him. *Prov.* xxvii. 22.

bray² (brā), *v.* [*< ME. brayen*, *< OF. braire*, *< ML. bragire*, *bray*, *bragare*, cry, squall, prob. of Celtic origin: see *brag* and *brawl*¹.] **I. intrans.** 1. To utter a loud and harsh cry: with reference now especially to the ass, but formerly also to the bull, deer, and other animals, as well as to man.

When the squyers hadde cried and *brayed* for their lord longe while, thei toke hym vp and bar hym to their hostell.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 467.

When the Sarazin felle hym-self so diffouled, he fledde cryinge and *brayinge* as a boie [bull].

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 552.

Laugh, and they

Return it louder than an ass can *bray*.

Dryden, *tr. of Juvenal's Satires*.

Hence—**2.** To make a loud, harsh, disagreeable sound.

Heard ye the din of battle *bray*? *Gray*, *The Bard*.

And varying notes the war-pipes *brayed*

To ever varying clan. *Scott*, *Marion*, v. 5.

II. trans. To utter with a loud, harsh sound, like the ass.

The kettle-drum and trumpet thus *bray* out

The triumph of his pledge. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, i. 4.

Arms on armour clashing *bray'd*

Horrible discord. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vi. 209.

bray² (brā), *n.* [*< ME. bray*, a loud cry, also *brayt*, *< OF. brait* = *Fr. brai*; from the verb.] A harsh cry, especially that of an ass; hence, any similar harsh or grating sound.

Several times a day we are stunned and overwhelmed with the cracked *brays* of three discordant trumpets.

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 25.

bray³ (brā), *n.* [*< OF. braie*, a kind of bastion, a dike or bank, *< ML. braca*, a dike or bank, same as *OF. braie*, *< ML. braga*, part of a river confined between dikes to facilitate the catching of fish.] A bank or mound of earth used in fortification; a breastwork; a bulwark; specifically, a wall or other work in advance of and covering the gate of a fortress.

That they could scant put their heads over the *bray* or bulwark.

Hall, *Hen. VIII.*, an. 16.

Order was given that bulwarks, *brays*, and walls should be raised in his castles and strongholds.

Lord Herbert, *Hen. VIII.*, p. 28.

bray⁴ (brā), *n.* [= *Sc. brae*, *bra*, *< ME. braye*, also *bra*, *bro*, etc., *< Gael. bragh*, the upper part of any thing or place (*bragh duthcha*, the higher parts of a district; *bragh Lochabar*, the braes of Lochaber, etc.), also *bradh* = *Ir. braid*, upper part, height; cf. *W. brig*, top, summit, *bre*, hill, peak, = *AS. beorh*, *E. burrow*, a hill, mound: see *barrow*¹.] A piece of sloping ground; an acclivity or declivity.

Against a rocke or an hye *braye*.

Ascham, *Toxophilus*, Works, p. 170.

Push'd up the *bray*, indignantly they feel

The clanking lash and the retorted steel.

Brookes, *The Fox-Chase*.

bray⁵ (brā), *n.* [Also written *brey*; *< F. braye*, "a close linnen breech or under-slop, . . . also a clout," *pl. brayes*, "short and close breeches, drawers, or under-hose of linnen, &c.," . . . also "barnacles for a horse's nose" (*Cotgrave*), mod. *F. braies*, breeches, *< L. braca*, breeches: see *braca*, *brail*, and *breech*.] 1. A clout for a young child. *Kersey*, 1708.—**2.** In *her.*: (a) Barnacles or twitchers for subduing a horse: used as a bearing. (b) [Perhaps a corruption of *brake*³, *break*.] A bearing similar to the preceding in form, representing a tool used for breaking hemp: sometimes called a *hemp-bray*, *hemp-brake*, or *hackle*. One or other of these bearings is frequently used in allusive heraldry for families of the name *Bray* and the like.

brayd, *braydet*, *v.* and *n.* See *braid*.

brayer¹ (brā'ēr), *n.* [*< bray*¹ + *-er*¹.] In *printing*, a small composition-roller used for triturating and spreading the ink on a table or slab and daubing it on a platen or disk.

brayer² (brā'ēr), *n.* [*< bray*² + *-er*¹.] One who or that which *brays* like an ass.

Brayera (bra-yē'rā), *n.* [*NL.*] See *Hagenia*.

brayette (bra-yet'), *n.* [*F.*] Same as *braguette*.

braying (brā'ing), *n.* [*< ME. brayinge*; verbal *n.* of *bray*², *v.*] 1. The harsh crying of an ass.—**2.** Vocal or instrumental clamor; harsh utterance.

There he stands with unimpeachable passivity amid the shouldering and *braying*; a spectacle to men.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, II. v. 2.

braylet, *n.* and *v.* See *brail*.

braynet, *n.* See *brain*.

braz¹ (brāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brazed*, ppr. *brazing*. [*< ME. brasen*, *< AS. brasian*, cover with brass, *< bres*, brass: see *brass*¹. Cf. *glaze*, *< glass*; *graze*, *< grass*.] To cover or ornament with brass, or as if with brass: as, "a tripod richly *brazed*," *Chapman*, *Odyssey*, xv.

Show of clouds

That *braz* the horizon's western rim.

Lowell, *Under the Willows*.

braz² (brāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brazed*, ppr. *brazing*. [*< F. braser*, *OF. braser*, solder, *< Icel. brasa*, harden by fire: see *brass*¹ and *brazel*¹. Partly confused with *brazel*¹, from the same ult. source.] 1. To solder, especially with hard solder, such as an alloy of brass and zinc.

In the reign of Henry IV. it was enacted that all arrow-heads should be well *brazed* and hardened at the points with steel.

Encyc. Brit., II. 372.

2. To harden; make callous.

Let me wring your heart: for so I shall, . . .

If damned custom hath not *braz'd* it so,

That it is proof and bulwark against sense.

Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

braz³, *n.* See *brazel*², 2.

brazed (brāzd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *braced*, 1.

brazen (brā'zn), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *brasen*, *< ME. brasen*, *< AS. brasen*, of brass, *< bras*, brass, + *-en*².] 1. Made of brass: as, a *brazen* helmet.—**2.** Pertaining to brass; proceeding from brass.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 8.

3. Extremely strong; impenetrable; from brass often serving as a type of strength, impenetrability, and the like: as, "environed with a brazen wall," *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 4.—4. Impudent; having a front like brass.

Such a brazen dog sure never my eyes beheld.
Goldsmith, *She Stoops to Conquer*, ii.
Tallot . . . appeared daily with brazen front before the princess whose ruin he had plotted.
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

Also spelled *brasen*.

Brazen age. See *ages in mythology and history*, under *age*.—**Brazen dish**, a brass dish made in the time of Henry VIII., and kept chained to a pillar at Wirksworth in Derbyshire, England. It is used by the lead-miners in the Low Peak as a standard measure.—**Brazen horn.** Same as *burghmote-horn*.—**Brazen sea** (2 Kl. xxv. 13), in *Jewish antiq.*, a large vessel of brass placed in Solomon's temple, called a *motten sea* in 1 Kl. vii. 23-25, where it is described. It stood on 12 brazen oxen, and was 10 cubits from brim to brim, 5 in height, and 30 in circumference. It was designed for the priests to wash themselves in before they performed the service of the temple.

brazen (brā'zn), *v. t.* [*< brazen, a.*] To behave with insolence or effrontery in regard to: with an indefinite *it* as object.

Men would face it and brazen it. *Latimer*.

To brazen out, to persevere in treating with effrontery: with an indefinite *it*, or a noun like *matter*, *affair*, *business*, etc.

I'm resolved to brazen the business out.
Sir J. Vanbrugh, *The Relapse*, iv. 4.

Thornton . . . brazened it out with his usual impudence.
Bulwer, *Pelham*, lxxviii.

brazen-browed (brā'zn-broud), *a.* Shameless; impudent.

Noon-day vices and brazen-browed iniquities.
Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, l. 35.

brazen-face (brā'zn-fās), *n.* An impudent person; one remarkable for effrontery.

Well said, brazen-face; hold it out.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

brazen-faced (brā'zn-fāst), *a.* Impudent; bold to excess; shameless: as, "a brazen-faced varlet," *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

brazen-fisted (brā'zn-fis'ted), *a.* Having hard fists, as if of brass.

brazenly (brā'zn-li), *adv.* In a brazen manner; boldly; impudently.

brazenness (brā'zn-nes), *n.* 1. Appearance like brass; brassiness.—2. Impudence; excess of assurance.

He had a sonorous bass voice, and an air of self-confidence inclining to brazenness.
George Eliot, *Milfron the Floss*, ii. 1.

brazier¹ (brā'ziēr), *n.* [Also *brasier*; *< ME. brasier*, *brasiere*, a worker in brass, *< bras*, brass, + *-iere*, *-yere*, as in *collier*, etc. Cf. *brazier*.] An artificer who works in brass.

brazier² (brā'ziēr), *n.* [Also *brasier*; *< F. brasier*, a pan of live coals, formerly *bracier*, "a burning coal, quickfire of coals, hot ombers"]



Bronze Brazier made in 1675 by Pedro Cerdanys for the Guildhall of Barcelona. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

(Cotgrave) (cf. *brasière*, a camp-kettle), *< braise*, live coals: see *brazier*¹.] An open pan for burning charcoal, used especially for heating rooms in southern and eastern countries, such as Italy, China, Japan, etc.

Four nice-looking Japanese girls brought us thick cotton quilts to sit upon, and braziers full of burning charcoal, to warm ourselves by.

Lady Brassey, *Voyage of Sunbeam*, II. xix.

brazier³ (brā'ziēr), *n.* [Another form of *brazier*², D. *brasem*, etc., *bream*: see *bream*¹.] A name used on the northern coast of Ireland for the common sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus*.

brazil (brā-zil'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *brasil* (with accent on the first syllable; cf. *brasil*, *brissel-cock*), *< ME. brasil*, *brasyle* = ODan. *brasilic*, Dan. *brasilic* (= *br*) = Norw. *brisel*, *brisel*, *< OF. brésil*, mod. F. *brésil* = Pr. *brasil*, *brasil* = Sp. OPg. *brasil* (> mod. It. *brasil*; ML. *brasilium*, *brasilie*, *brissillum*, *brissillum*, *brissicum*), orig. a red dyewood brought from the East. Origin uncertain; perhaps, as Diez suggests, *< Pr. brezilh* (= F. *brésilier*), break into fragments, crumble, *< briza*, a fragment, little

bit (= F. *bris*, a breaking open, a wreck, formerly fragments, rubbish: see *briss*², *n.*, *brece*³), *< brizar* = F. *briser*, break: see *bruise* and *debris*. The name would refer to the form in which the dyewood was imported. Now usually in comp. *brazil-wood*, with direct reference to the country Brazil. The country, named *Santa Cruz* by its (second) discoverer, Pedro Alvarez Cabral (1500), afterward received the name *Brazil*, it is said, from King Emmanuel of Portugal, on account of its producing red dyewood. The name had been long before applied to a supposed island in the Atlantic, perhaps by association with Pliny's *Insule Purpurarie* (lit. Purple Islands), sometimes supposed to refer to Madeira and Porto Santo.] 1†. A heavy dyewood of the genus *Casalpinia* (*C. Sappan*), imported from the East, now known as *sappan-wood* (which see).

Him needeth not his colour for to dien
With *brasil* ne with grain of Portingale.
Chaucer, C. T. (ed. Tyrwhitt), l. 15464.

2. A very heavy dyewood, from Brazil and other parts of tropical America. The true *brazil-wood* is from the leguminous tree *Casalpinia echinata*, but the name is also given to *C. peltophoroides*. Woods known as peach-wood and lina-wood are said to be from the same species. The wood has a slightly aromatic odor and a bitter-sweet taste. To extract the coloring matter, the wood is finely ground, allowed to ferment in the air, and then boiled in copper cylinders with water. The extract produces purple dyes with salts of iron, and red with salts of alumina. Lakes used by decorators are also made from it, and common red ink is prepared by adding a little alum and acid to a decoction of it. Also spelled *brasil*.

Are my bones *brazil*, or my flesh of oak?
O, mend what thou hast made, what I have broke.
Quarles, *Emblems*, iii. 5.

3. Sulphate of iron. [North. Eng.]

brazil-cock, *n.* [Also written *brasil-cock*, and corruptly *brissel-cock*, *brissil-cock*, with ref. to Brazil, representing America, the place of its origin.] A turkey.

braziletto (brā-zil-et'ō), *n.* [Pg. *brazilete*, *brazil-wood*; Sp. *brasilite*, F. *brésilite*, dim. of *brasil*, etc.: see *brazil*.] A wood resembling *brazil-wood*, obtained from the West Indies and parts of Central America, from species of *Casalpinia*, *C. crista* and *C. pectinata*, and the nearly allied *Peltophorum* *linnaei*. It is used for dyeing and in cabinet-work. The bastard or false *braziletto* of the same region includes a number of different shrubs or trees, as *Pieramnia Antidesma*, natural order *Simarubaceae*, the saxifragaceous *Weinmannia pinnata*, and the araliaceous *Sciadophyllum capiatum*.

Brazilian (brā-zil'ian), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* [*< Brazil* (Pg. *Brazil*, Sp. *Brasil*, etc.: see *brazil*) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Brazil, an empire and the largest country of South America: as, *Brazilian* productions.—**Brazilian balsam.** See *balsam*.—**Brazilian bean.** See *bean*¹.—**Brazilian cocoa**, guarana.—**Brazilian pebbles**, lenses for spectacles ground from pure, colorless rock-crystal obtained from Brazil.—**Brazilian plait**, in England, plait made of dried flax grass which is imported from the West Indies, and perhaps from South America.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Brazil.
brazilin, **braziline** (brā-zil'in), *n.* [*< brazil* + *-in*², *-ine*²; also written *brésiline*, after F. *brésiline*.] A crystallizable coloring principle (C₁₆H₁₄O₆) obtained from *brazil-wood*. Also written *brazilin*, *brasiline*, *brésiline*.

Brazil-nut (brā-zil'nūt), *n.* The seed of the fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*, a tree of the natural order *Myrtaceae*, a native of Guiana, Venezuela, and Brazil. The fruit is nearly round and about 6 inches in diameter, having an extremely hard shell about 1/2 inch thick, and containing from 18 to 24



a, fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*; b, same with portion of shell removed; c, a single nut on larger scale.

triangular wrinkled seeds, which are so fitted together within the shell that when once disturbed it is impossible to replace them. When the fruits are ripe they fall from the tree and are collected by Indians. They are then split open with an ax, and the seeds are taken out and packed in baskets for transportation. Besides being used as an article of dessert, a bland oil, used by watchmakers and others, is expressed from them. See *Bertholletia*.

Brazil-root (brā-zil'rōt), *n.* A name sometimes given to the root of *ipeacuanha*.

Brazil tea. Same as *maté*.

Brazil wax. See *icar*.

brazil-wood (brā-zil'wūd), *n.* Same as *brazil*.

brazing-tongs (brā'zing-tōngz), *n. pl.* Tongs with broad flat jaws, used in brazing. See *braze*².

breach (brēch), *n.* [*< (1) ME. breche*, also, without assimilation, *breke* (> mod. E. *break*, *n.*, and dial. *breck*², *q. v.*), also *brekke* (> mod. E. dial. *breck*, *q. v.*), *< AS. *brecca*, **gebrecca*, found only in the sense of 'a piece' (in comp. *brec-mælum*, piecemeal, *hlāf-gebrecca*, a piece of bread), = OFries. *breke*, *breise*, *breze*, *branze*, *bræzie*, *n.* and *f.*, a break, breach, fracture, = MD. *breke*, a break, breach, fracture, = MLG. *breke*, a breach, violation; the above forms being mixed with (2) ME. *bruche*, **bryche*, also, without assimilation, *bryke*, *brike*, a breach, violation, injury, ruin (> E. dial. *brick*¹, a flaw, Sc. *brick*, a breach, a division of land), *< AS. bryce*, *brice* (= OHG. *bruh*, MHG. *G. bruch*), *n.*, a breaking, breach, fracture, violation, fragment, piece (cf. MD. *brücke*, D. *brück*, *f.*, a breaking, fracture, rupture, crime, fine, = G. *brücke*, *f.*, a crime, fine); cf. (3) E. dial. *brock*, AS. *gebroc*, neut., = D. *brok*, *m.*, = OHG. *brocco*, MHG. *broeke*, G. *brocke*, *brocken*, *m.*, = Goth. *gabruka*, *f.*, a fragment, piece, bit (see *breck*²); and (4) several other closely related noun forms (see *brack*¹, *brake*¹, etc.); *< breccan* (pret. *bræc*, pp. *brocen*), break. *Breach* is thus a deriv. of *break*, related, in present though not in orig. form, to *break* as *speech* is to *speak*. Hence (from ME. or MLG.) OF. MF. *breche*, *bresche*, mod. F. *brèche*, a breach, gap, break, injury, > Sp. Pg. *brecha*, a breach, = It. *breccia*, formerly also *breccia*, a breach, a gap, a rupture, = G. *bresche*, a breach in a wall, etc. The It. *breccia*, gravel, now technically *breccia*, = F. *brèche*, *breccin*, is closely related, but may be taken from the G.: see *breccia*. See *break*, *n.*, *breck*², *breck*, *brick*¹, *brack*¹, *brake*³, related to and in part identical with *breach*: see also *brick*².] 1. The act of breaking: now used only figuratively of the violation or neglect of a law, contract, or any other obligation, or of a custom.

A custom
More honour'd in the breach than the observance.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

The deadliest sin her mind could reach
Was of monastic rule the breach.
Scott, *Marmion*, ii. 3.

2. An opening made by breaking down a portion of a solid body, as a wall, a dike, or a river-bank; a rupture; a break; a gap.

Could make old Trent,
Drunk with my sorrow, to start out in breaches,
To drown their herds, their cattle, and their corn.
B. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*, l. 2.

Thou hast made the earth to tremble; thou hast broken it; heal the breaches thereof. Ps. ix. 2.

He then led his men to the assault, taking charge himself of those who were to storm the breach.
Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 11.

3†. A break or interruption in utterance.

And all her sister Nymphs with one consent
Supplide her sobbing breaches with sad complement.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 35.

4. A rupture of friendly relations; difference; quarrel.

There's fallen between him and my lord
An unkind breach. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1.

5. Infraction; violation; infringement: as, a breach of the peace, of a promise, or of a contract.

This breach upon kingly power was without precedent.
Clarendon.

It is no breach of charity to call these fools.
Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, II. 1.

The first steps in the breach of a man's integrity are much more important than men are aware of.
Steele, *Spectator*, No. 448.

6. Injury; wound; bruise.

Breach for breach, eye for eye, tooth for tooth.
Lev. xxiv. 20.

7. The breaking of waves; the dashing of surf.

Some hour before you took me from the breach of the sea was my sister drowned.
Shak., T. N., II. 1.

We scudded with frightful velocity before the sea, and the water made clear breaches over us. *Poe*, *Tales*, l. 154.

Breach of arrest, a military offense committed by an officer in arrest who leaves his quarters or limits without authority from his superior officer. It is punishable by cashiering.—**Breach of arrestment**, in *Scots law*, an act of contempt of legal authority committed by an arrestee disregarding the arrestment used in his hands, and paying the sum or delivering the goods arrested to the common debtor.—**Breach of close**, in *law*, an unwarrantable entry on another's land.—**Breach of covenant**, a violation of a covenant contained in a deed either to do or refrain from doing a direct act.—**Breach of duty**, the failure to execute any office, employment, trust, etc., in a proper manner.—**Breach of promise**, a violation of one's word or undertaking; non-fulfillment of what one had agreed to do: often used absolutely for breach of promise of marriage.—**Breach of the peace**, a violation of the public

peace, as by a riot, affray, or any tumult which is contrary to law and injurious to the public welfare.—**Breach of trust**, a violation of duty by a trustee, an executor, or other person in a fiduciary position.—**To batter in breach**. See *batter*.—**Syn.** 1-4. *Rupture*, etc. See *fracture*.—2. Opening, cleft, chasm, rift, rent, fissure.—4. Misunderstanding, alienation, disaffection, falling out.

breach (brēch), *v.* [*< breach, n.*] **I. trans.** To make a breach or opening in.

The first bombardment had in no place succeeded in breaching the walls.

C. D. Yonge, Naval Hist. of Gt. Britain.

Roaring torrents have *breach'd*
The track. M. Arnold, Rugby Chapel.

II. intrans. To spring from the water, as a whale.

When the watch at the masthead sees the whale spring from the water, he cries, "There she *breaches*!"
Stand. Nat. Hist., V. 207.

breaching-battery (brē'ching-bat'ēr-i), *n.* See *battery*.

breachy (brē'chi), *a.* [*< breach + -y*.] Apt to break fences; unruly: applied to cattle. [*Colloq.*]

bread¹ (bred), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *brēd*, < ME. *brēd*, *brēd*, < AS. *brēdd* (= OFries. *brād* = OS. *brōd* = D. *brood* = MLG. *brōt*, LG. *brōd* = OHG. MHG. *brōt*, G. *brōt* = Icel. *brauð* = Sw. Dan. *brød*), *bread*, prob., like *broth*¹, *q. v.*, from the root of *brēcān*, etc., brew: see *brew*¹. The AS. *brēdd* first appears in the comp. *beō-brēdd*, bee-bread (see *bee-bread*); it is seldom found alone; the usual word for 'bread' was *hlāf*, E. *loaf*¹, *q. v.* 1. A kind of food made of the flour or meal of some species of grain, by kneading it (with the addition of a little salt, and sometimes sugar) into a dough, yeast being commonly added to cause fermentation or "lightness," and then baking it. The yeast causes alcoholic fermentation and the production of alcohol and carbonic acid; the latter, an expanding gas, pushes the particles of dough asunder, causing the bread to rise, and, with the alcohol, is soon expelled by the heat of the oven. See *yeast*. In *salt-rising bread* the fermentation is said to be carried on by bacteria. Bread is sometimes made partly or wholly from the products of other than cereal plants, as beans, lentils, chestnuts, some kinds of bark, etc.

2. Figuratively, food or sustenance in general.

Man shall not live by *bread* alone. Mat. iv. 4.

But sometimes virtue starves while vice is fed.

What then? is the reward of virtue *bread*?

Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 150.

Many officers of the army were arbitrarily deprived of their commissions and of their *bread*.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Aërated bread. See *aërate*.—**Bloody bread**. See *bloody*.—**Bread Acts**, English statutes of 1822 (3 Geo. IV., c. 106) and 1836 (6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 37) regulating the making and sale of bread, and prohibiting the adulteration of bread, meal, and flour.—**Bread and butter**, one's means of living. [*Colloq.*]

Your quarrelling with each other upon the subject of *bread and butter* is the most usual thing in the world.

Swift, To Duchess of Queensberry, Aug. 12, 1732.

Brown bread. (a) Wheat bread made from unbolled flour, which thus includes the bran as well as the finer parts of the flour: in the United States commonly called *Graham bread*. (b) In New England, wheat or rye bread containing an admixture of Indian meal: a variety of it is called specifically *Boston brown bread*.—**Hottentot's bread**. See *Hottentot*.—**St. John's bread**, a children's name for ergot. *Berkeley*.—**Statute of bread and ale**, an English statute of 1206, better known as the *assisa panis et cervisie*, regulating the sale of those commodities.—**Tatar bread**, the root of a cruciferous plant. *Crambe Tatarica*, cultivated for food in Hungary.—**To break bread**. See *break*.—**To know on which side one's bread is buttered**. See *butter*¹, *v.*

bread¹ (bred), *v. t.* [*< bread¹, n.*] In *cookery*, to prepare with grated bread; cover with white of eggs and bread-crumbs.

bread² (brēd), *v. t.* [*< ME. bredeu*, < AS. *brēdan* (= OS. *brēdian* = OHG. *breitēn*, MHG. G. *breiten* = Icel. *breiðja* = Sw. *brēda* = Dan. *brēde* = Goth. **braidjan*, in comp. *us-braidjan*), make broad, < *brād*, broad: see *broad*, *a.*, and *cf.* *broad*, *v.*, and *broaden*.] To make broad; spread. *Ray*; *Grose*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

bread², *n.* [*< ME. brede*, < AS. *brēdu* (= D. *breitde* = OHG. *breiti*, MHG. G. *breite* = Icel. *breið* = Sw. *brēdd* = Dan. *brēdde* = Goth. *brāidei*), breadth, < *brād*, broad: see *broad*.] Breadth. Also *brede*. [The older word, now displaced by *breadth*.]

Though it be clept the Tour of Babiloyne, zit natheles there were ordeyned with inne many Manslouns and many gret duellynge Places, in length and *brede*.

Manderille, Travels, p. 41.

On *breadet*, abroad.

Sorwe yblowe on *brede*. Chaucer, Troilus, i. 530.

bread³ (brēd), *v. t.* [*Var. of bread¹*; < ME. *bredeu*, < AS. *brēdan*, *brēdan*: see *bread¹*.] In *net-making*, to form in meshes; net. Also *bracche*, *brede*.

To *bread* or *breathe* a net is to make a net.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 359.

bread³, *brede* (brōd), *n.* [*Var. of bread¹, n.*] A piece of embroidery; a braid. [Obsolete or poetical.]

A curious *brede* of needlework. Dryden.

She every day came to him in a different dress, of the most beautiful shells, bugles, and *brede*.

Steele, Spectator, No. 11.

O Attic shape! Fair attitude! with *brede*

Of marble men and maidens overwrought.

Keats, Ode on a Grecian Urn.

The . . . wave that rims the Carib shore

With momentary *brede* of pearl and gold.

Lowell, Sea-weed.

bread-and-butter (bred'and-but'ēr), *a.* 1. Seeking bread and butter, or the means of living; controlled by material wants and desires; mercenary: as, the *bread-and-butter* brigade (applied to office-seekers in the United States).—2. Eating much bread and butter, as young boys or girls; hence, belonging to adolescence; in the stage of growth: as, she's but a *bread-and-butter* miss. [*Colloq.*]

The wishy-washy *bread-and-butter* period of life.

Trollope, Barchester Towers, xli.

bread-barge (bred'bärj), *n.* The wooden box or tub in which the crew of a merchant vessel keep their daily allowance of biscuit.

bread-basket (bred'bäs'ket), *n.* 1. A basket for holding or carrying bread; specifically, a tray, generally oval in shape, used for holding bread at table.—2. The stomach. [*Slang.*]

I . . . made the soup-maître rumble in his *bread-basket*,

and laid him sprawling. Foote, Englishman in Paris, i.

breadberry (bred'ber'i), *n.* An article of diet for convalescents and persons in delicate health, made by pouring boiling water on toasted bread and seasoning it with sugar, etc.; pap.

bread-chipper (bred'chip'ēr), *n.* One who chips or slices bread.

Not to dispraise me; and call me pantler, and *bread-chipper*, and I know not what? Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

bread-corn (bred'körn), *n.* Corn or grain of which bread is made, as wheat, rye, maize, etc.

breaden (bred'n), *a.* [*< bread¹ + -en*.] Made of bread. [*Rare.*]

breadfruit (bred'fröt), *n.* The fruit of the tree *Artocarpus incisa*. See below.—**Breadfruit-tree**.

(a) The *Artocarpus incisa*, a native of Java and the neighboring islands, but long in cultivation in all the tropical islands of the Pacific, and more recently introduced in the West Indies and other parts of tropical America. The leaves are large, rough, and lobed. The fruit is composed of the numerous small female flowers united into one large fleshy mass about the size of a child's head, and is covered with hexagonal marks externally, which are the limits of the individual flowers. It is roasted before being eaten,



Branch of the Breadfruit-tree (*Artocarpus incisa*), with staminate and pistillate inflorescence.

and though insipid it forms the principal article of food in the South Sea Islands. Another species of *Artocarpus* (*A. integrifolia*) yields a coarser sort of breadfruit, called *jack-fruit*. See *Artocarpus*. Also called *bread-tree*. (b) A rubiaceous shrub of northern Australia, *Gardenia edulis*, bearing a small edible fruit.—**Hottentot breadfruit**, of South Africa, the stem of *Encephalartos Caffr.*, which is stripped of its leaves, buried in the ground for some months, and then pounded, when it furnishes a quantity of farinaceous matter resembling sago. Also called *Kafir-bread*.

breadingt, *n.* [*< bread² + -ing*.] A windrow or swath. [*Prov. Eng.*] See *extract*.

Breadings of corn or grass, the swathes or lows wherein the mower leaves them. Kennett (Halliwell).

bread-knife (bred'nif), *n.* A knife for cutting bread.

breadless (bred'les), *a.* [*ME. bredlees*; < *bread¹ + -less*.] Without bread; destitute of food.

Plump peers and *breadless* bards alike are dull.

P. Whitehead, State Dunces.

breadmeal (bred'mēl), *n.* The mountain-meal or bergmehl of Sweden and Finland. See *bergmehl*.

bread-nut (bred'nūt), *n.* The fruit of the tree *Brosimum Alcastrum*, natural order *Urticaceae*.

See *Brosimum*. The *bastard bread-nut* of Jamaica is the fruit of a similar species, *Pseudolmedia spuria*.

bread-room (bred'rōm), *n.* An apartment where bread is kept, especially such an apartment in a ship, made water-tight, and sometimes lined with tin to keep out rats.

bread-root (bred'rōt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Psoralea*, the *P. esculenta*. See *Psoralea*.

bread-sauce (bred'sās), *n.* A sauce usually made of grated bread, milk, onions, pepper, etc.

breadstuff (bred'stuf), *n.* [*< bread¹ + stuff, n.*] Any kind of grain from which bread is made; meal; flour: generally used in the plural as a commercial term to signify all the different varieties of grain and flour collectively from which bread is made.

breadth (bredth), *n.* [*< late ME. bredthe*, *bredethe* (with suffix *-th* as in *length*, *width*, *strength*, etc.), older form *brede*, < AS. *brādu*, *breadth*: see *bread², n.*] 1. The measure of the second principal diameter of a surface or solid, the first being *length*, and the third (in the case of a solid) *thickness*. Thus, if a rectangular parallelepiped measures 3 feet by 2 feet by 1 foot, its breadth is 2 feet. The *breadth* of a surface is, in the common use of the word, the distance between the margins, which are regarded as the *sides*, as distinguished from *length*, or the distance from *end* to *end*.

Hence—2. Figuratively, largeness; freedom from narrowness or restraint; liberality: as, *breadth* of culture, *breadth* of view, etc.—3. That quality in a work of art, whether pictorial or plastic, which is obtained by the simple, clear rendering of essential forms, and the strict subordination of details to general effect. Breadth of design, of color, of light and shade, or of surface treatment, gives an impression of mastery, ease, and freedom in the use of material on the part of the artist, which conveys a sense of repose and dignity to the mind.

4. In *logic*, extension; the aggregate of subjects of which a logical term can be predicated.

—5. Something that has breadth; specifically, a piece of a fabric of the regular width; a width.

—**Essential breadth**, the aggregate of real things of which, according to its very meaning, a term is predicable. The term *being*, for example, is from its meaning predicable of everything.—**Informed breadth**, the aggregate of real things of which a term is predicable with logical truth, on the whole, in a supposed state of information.

breadthen (bred'then), *v. t.* [*< breadth + -en*.] Cf. *lengthen*.] To make broader; extend or stretch transversely. [*Rare.*]

To extend the pieces to their utmost width a machine called a *breadthening* machine is employed.

Ure, Dict., I. 667.

breadthless (bredth'les), *a.* [*< breadth + -less*.] Without breadth. Dr. H. More.

breadthwise, breadthways (bredth'wīz-, wāz), *adv.* [*< breadth + -wise, -ways*.] In the direction of the breadth.

bread-tray (bred'trā), *n.* A tray for holding bread.

bread-tree (bred'trē), *n.* Same as *breadfruit-tree*, (*a*) (which see, under *breadfruit*).

bread-weight, *n.* Same as *troy weight*.

breadwinner (bred'win'ēr), *n.* 1. One who earns a livelihood for himself and those dependent upon him: usually restricted to one who is directly dependent upon his earnings from day to day or from week to week.

The *breadwinner* being gone, his goods were seized for an old debt, and his wife was driven into the streets to beg. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xlii.

2. That by means of which one earns one's bread. [*Rare.*]

The book-making specialist of our generation probably yields to none of his predecessors in the literary roll in respect of industry, skill, and accuracy; but his subject, as a rule, is his business, his *breadwinner*.

Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 515.

bready (bred'i), *a.* [*< bread¹ + -y*.] Resembling bread.

break (brāk), *v.*; pret. *broke* (*brake* is obsolete or archaic), pp. *broken* or *broke* (obsolescent or poetical), ppr. *breaking*. [Early mod. E. and dial. also *breek*; < ME. *breken* (pret. *brak*, *brēk*, *brake*, pl. *braken*, *breken*, pp. *broken*, *broke*), < AS. *brecan* (pret. *bræc*, pl. *bræcon*, pp. *brocen*) = OS. *brekan* = OFries. *breka* = D. *breken* = MLG. *breken*, LG. *breken*, *braken* = OHG. *brehhan*, MHG. *brechen*, G. *brechen* = Goth. *brikan*, *break* (cf. Icel. *braka*, *brui*, *braka*, *break*, Sw. *braka*, *crack*, = Dan. *brække*, *break* = weak verbs), = L. *frangere* (perf. *frēgi*); perhaps = Gr. *pyriva*, *break*; cf. Skt. *√bhanj* (for **bhranj*?), *break*. Hence (from AS. etc.) *breach*, *break*, *n.*, *break*, *breek*², *brick*¹, *brake*¹, *brake*², *brake*³, *brock*², perhaps *brook*¹, etc.; (through Rom.) *bray*¹, *breccia*, *bricole*, etc.; and (from L.) *fract*¹, *fracture*, *fragile*, *frail*¹, *fragment*, etc.] **I. trans.** 1. To divide into parts or fragments vio-

lently, as by a blow or strain; part by a rupture of substance; fracture: used primarily of rigid solid materials: as, to *break* a stone or a stick; to *break* a wall.

And the widows of Ashur are loud in their wail,
And the idols are *broken* in the temple of Baal.

Byron, Destruction of Sennacherib.

2. Specifically, in law, to open or force one's way into (a dwelling, store, etc.) burglariously. A house is said to be *broken* by a burglar when any part or fastening of it is removed with intent to effect an entrance.

3. To destroy the continuity of in any way; destroy the order or formation of; disconnect; interrupt; disorder; specifically, of the skin, lacerate: as, to *break* the center of an army; to *break* ranks; the stone, falling, *broke* the surface of the water; to *break* an electric circuit; to *break* one's sleep; the blow *broke* the skin.

This hereditary right should be kept so sacred as never to *break* the succession. *Swift, Sent. of Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.*

No other object *breaks*

The waste, but one dwarf tree.

Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

4. To destroy the completeness of; remove a part from; hence, to exchange for a smaller amount, as a bank-note in payment: as, to *break* a set of chessmen; to *break* a ten-dollar bill.

But I am uneasy about these same four guineas: I think you should have given them back again to your master; and yet I have *broken* them. *Richardson, Pamela, xvii.*

5. To lessen, impair, or destroy the force, strength, or intensity of; weaken: as, a constitution *broken* by dissipation; to *break* a child's will; to *break* the force of a blow.

An old man, *broken* with the storms of state,

Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

I'll rather leap down first and *break* your fall. *Dryden.*

Too courteous are you, fair Lord Lancelot.

I pray you, use some rough discourtesy

To blunt or *break* her passion.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

6. To tame; train to obedience; make tractable: as, to *break* a horse or a hunting-dog for work in the field.

Why, then thou canst not *break* her to the lute?

Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

7. To violate, as a contract, law, or promise, either by a positive act contrary to the law or promise, or by neglect or non-fulfilment.

Unhappy man! to *break* the pious laws

Of nature.

Dryden.

8. To make bankrupt, as a bank or a merchant; destroy, as the credit of a bank.

The credit of this bank being thus *broken* did exceedingly disconcert the people. *Fredm., Diary, March 12, 1672.*

9. To reduce in or dismiss from rank or position as a punishment: as, to *break* an officer.

It must be allowed, indeed, that to *break* an English freeborn officer only for blasphemy was, to speak the gentlest of such an action, a very high strain of absolute power. *Swift, Against Abolishing Christianity.*

The captain . . . has the power to turn his officers off duty, and even to *break* them and make them do duty as sailors in the forecabin.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 11.

10. To disband.

My birthday was ominous. . . . The regiment in which my father served being *broken*.

Stern.

11. To make a first and partial disclosure of, as an opinion or project; especially, to impart or tell cautiously so as not to startle or shock; also, simply, tell; inform: as, to *break* unwelcome news to a person.

His nerves are so weak, that the sight of a poor relation may be too much for him. I should have gone first to *break* it to him.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 1.

12. To cut up, as game. Skill in breaking the killed deer was considered as important in venery as boldness in the chase itself.

They found him by a water side,

Where he *broke* the beast that tide,

The hart that was so wild.

Sir Triamour, in Ellis Collection.

13. To tear. [Prov. Eng.]

In this county [Hampshire] *break* is used for tear, and tear for *break*: as, I have a torn my best decanter or china dish; I have a *broken* my fine cambric apron.

Grove.

To *break* a blockade, to render it inoperative by driving off or destroying the blockading force.—To *break* a gun, to open it by the action.—To *break* a jest, to utter a jest; crack a joke. *Olway; Bolingbroke.*—To *break* a lance, to enter the lists with an opponent; make a trial of skill.—To *break* an electrical circuit. See *circuit*.

—To *break* a path, a road, or a way, to force a passage through obstacles or difficulties.—To *break* bread. (a) To take a meal; share one's hospitality. (b) To celebrate the communion.—To *break* bulk. (a) To begin to unload. (b) To remove a part from a parcel or quantity of goods.

I heard S^r R. Howard impeach S^r W^m Pen in the House of Lords, for *breaking* bulk and taking away rich goods out of the E. India prizes formerly taken by Lord Sandwich.

Edgely, Diary, April 9, 1668.

To *break* camp, to pack up tents and camp-utensils, and resume the march.—To *break* cover or covert, to come forth from a lurking-place or concealment, as game when hunted.

On this little knoll, if anywhere,
There is good chance that we shall hear the hounds:
Here often they *break* covert at our feet.

Tennyson, Geraint.

To *break* down. (a) To take down by breaking; destroy by breaking: as, to *break* down a fence: figuratively, to overcome: as, to *break* down all opposition. (b) To pass (the press-cake of gunpowder) between the toothed rollers of a granulating machine.—To *break* gates. See *gate*.—To *break* ground. (a) To upturn the surface of the ground; dig; plow. (b) To dig; open trenches; commence excavation, as for building, siege operations, and the like; hence, figuratively, to begin to execute any plan.

How happy, could I but, in any measure, . . . make manifest to you the meanings of Heroism; the divine relation . . . which in all times unites a Great Man to other men; and thus, as it were, not exhaust my subject, but so much as *break* ground on it.

Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, i.

(c) *Naut.*, to release the anchor from the bottom.—To *break* in, to tame; discipline; make tractable, as a horse.—To *break* jail or prison, to make one's escape from confinement.—To *break* joint, to be so arranged, as stones, bricks, shingles, etc., in building, that the joints in one course do not coincide with those in the contiguous courses. See *bond*.

A wire cable is composed of many threads, and these completely *break* joint with each other, and thus neutralize any defect in the wires. *Luce, Seamanship, p. 241.*

To *break* liberty or leave (*naut.*), to remain away from a ship after the time specified for returning.—To *break* no squares. See *square*.—To *break* of a habit or practice, to cause to abandon it.—To *break* off. (a) To sever by breaking: as, to *break* off a twig. (b) To put a sudden stop to; interrupt; discontinue; leave off; give up: as, to *break* off a marriage engagement.

All amazed *broke* off his late intent.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 400.

She ended here, or vehement despair

Broke off the rest. *Milton, P. L., x. 1008.*

To *break* one's fast, to take the first food of the day. See *breakfast*.

Happy were our forefathers, who *broke* their fasts with herbs.

Taylor.

To *break* one's head, to cut one's head by a blow; stun or kill one by a blow upon the head.

He has *broke* my head across, and has given Sir Toby a bloody coxcomb too.

Shak., T. N., v. 1.

To *break* one's heart, to become heart-broken or grievously afflicted: as, he *broke* his heart over her misfortunes.—To *break* one's mind, to reveal one's thoughts: with *to*.

Break thy mind to me.

Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

I, who much desir'd to know

Of whence she was, yet fearful how to *break*

My mind, adventur'd hushly thus to speak. *Dryden.*

To *break* one's word, to violate a promise or pledge; act contrary to an engagement.—To *break* open, to force open; unclose by violence: as, to *break* open a door.—To *break* out a cargo, to unstuff it so that it may be easily unloaded.—To *break* Priscian's head, to violate the rules of grammar. [Priscian was a celebrated Roman grammarian.]

Fair cousin, for thy glances,

Instead of *breaking* Priscian's head

I had been *breaking* lances. *Praed.*

To *break* ranks (*milit.*), to leave the ranks; fall out.—To *break* step (*milit.*), to cease marching in cadence; march at will.—To *break* the back, to strain or dislocate the vertebrae as with too heavy a burden.—To *break* the back off. (a) To destroy the force or efficiency of; weaken at a vital point: as, one mistake *broke* the back of the enterprise. (b) *Naut.*, to break the keel and keelson of, as a ship. (c) Figuratively, to accomplish the greater or most difficult part of: as, to *break* the back of a heavy piece of business.—To *break* the bank. See *bank*.—To *break* the grain, to destroy a tendency to crystallize, as in stearic acid by mixture with palmitic acid.—To *break* the heart off, to afflict grievously; cause great sorrow or grief to; cause to die of grief.—To *break* the heartstrings off, to inflict great grief or hopeless sorrow upon; afflict overwhelmingly.

No time to *break* jests when the heartstrings are about to be *broken*.

Fuller, Jestings.

To *break* the ice, to overcome obstacles and make a beginning; especially, to overcome the feeling of restraint incident to a new acquaintanceship.

I have often formed a resolution to *break* the ice, and rattle away at any rate.

Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

The ice of ceremony being once *broken*.

Scott.

To *break* the neck, to dislocate a joint of the neck.—To *break* the neck off. (a) To destroy the main force of; ruin or destroy.

Breaks the neck of their own cause.

Milton.

(b) To get over the worst part of; get more than half through.

He was a capital spinner of a yarn when he had *broken* the neck of his day's work.

Hughes.

To *break* the parley, to begin the parley. *Shak.—To* *break* up. (a) To cut up, as game.

Boyce, you can carve;

Break up this capon. *Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.*

(b) To open or lay open: as, to *break* up a floor; to *break* up fallow ground. (c) To discontinue or put an end to: as, to *break* up housekeeping. (d) To separate; disintegrate; disband: as, to *break* up a company or an army. (e) To impair; exhaust; fatigue greatly.

The six hours of deadly terror which I then endured have *broken* me up body and soul.

Poe, Tales, l. 161.

To *break* upon the wheel, to torture or put to death by stretching on a cart-wheel, or a wooden frame in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, and breaking the limbs with an iron bar: a mode of punishment formerly much used in some parts of Europe.—To *break* water, to rise to the surface of the water, as a fish.

Numbers of these fish [bluefish] may be seen *breaking* water at any time on the banks and shoals.

Spartan's Gazetteer, p. 258.

To *break* wind, to give vent to wind from the body by the anus.—To *break* word, to violate a pledge or an obligation.

They that *break* word with Heaven will *break* again

With all the world, and so dost thou with me.

Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be separated into parts or fragments under the action of some force, as a blow or a strain; become fractured: as, the rock *broke* into a thousand pieces; the ice *broke* under his feet.—2. To become discontinuous, disconnected, disordered, or disintegrated; lose continuity or formation: as, at the last charge the line *broke*; the circuit *broke*.

The command, Charge, was given, and was executed with loud cheers and with a run; when the last of the enemy *broke*.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, l. 351.

3. Specifically—(a) To change suddenly and involuntarily from a natural to a higher and shriller tone or to a whisper: said of the voice. (b) In music: (1) To change from one register to another, as a musical instrument. (2) To change from one combination of pipes to another, especially when having more than one pipe to the note: said of compound organ-stops, like the mixture, the cornet, etc.—4. To change from one gait into another: said of a horse: as, to *break* into a gallop.—5. To burst; happen or begin to be with suddenness or violence.

(a) To discharge itself spontaneously, as a tumor.

The same old sore *broke* out from age to age.

Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

(b) To burst forth or begin with violence, as a storm.

A second deluge o'er our heads may *break*.

Dryden.

The whole storm, which had long been gathering, now *broke* at once on the head of Clive.

Macaulay, Lord Clive.

(c) To burst into speech or action: generally followed by *out*. (See phrases below.)

I would not have your women hear me

Break into commendation of you; 'tis not seemly.

Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

(d) To begin as if with a burst or break.

And from our own the glad shout *breaks*,

Of Freedom and Fraternity! *Whittier, Pean.*

6. To become impaired, weakened, or reduced; especially, to decline in health, strength, or personal appearance.

I'm sorry Mopsa *breaks* so fast:

I said her face would never last.

Swift, Cadogan and Vanessa.

7. To begin to be: said specifically of the day, dawn, or morning.

Is not that the morning which *breaks* yonder?

Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

The day of wrath, against which Leibnitz had warned the monarchs of Europe, was beginning to *break*.

Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 365.

8. To force one's way (into, out of, or through something).

Go, *break* among the press, and find a way out

To let the troop pass fairly. *Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3.*

9. To fail in trade or other occupation; become bankrupt.

He that puts all upon adventures doth oftentimes *break* and come to poverty.

Bacon, Riches.

There came divers of Antonio's creditors in my company to Venice, that swear he cannot choose but *break*.

Shak., M. of V., iii. 1.

The true original chairs were all sold, when the Huntingdons *broke*.

Gray, Letters, l. 217.

10. To lose friendship; become hostile; be in opposition or antagonism: commonly with *with*.

To *break* upon the score of danger or expense is to be mean and narrow-spirited. *Jeremy Collier, Friendship.*

11. In pool, to make a break; make the first shot or opening play. See *break, n.* 15.—12. *Naut.*, to hog or sag.—13. In hort.: (a) To put forth new buds. (b) To flower before the proper time.

In our turnip and carrot-beds a few plants often *break*—that is, flower too soon.

Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 5.

14. To broach a subject; come to an explanation: with *to* or *with*.

The chamber beeling wydded, he *broke* with him in these terms.

Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 227.

Then, after, to her father will I *break*.

Shak., Much Ado, l. 1.

To *break* across. See *across*.—To *break* away. (a) To disengage one's self abruptly; escape, as from a captor, by sudden and violent action; hence, to leave suddenly.

Fear me not, man, I will not *break* away.

Shak., C. of E., iv. 4.

(b) To be dissipated or disappear, as fog or clouds.—**To break down.** (a) To come down by breaking: as, the coach broke down. (b) To fail in any undertaking through incapacity, miscalculation, emotion, embarrassment, or loss of health.

Some dozen women did double duty, and then were blamed for breaking down.

L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 68.

(c) To lose one's health; become sick. (d) To be overcome by emotion; weep. (e) To granulate, as gunpowder.—**To break forth.** (a) To burst out; be suddenly manifested; exhibit sudden activity: as, a cry broke forth.

His malice 'gainst the lady

Will suddenly break forth.

Shak., As you Like it, i. 2.

Break forth, ye hearts that frozen winters bind

In icy chains more strong than that close the year!

Jones Very, Poems, p. 46.

(b) To rush or issue out. (c) To give vent to one's feelings; burst out: as, to break forth with fury; to "break forth into singing." Isa. xlv. 23.—**To break from,** to disengage one's self from; leave abruptly or violently.—**To break in,** to leave the point, and start to chase game: said of a dog on point.—**To break into.** (a) To enter by force, especially burglariously: as, to break into a house. In law, opening a latched door, or pushing open an unfastened but closed sash, may be a breaking which will constitute burglary. (b) To break forth into.

It is very natural for men who are abridged in one excess to break into some other.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lviii.

To break in upon, to intrude upon suddenly or violently.—**To break loose,** to get free by force; escape from confinement by violence; shake off restraint.—**To break off.** (a) To part; become separated: as, the branch broke off. (b) To desist suddenly.

Do not break off so.

Shak., C. of E., i. 1.

To break off from, to part from with violence.—**To break out.** (a) To issue forth; arise or spring up: as, a fire breaks out; a sedition breaks out; a fever breaks out. (b) To appear in eruptions: said of certain diseases; to have pustules or an efflorescence on the skin: said of a person. (c) To throw off restraint and become dissolute: as, after living quietly he again broke out. (d) To give vent to the feelings impetuously by speech.

As soon as my uncle Toby was seated by the fire, and had filled his pipe, my father broke out in this manner.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 32.

To break sheer (naut.), to be forced the wrong way by the wind or current, so as not to lie well for keeping clear of the anchor: said of a ship at anchor.—**To break shot,** to leave the point, when the gun is discharged, to chase game: said of a dog on point.—**To break through.** (a) To disregard or overcome: as, to break through all restraint or reserve. (b) To act contrary to; violate with impunity: as, to break through a law (in such a manner as to avoid the penalty).—**To break up.** (a) To dissolve and separate: as, a company breaks up; a meeting breaks up; the ice breaks up; a fog breaks up.

We went into Mrs. Mercer's, and there mighty merry, smutting one another with candle grease and soot, till most of us were like devils. And that being done, then we broke up, and to my house.

Pepps, Diary, II. 430.

(b) In alg., said of an equation or quantic when in consequence of particular relations between its coefficients it reduces to a product of factors of lower degree.—**To break with.** (a) To part in enmity from; cease to be friends with; quarrel with: as, to break with a friend or companion.

Be not afraid to break

With murderers and traitors. B. Jonson, Catiline.

He had too much consideration and authority in the country for her to wish to break with him.

Prescott.

(b) To broach a subject to; make a disclosure to.

But perceiving this great alteration in his friend, he thought fit to break with him thereof.

Sir P. Sidney.

If thou dost love fair Hero, cherish it;

And I will break with her, and with her father,

And thou shalt have her. Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

break (brāk), *n.* [In most senses of mod. origin from the verb *break*, the older noun being *breach* with its variants: see *breach*. In some senses merely a different spelling of the related *break³*, *q. v.*] 1. A forcible disruption or separation of parts; a gap or opening made by breaking; a fracture, rupture, or breach: as, a break in a wall, a beam, or a garment.—2. A breaking off; an interruption of continuity; a sudden stoppage or suspension; a gap between parts; specifically, in *printing*, the gap between two paragraphs.

All modern trash is

Set forth with numerous breaks and dashes. Swift.

He [Elfred] looked on the peace he had won as a mere break in the struggle, and as a break that might at any moment come suddenly to an end.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 125.

3. A breaking or bursting out or away; a sudden or marked transition from one course, place, or state to another: as, a break of the voice; the break of day; the prisoner made a break for freedom.

The several emotions of mind, and breaks of passion, in this speech, are admirable.

Steele, Tatler, No. 106.

4. In *arch.*: (a) A distinct variation in the style of a part of a building from that of other parts; the place where such a change occurs in the design, or the junction in the building of two distinct styles or designs. (b) A re-

cess or projection from the general surface of any architectural part or feature.—5. In *hat-making*, the angle formed by the body and the brim of a hat.—6. In a ship, the part where a deck terminates and the descent to the next deck begins.—7. A contrivance to check the velocity of a wheeled carriage; a brake. See *brake³*, 9.

—8. In *teleg.*: (a) A commutator or contrivance for interrupting or changing the direction of electric currents. (b) An interruption of the continuity of a conductor.—9. In *music*: (a) The point in the scale where the quality of voice of one register changes to that of another, as from tenor to alto or from alto to soprano. (b) The point where the chest-voice changes to the head-voice. (c) The point where a similar change occurs in a musical wind-instrument: thus, in the clarinet such a change occurs between the notes B flat and B natural.



(d) The singing, or the sounding on a trumpet or horn, from lack of ability, care, or skill, of a note different from the one intended to be produced. (e) A note which a singer produces more imperfectly or with greater difficulty than the notes above or below it. (f) In an organ-stop, the sudden change in the proper scale-series of pipes to a series lower in pitch. (g) In *organ-building*, the points in the scale of stops having more than one pipe to a note, where for any reason the relative pitch of the pipes is altered: especially applied to mixture-stops having several pipes to each note.—10. In a bakery, a bench on which, or a machine by which, dough is kneaded.—11. In *mining*, a crack or fissure caused by the sinking of strata.—12. In *type-founding*, a piece of metal next the shank of a type which is broken off in finishing.—13. On the stock exchange, a sudden decline in prices.—14. In *pool*, the shot that breaks or scatters the balls as piled together at the beginning of the game; hence, the first shot or play, or the right to the first play: as, it is my break.—15. In *fort.*, same as *brisure*, 1.—16. A large, high-set, four-wheeled vehicle, with a straight body and a seat in front for the driver and another behind for footmen.—17. A regular sale of tobacco at the time when the hogsheads are first opened. [Local, Virginia.]—18. The quantity of hemp prepared in one year.

Best St. Petersburg clean Hemp of the break of the year 1796.

Mass. Mercury, April 29, 1796.

19. Same as *break*, 4.—**Break of day**, the first appearance of light in the morning; the dawn; daybreak.

He arrived with his guide, a little after break of day, at Charing-cross.

Addison, Foxhunter at a Masquerade.

Break of the forecable (naut.), the after-edge of the topgallant forecable.—**Break of the poop** (naut.), the forward end of the poop-deck.

breakable (brāk'ka-bl), *a.* [*break* + *-able*.] Capable of being broken.

We shall see what a breakable barrier this Afghanistan is, if we look at a few plain facts plainly.

Marvin, Gates of Herat, viii.

breakage (brāk'kāj), *n.* [*break* + *-age*.] 1. The act of breaking.—2. The amount or quantity of anything broken: as, the breakage was excessive; allowance for breakage of goods in transit.—3. *Naut.*, the act of leaving empty spaces in stowing the hold.

breakax (brāk'aks), *n.* 1. A large tree of Jamaica, *Sloanea Jamaicensis*, natural order *Tiliaceae*.—2. A species of *Citharexylum* with exceedingly hard wood, found in Mexico.

breakbone fever. See *fever* and *dengue*.

breakbones (brāk'bōnz), *n.* An English name of the stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*, from the fragility of its joints.

break-circuit (brāk'sēr'kit), *n.* Any device for opening or closing an electrical circuit; a circuit-breaker.

breakdown (brāk'down), *n.* 1. A falling apart, as of a carriage; a downfall; a crash; hence, a failure; a collapse.

Well . . . here is another breakdown.

T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, I. i.

The complete breakdown of the Republican party in the state.

The American, VII. 180.

2. A noisy, lively dance, sometimes accompanied by singing, as in the southern United States. [U. S.]

Don't clear out when the quadrilles are over, for we are going to have a breakdown to wind up with.

New England Tales.

Here is a belle Africaine, so exhilarated by her surroundings that she is dancing a breakdown.

New Princeton Rev., II. 86.

breaker (brāk'kér), *n.* [*ME. brekere*; < *break* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which breaks anything, as a machine to crush ores, stones, and other hard substances. Specifically—(a) A coal-getter or -hewer; one who breaks down the coal so that it can be conveyed away to the place where it is raised to the surface. [Somersetshire, Eng.] (b) A structure in which coal is broken, sized, and prepared for market. [Anthracite region of Penn.] (c) One whose occupation it is to break up old ships; a ship-breaker. (d) *Milit.*, a cup-shaped covering, usually made of lead, which serves to break a tube of glass or plaster of Paris at the proper time for igniting the charge in fuses of a certain construction. Farrow, Mil. Encyc. (e) In *cotton-manuf.*, a breaking-engine (which see). (f) In *linen-manuf.*, a carding-machine to the action of which the tow is first subjected. (g) A light, strong plow for breaking new ground.

2. A violator or transgressor: as, a breaker of the law.—3. A wave broken into foam against the shore, a sand-bank, or a rock near the surface: generally in the plural.

The night-winds sigh, the breakers roar,

And shrieks the wild sea-mew.

Byron, Child Harold, i. 13.

4. [In this sense perhaps a corruption of *Sp. barriaca*, a keg.] A small water-cask used in boats to supply the crew with water and for ballast.—5. A trainer, as of horses or dogs. = *Syn.* 3. See *wave*.

breakfast (brek'fast), *n.* [Late *ME. brekefaste*; < *break* + *fast²*, *n.* Cf. *F. déjeuner*, a breakfast, < *déjeuner*, break fast: see *déjeuner*.] 1. The first meal in the day; the meal by which one breaks the fast lasting from the previous day; the food eaten at the first meal.—2. A meal or food in general.

The wolves will get a breakfast by my death. Dryden.

Act's breakfast. See *act*.

breakfast (brek'fast), *v.* [*breakfast*, *n.*; orig. two words, *break fast*.] 1. *trans.* To furnish with the first meal in the day; supply with breakfast.

II. *intrans.* To eat the first meal in the day.

First, sir, I read, and then I breakfast.

Prior, Ep. to F. Shepherd, May 14, 1689.

breakfast-cap (brek'fast-cap), *n.* A small cap, usually made of muslin or lace and ribbons, worn at breakfast by married women.

The Mistress, in a pretty little breakfast-cap, is moving about the room with a feather-duster.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 71.

breakfasting (brek'fas-ting), *n.* The act of taking breakfast; a party at breakfast.

No breakfastings with them, which consume a great deal of time.

Chesterfield.

break-in (brāk'in), *n.* In *carp.*, a hole made in brickwork with the ripping-chisel, to receive a plug, the end of a beam, or the like.

breaking (brāk'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *break*, *v.*; = *G. brechung*.] 1. In *worsted-manuf.*, the process of uniting the short slivers, as received from the comb, into one continuous rope or sliver, by doubling and running through drawing-webs.—2. [Imitation of *G. brechung*.] In *philol.*, the change of one vowel to two before certain consonants, as, in Anglo-Saxon (where the phenomenon abounds), *earn* for **arm*, *arm*, *eorthe* for **erthe*, earth, etc.

breaking-diameter (brāk'ing-di-am'e-tēr), *n.* The diameter of a test specimen of metal at the point of rupture when subjected to tensile stress. It is measured and used to determine the area of the cross-section at that point after rupture. The comparison of this area with the original area of the same cross-section gives the degree of constriction or the percentage, technically called the *contraction of area*.

breaking-engine (brāk'ing-en'jin), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, the first carding-machine following the lapper; a breaker.

breaking-frame (brāk'ing-frām), *n.* A machine for splicing and stretching slivers of wool.

breaking-weight (brāk'ing-wāt), *n.* The weight which must be hung from a rod of given cross-section or placed upon any structure in order to break it. It measures the cohesion of the material experimented upon.

The floor was loaded with pig-iron to one-fourth of its breaking-weight.

Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 293.

break-iron (brāk'ī'ēr), *n.* In *carpenters'* planes with double irons, the top or front iron, the lower edge of which is in contact with the face of the lower cutting-iron just above its cutting edge. As the shaving is cut, the break-iron turns or breaks it away from the wood.

break-lathe (brāk'lāth), *n.* A lathe having a gap in its bed, in order to increase its swing or capacity for turning objects of large radius; a gap-lathe or gap-bed lathe. E. H. Knight.

breakman, *n.* See *breakman*.

breakneck (brāk'nek), *n.* and *a.* [*< break + obj. neck.*] **1.** *n.* 1. A fall that breaks the neck; a dangerous business.

To do't, or no, is certain
To me a breakneck. *Shak., W. T., t. 2.*

2. *a.* steep place endangering the neck.

II. *a.* Endangering the neck or life; extremely hazardous: as, he rode at a breakneck pace.

On chimney-tops, . . . over the roofs, . . . on every lamp-iron, stimpot, breakneck coln of vantage, sits patriotic Courage. *Carlyle, French Rev.*

break-off (brāk'ōf), *n.* The part of the action of a breech-loading firearm immediately behind the breech.

break-promise (brāk'prom'is), *n.* One who makes a practice of breaking his promise.

I will think you the most pathetic break-promise, and the most hollow lover. *Shak., As you like it, iv. 1.*

breakshare (brāk'shūr), *n.* [A perversion of *brassy*, simulating *break*, + *share*.] A term sometimes used as an equivalent to *brassy*.

breakstaff (brāk'stāf), *n.* The handle of a blacksmith's bellows. *J. S. Phillips.*

breakstone (brāk'stōn), *n.* [*< break + obj. stout*, after the L. name *saxifraga*, *< saxum*, a rock, + *frangere*, to break, with special reference to their use as a remedy in cases of calculus.] A name given to several different plants, especially to species of the genus *Saxifraga*, to pimpernel (*Pimpinella Saxifraga*), and to the parsley-piert (*Achemilla arvensis*).

break-up (brāk'up), *n.* and *a.* **1.** *n.* A disruption; a dissolution of connection; a separation of a mass into parts; a disintegration; a disbandment.

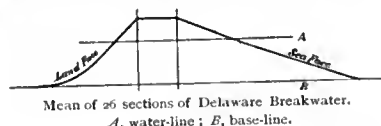
Seldom was there a greater break-up among the spectators than in the autumn of that year. *J. S. Mill.*

The general break-up of parties which took place last decade. *The American, VIII. 278.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to or in celebration of the breaking up or termination of any society, association, meeting, or the like: as, a break-up party or ceremony.

break-van, *n.* See *brake-van*.

breakwater (brāk'wā'tēr), *n.* [*< break + obj. water.*] Any structure or contrivance, as a mole, mound, wall, or sunken hulk, serving to break the force of waves and protect a harbor or anything exposed to the force of the waves. The breakwater at Plymouth, England, is 5,100 feet in length, 339 feet wide at bottom, and 45 feet at top, and at the level of low water of spring tides there is a set-off of 66 feet. The sea-slope from set-off to top is 1 in 5. The largest work of the kind in the United States is the Delaware breakwater, at the southern extremity of Delaware Bay,



2,568 feet long at top, with an ice-breaker 1,353 feet long.—**Floating breakwater**, a contrivance, consisting of a series of square frames of timber, connected by mooring-chains or cables, attached to anchors or blocks of stone in such a manner as to form a basin, within which vessels riding at anchor may be protected from the violence of the waves.

bream¹ (brēm), *n.* [*< ME. breom, breme, < OF. bresme, F. brème, < OHG. braksima, braksina, MHG. brasem, brachsen, G. brasen = OS. bres-semo = D. brasem = OSw. brasn, Sw. brasen = Dan. brasen, a bream; from the same source as barse = bass¹; cf. brasse¹.*] **1.** A fish of the family Cyprinidae, *Abramis brama*, common in the fresh waters of Europe. It has a compressed and rather deep body, a short obtuse snout, small and somewhat inferior mouth, uniserial pharyngeal teeth, the dorsal fin of about 12 rays, and the anal fin with 26 to 31 rays commencing under the last of the dorsal's. It sometimes attains a weight of 12 to 14 pounds. The flesh is insipid and little esteemed. Also called *yellow bream*. See *Abramis*.

2. A cyprinoid fish related to the preceding, as for example the white bream or breamflat, or resembling it in having a deep body, as the carp-bream, *Carassius gibelio*, a variety of the crucian-carp.—**3.** A name given to various *Sparidae*, more fully called *sea-brems*: in England, for example, to species of *Sparus*, *Pagrus*, *Pagellus*, and *Cantharus*, and in the United States to *Diplodus holbrooki*, the pinfish, and to *Lagodon rhomboides*, the sailor's-choice. See *ent* under *Lagodon*.—**4.** A fish of the family *Bramidae*, as Ray's bream, *Brama rayi*.—**5.** In some parts of the United States, a centrarchoid fish, such as the common sunfish, *Eupomotis gibbosus*, and various species of the related genus *Lepomis*, as the blue bream, *Lepomis pallidus*.—**Blue bream**, the *Lepomis pallidus*.—**Bream fam-**

ily, the sea-brems, or *Sparidae*.—**King of the brems**, *Pagellus erythrinus*.—**White bream**, a fish of the family *Abramidae*, *Abramis (Blicca) björkna*, common in European waters. It is much like the bream, but has a shorter anal fin, larger scales, and two rows of pharyngeal teeth.

bream² (brēm), *v. t.* [*Prob., like the equiv. broom*², connected with *broom*¹, D. *brem*, furze, from the materials commonly used.] *Naut.*, to clear, as a ship's bottom, of shells, seaweed, ooze, etc., by applying to it kindled furze, reeds, or other light combustibles, so as to soften the pitch and loosen the adherent matters, which may then be easily swept off. Also called *broom*.

bream³, *n.* [*< ME. as if *breme = OHG. bremo, MHG. brem, m., G. breme, f.; the same, without the formative -s, as brimse: see brimse and breezel.*] Same as *breezel*.

breamflat (brēm'flat), *n.* A local English (Cambridgeshire) name of the white bream.

brean (brēn), *v. i.* [*E. dial.*] To sweat; perspire. [*Prov. Eng.*]

brear (brēr), *n.* See *breeer*¹.

breard (brērd), *v.* Same as *braird*.

breast (brēst), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also breast, < ME. breast, breast, < AS. brēost (neut., usually pl.) = OS. briost = OFries. briast = leel. brjōst = Sw. bröst = Dan. bryst, neut., = (with variation of vowel and gender) OFries. brust, burst, borst, NFries. borst = MLG. borst, LG. borst = D. borst = OHG. MHG. brust, G. brust, fem., = Goth. brusts, fem. pl., orig. perhaps a dual form; origin uncertain. Not being found outside of Teut., the origin has been sought in the Teut. verb, AS. berstan, etc., E. burst: see burst.*] **1.** One of two soft protuberant bodies adhering to the thorax in women, in which the milk is secreted for the nourishment of infants; the mammary gland and associated structures.

—**2.** The outer part of the thorax, or the external part of the body between the neck and the belly, in man and beasts.

My Eustace might have sat for Hercules;
So muscular he spread, so broad a breast.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

3. In *entom.*, the lower or sternal surface of the thorax.—**4.** Figuratively, the seat of the affections and emotions; the repository of consciousness, designs, and secrets; the affections; the heart.

Pass by my outside,
My breast I dare compare with any man.
Shirley, Love Tricks, i. 1.

Each in his breast his secret sorrow kept. *Rouce.*

5. The mind; the secret thoughts.

The choice and removal of senators, however, was by no means left perfectly free to the censors, nor had it been in the breast of the consuls and dictators before the institution of the censorial office. *Brougham.*

6t. In *music*, the chest; capacity for singing.

An excellent song, and a sweet songster; a fine breast of his own. *B. Jonson.*

In singing, the sound is originally produced by the action of the lungs; which are so essential an organ in this respect, that to have a good breast was formerly a common periphrasis to denote a good singer.

Sir J. Hawkins, Hist. of Music, iii. 466.

7. Anything resembling the breast in position, either as being in front, like the human breast, or below, like the breast in the lower animals. Specifically—(a) In *agri.*, the front part of the mold-board of a plow. (b) In *arch.*: (1) The portion of a wall between a window and the floor. (2) The portion of a chimney between the flues and the apartment. *E. H. Knight.* (c) In *carp.*, the lower surface of a hand-rail, rafter, etc. (d) In *mining*: (1) The chamber or room in which coal is being mined. (2) The face at which the working is going on. (3) In metal-mining, a point at which a large quantity of ore is being worked: as, a fine breast of ore. (e) The front part of a furnace. (f) Same as *breasting*, 1.

In order that a wheel may be a breast wheel, it must be provided with the breast or circular trough.

Rankine, Steam Engine, § 150.

(g) The swelling portion of a hub.

8. That part of certain machines against which the breast of the operator pushes, as in the breast-drill, breast-plow, etc.—**9t.** A line on which persons or things are ranged abreast, or side by side.

The troops marched in close order, the foot by twenty-four in a breast, and the horse by sixteen. *Sieff.*

10. A bush for a small shaft or spindle.—**Back and breast.** See *back*¹.—**Pillar and breast.** See *pillar*.—**To make a clean breast of**, to disclose (secrets which weigh upon one's mind or conscience); make full confession of.

breast (brēst), *v.* [*< breast, n.*] **I. trans.** To oppose with the breast; act with the breast upon; bear the breast against; hence, to meet in front boldly or openly; stem.

Behold the threaden sails,
Borne with the invisible and creeping wind,
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd sea,
Breasting the lofty surge. *Shak., Hen. V., iii. (cho.).*

To breast up a hedge, to cut the face of a hedge on one side, so as to lay bare the principal upright stems of the plants of which it is constituted.

II. intrans. To practise breasting, as for deer. See *breasting*, 3.

breast-backstay (brēst'bak'stā), *n.* *Naut.*, an extra support to a topmast, consisting of a rope extending from the topmast-head on the weather side to the ship's channels forward of the standing backstays. See *backstay*.

breast-band (brēst'band), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*, a band of canvas or a rope fastened in some convenient place, and passed round the body of the man who heaves the lead in sounding, to prevent his falling into the sea. Also called *parrel-rope* (which see).—**2.** A broad leather band placed across the breast of a horse and used as a substitute for a collar.

breast-beam (brēst'bēm), *n.* **1.** A beam at the break of a quarter-deck or forecastle.—**2.** The cloth-beam of a loom.—**3.** The forward transverse beam of a locomotive.

breast-board (brēst'bōrd), *n.* A weighted sled used in rope-walks to maintain the tension of the yarns while being twisted into a strand.

breast-bone (brēst'bōn), *n.* [*< ME. brestban, < AS. brēostbān, < brēost, breast, + bān, bone.*] The bone of the breast; the sternum.

breast-chains (brēst'chānz), *n. pl.* Chains used to support the neck-yoke of a carriage-harness, and connected with the hames: usually called *breast-straps* when leather is used instead of chains.

breast-cloth, *n.* A stomacher.

breast-clout (brēst'klout), *n.* A bib for a child. *Wright.*

breast-deep (brēst'dēp), *a.* As deep as from the breast to the feet; as high as the breast.

Set him breast-deep in earth, and famish him.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3.

breast-drill (brēst'dril), *n.* In *mech.*, a drill-stock operated by a crank and bevel gearing, and having a piece against which the workman bears his breast when engaged in drilling.

breasted (brēs'ted), *a.* **1.** Having a breast (of the kind indicated in composition): as, broad-breasted, deep-breasted, etc.—**2t.** In *music*, having a chest: as, "singing men well breasted," *Fiddes, Life of Wolsey, App., p. 128.*

breast-fast (brēst'fast), *n.* A large rope or chain used to fasten the midship part of a vessel to a deck or to another vessel, as the bow-fast fastens her forward and the stern-fast aft.

breast-gasket (brēst'gas'ket), *n.* An old name for a bunt-gasket.

breast-harness (brēst'hār'nes), *n.* A harness employing a breast-band, in distinction from one using a collar.

breast-height (brēst'hīt), *n.* In *fort.*, the interior slope of a parapet.

breast-high (brēst'hī), *a.* As high as the breast.

Lay madam Partlet basking in the sun,
Breast-high in sand. *Dryden, Cock and Fox.*

breast-hook (brēst'hūk), *n.* One of the thick pieces of timber shaped in the form of knees and placed directly across the stem of a ship, to strengthen the fore part and unite the bows on each side. See *ent* under *stem*.

Her huge bows rose up, showing the bright copper, and her stem and breast-hooks dripping, like old Neptune's locks, with the brine.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 10.

breasting (brēs'ting), *n.* [*< breast + -ing¹.*] **1.** In *naut.*, the curved channel in which a breast-wheel turns. It follows closely the curve of the wheel through about a quarter of its circumference, so as to prevent the escape of the water until it has spent its force upon the wheel. Also called *breast*. See *breast-heel*.

2. The bed against which the wheel of a rag-engine works.—**3.** A method of deer-hunting in which several horsemen ride abreast through the cover and shoot from the saddle.

Breasting is employed where the deer make their home in very high grass, such as is to be found on some of the prairies of the South-west.

G. B. Grinnell, Gun and Rod, p. 152.

breasting-knife (brēs'ting-nif), *n.* In *shoe-making*, a knife used in cutting a clean face on the side of the heel of a boot or shoe next to the waist.

breast-knee (brēs'nē), *n.* In *ship-building*, a large knee fitted in the bows of a ship against the apron and stemson, to give additional strength.

breast-knot (brēs'not), *n.* A knot of ribbon worn on the breast.

What may we not hope . . . from the influence of this breast-knot? *Addison, Freeholder.*

breast-line (brĕst'lin), *n.* A rope used to unite the pontoons of a floating bridge.

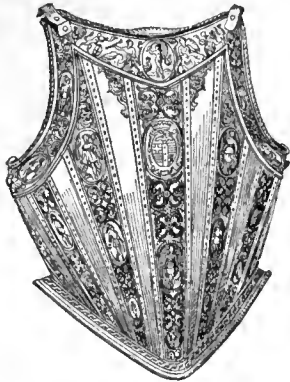
breast-molding (brĕst'môl'ding), *n.* 1. The molding on a window-sill.—2. Paneling beneath a window.

breast-pain (brĕst'pān), *n.* A distemper in horses, indicated by stiffness and staggering of the fore legs, and inability to bow the head to the ground.

breast-pang (brĕst'pang), *n.* Angina pectoris. See *angina*. [Rare.]

breastpin (brĕst'pin), *n.* A pin worn on the breast for a fastening or for ornament; a brooch; a scarf-pin.

breastplate (brĕst'plāt), *n.* [ME. *brēstplate*; < *breast* + *plate*.] 1. A square ornament worn by the Jewish high priest, consisting of the same textile fabric as the ephod, and bearing twelve precious stones engraved with the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, set in gold. The breastplate was hung by chains of gold to that part of the ephod which was on the shoulder, and the lower side was secured to the girdle by blue laces; for this purpose four rings of gold were secured to the four corners. It was also called the *breastplate of judgment*, because it contained the Urim and the Thummim.



Breastplate, 16th century; steel ornamented with gilding, and bearing a coat of arms on the breast. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

abandoned. See *back and breast* (under *back*), *corselet*, and *cuirass*.

2. The armor for the front of the body, when made in one piece reaching from the waist to about the collar-bone. It was not introduced until a very late period in the history of armor, and was not common until the early years of the sixteenth century, when armor for the limbs was being abandoned. See *back and breast* (under *back*), *corselet*, and *cuirass*.

3. A strap that runs across a horse's breast.—4. A plate or piece which receives the butt-end of a boring-tool, and is held against the breast when the tool is in use. Also called *conscience* and *palette*.—5. The sternum or central piece on the lower side of the cephalothorax of a spider, between the bases of the legs.—6. The lower shell or plastron of a tortoise. *Darwin*.

breast-plow (brĕst'plou), *n.* A kind of spade with a cross-bar against which the breast is pressed to propel it, for cutting and paring turf.

breast-pump (brĕst'pump), *n.* A small suction apparatus for drawing milk from the breast.

breast-rail (brĕst'rāl), *n.* The upper rail of a balcony or of a breastwork on the quarter-deck of a ship.

breast-rope (brĕst'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, an old term for *parrel-rope*. See *breast-band*, 1.

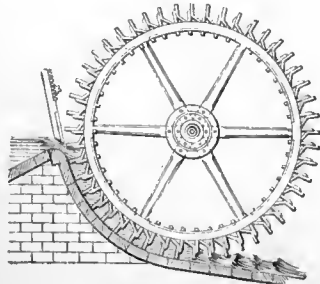
breast-strap (brĕst'strap), *n.* A strap used to support the neck-yoke of a carriage-harness, and connected with the hames or collar.—**Breast-strap slide**, an iron loop sliding on the breast-strap and taking the wear of the ring on the end of the neck-yoke.

breast-summer, *n.* See *breast-summer*.

breast-wall (brĕst'wāl), *n.* 1. A retaining wall at the foot of a slope.—2. A wall built breast-high.

breastweed (brĕst'wēd), *n.* A name given to the lizard's-tail of the United States, *Saururus cernuus*, from its use as a remedy in mammary inflammation, etc.

breast-wheel (brĕst'hwēl), *n.* A water-wheel with radial floats or buckets, upon which the



Breast-wheel.

water is admitted at any point from about the plane of the axle to 45° or more above it. The water is confined to the floats by a breasting of planks or masonry, almost touching the periphery of the wheel and extending from the bottom of the sluice to near the lowest point of the wheel. If the water is admitted to the wheel at a point very near its summit and on the same side as the sluice, it is called a *pitch-back wheel*.

breast-wood (brĕst'wūd), *n.* In *hort.*, the shoots of fruit-trees which grow out from the front of the branches trained on espaliers or against walls.

breastwork (brĕst'wĕrk), *n.* 1. In *fort.*, a hastily constructed work thrown up breast-high for defense.—2. *Naut.*, a sort of balustrade of rails or moldings which terminates the quarter-deck and poop at the fore ends, and also incloses the forecabin both before and behind.—3. The parapet of a building.

breath (brĕt), *n.* [Another form of *brēt*, *brit*, *q. v.*] A local English name of the turbot.

breath (brĕth), *n.* [Early mod. E. *breth*, < ME. *breth*, *breth*, < AS. *bræth*, *breath*, odor; cf. OHG. *brādam*, MHG. *bradem*, G. *brodem*, *broden*, steam, vapor, exhalation; perhaps connected with AS. *brēdan* = OHG. *brātan*, MHG. *brāten*, G. *braten*, roast, broil (see *brawn*), and with Gr. *πρῆναι*, burn, blow. The vowel in *breath*, orig. long, has become short, while remaining long in the verb *breathe*.] 1†. Vapor; steam; exhalation.

Then schalle thou caste
Into the pot and cover in hast,
And loke no brethe ther passe out.

Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 19.

That is blode and fire and brethe of smoke.

Harapole, Frick of Conscience, l. 4727.

When bremlly brended those bestez, & the brethe ryssed,
The savour of his sacrafyse sogt to hym euen
That all speked & spyllges.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), li. 509.

2. The air inhaled and exhaled in respiration.
My breath to heaven like vapor goes:
May my soul follow soon!

Tennyson, St. Agnes' Eve.

3. Ability to breathe; life as dependent on respiration.

No man has more contentment than I of breath. *Dryden*.

4. The state or power of breathing freely: as, to be out of breath; to be in breath.

The king shall drink to Hamlet's better breath.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

I lose my colour, I lose my breath. *Tennyson*, *Eleonore*.

5. A single act of breathing; a respiration: as, he swears at every breath; to draw a full breath.

Between two breaths what crowded mysteries lie,—
The first short gasp, the last and long-drawn sigh!

O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

Hence—6. The time of a single respiration; a single act; an instant.

The historian makes two blunders in a breath.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, li. 14.

Sweet and bitter in a breath.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, iii.

7. Respite; pause; time to breathe.

Give me some little breath, some pause.

Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2.

8. A gentle exercise, causing a quicker respiration. [Rare.]

But, for your health and your digestion sake,
An after-dinner's breath.

Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

9. A respiratory movement, as of free air; a blowing.

Calm and unruffled as a summer's sea,
When not a breath of wind ties o'er its surface.

Addison, *Cato*, i. 4.

10. Spoken words; speech. [Rare.]

Art thou—thou—the slave that with thy breath hast kill'd
Mine innocent child?

Shak., Much Ado, v. 1.

I will stand.

Like the earth's center, unmoved.—*Lords*, your breath
Must finish these divisions.

Beau. and Fl., *Laws of Candy*, v. 1.

11. A mere word; a trivial circumstance; a thing without substance; a trifle.

A dream, a breath, a froth of fleeting joy.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 212.

A breath can make them, as a breath has made.

Goldsmith, *Des. Vil.*, l. 54.

12. An odorous exhalation.

The breath

Of the fading edges of box beneath.

Tennyson, *Song*.

13. In *philol.*, a breathing; aspiration; aspirate sound.

Even in the latest Semitic alphabets the breaths and semi-consonants of the primitive Semitic alphabet have retained their original character.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, l. 184.

14. Opinion; sentiments: as, I would fain hear his breath on this matter. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

—**Breath of the nostrils**, in the Bible, vital breath (see *Gen.* ii. 7); hence, anything essential to the existence of a person or an institution; the inspiring cause of anything, or that which sustains it.

No institutions spring up in such countries except those which the prince founds, and he may be truly said to be the breath of their nostrils. *Brougham*.

Out of breath, breathless; short of breath.

Too much breathing put him out of breath.

Milton, Ep. Hobson, ii.

To gather breath. See *gather*.—**To get one's second breath**, to recover the free use of the lungs after the first exhaustion incident to running, rowing, etc. [Colloq.]—**Under the breath**, in a whisper.—**With bated breath**. See *bate*.

Breathable (brĕ'thā-bl), *a.* [< *breathe* + *-able*.] Capable of being breathed; respirable.

breathableness (brĕ'thā-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being breathable.

breathe (brĕth), *v.*; pret. and pp. *breathed*, ppr. *breathing*. [< ME. *brethen*, *breathe*, blow, exhale odor, < *breth*, *breath*: see *breath*.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To draw air into and expel it from the lungs; respire; figuratively, to live.

When he breathed he was a man. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

Where, in the vast world,

Doth that man breathe, that can so much command

His blood and his affection?

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

I did

God's bidding and man's duty, so, breathe free.

Browning, Ring and Book, l. 253.

2. To make a single respiration.

Before you can say, Come, and Go,

And breathe twice. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

3. To take breath; rest from action.

Breathe awhile, and then to 't again.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Well, let this breathe a while.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, v. 1.

4. To pass, as air; blow: as, "when winds breathe sweet," *Shak.*, Lover's Compl., l. 103.

Oh, breathe upon thy ruined vineyard still;

Though like the dead it long unmoved has lain.

Jones Very, Poems, p. 88.

5. To give utterance to disparaging or calumnious remarks; make insinuations: with *upon*.

You must seem to take as unpardonable offence, as if he had torn your mistress's colours, or breathed upon her picture. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

6. To exhale, as an odor; emanate.

And all Arabia breathes from yonder box.

Pope, R. of the L., i. 134.

7. Figuratively, of inanimate things, to be instinct; be alive.

The staircase in fresco by Sir James Thornhill breathed with the loves and wars of gods and heroes. *Disraeli*.

II. trans. 1. To inhale and exhale in respiration: as, to breathe vitiated air.—2. To inject by breathing; infuse: with *into*: as, "to breathe life into a stone," *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1.

And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life. *Gen.* ii. 7.

Where faith made whole with dead

Breathes its awakening breath

Into the lifeless creed. *Lowell*, Comm. Ode.

3. To exhale; send out as breath; express; manifest.

Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould

Breathe such divine, enchanting ravishment?

Milton, Comus, l. 245.

They [the Indians] entered . . . into an agreement to twenty-nine rules, all breathing a desire to conform themselves to English customs.

Emerson, Historical Discourse at Concord.

4. To exercise; keep in breath.

Methinks . . . every man should beat thee; I think thou wast created for men to breathe themselves upon thee. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3.

I'll send for one of these fencers, and he shall breathe you, by my direction.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

5. To inspire or blow into; cause to sound by breathing.

They breathe the flute or strike the vocal wire. *Prior*.

6. To utter; speak; whisper.

Or let the church, our mother, breathe her curse.

Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

Thus breathes she forth her spite. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 762.

That breathe a thousand tender vows.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, xx.

7. To suffer to rest or recover breath.

He breath'd his sword, and rested him till day.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. xl. 47.

A moment now he slack'd his speed,

A moment breathed his panting steed.

Scott, L. of L. M., i.

8. To open and bleed (a vein).

Every village barber who breathed a vein.

Encyc. Brit., XI. 503.

To breathe one's last, to die.

He, safe return'd, the race of glory past,
New to his friends' embrace, had breath'd his last.

Pope.

breathed (bretht), *a.* [*< breath, n., + -ed².*] 1. Endowed with breath; exercised.

A man no breath'd, that certain he would fight, yea,
From morn till night.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 2.

If I be just, all praises must
Be given to well-breathed Julian Thrust.

Shirley, *Hyde Park*, iv. 3.

2. Out of breath.

Mr. Tulkighorn arrives in his turret-room, a little
breathed by the journey up.

Dickens, *Bleak House*, xli.

3. In *philol.*, uttered with breath as distinguished from voice; surd or mute.—4. In compounds, having that capacity for breathing indicated by the prefix: as, *short-breathed*.

breather (brē'thēr), *n.* 1. One who breathes or lives.

She shows a body rather than a life;
A statue, than a breather.

Shak., *A. and C.*, iii. 3.

2. One who utters or whispers.

For my authority bears of a credent bulk,
That no particular scandal once can touch,
But it confounds the breather.

Shak., *M. for M.*, iv. 4.

3. One who animates or inspires.

The breather of all life does now expire;
His milder Father summons him away.

Norris.

4. Anything, as a walk, gymnastic exercise, etc., that stimulates or gives healthy action to the breathing organs. [*Colloq.*]

So here we are at last—that hill's a breather.
Colman the Younger, *Poor Gentleman*, iv. 11.

breathful (breth'fūl), *a.* [*< breath + -ful.*] 1. Full of breath: as, "the breathful bellows." *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, IV. v. 38.—2. Odorous; fragrant.

Fresh Costmarie and breathfull Camomill.
Spenser, *Mulopotmos*, l. 195.

breathing (brē'thīng), *n.* [*< ME. brethunge*, a current of air; verbal *n.* of *breathe, v.*] 1. Respiration; the act of inhaling and exhaling air: as, "a difficulty of breathing," *Melmoth*, tr. of *Pliny*, vi. 16.

She sleeps; her breathings are not heard
In palace-chambers far apart.

Tennyson, *Day-Dream*.

2. Aspiration; secret prayer or desire.

Earnest desires and breathings after that blessed state,
Tillotson, *Sermons*, I. xxiv.

3. Aërial motion; respiratory action.

There's not a breathing of the common wind
That will forget thee.

Wordsworth, *To Toussaint l'Ouverture*.

4. Figuratively, a gentle influence or operation; inspiration: as, the *breathings* of the Spirit.

The air

Is like a breathing from a rarer world.

N. P. Willis.

5†. A breathing-place; a vent.

The warmth distends the chinks, and makes
New breathings, whence new nourishment she takes.

Dryden.

6. Physical exercise, from the fact that it calls the lungs into free play: as, the Oxford crew took their *breathings* every morning at ten.

I lack breathing and exercise of late.

Scott.

7. Utterance; words.

I am sorry to give breathing to my purpose.
Shak., *A. and C.*, i. 3.

8. Time taken to recover breath; hence, a stop; a delay.

Come, you shake the head at so long a breathing.
Shak., *Much Ado*, ii. 1.

Give me a little breathing, till I can
Be able to unfold what I have seen.

Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, v. 3.

Thou hast open'd our difficult and sad times, and given us an unexpected breathing after our long oppressions.
Milton, *Def. of Ilumb. Remonstr.*

9. In *gram.*, aspiration or its absence, or a sign indicating it. In Greek there are two breathings—the aspirate (*spiritus asper*) or the rough breathing, indicated by a mark (´) equivalent to our letter *h*, and the lenis (*spiritus lenis*) or the smooth breathing (¨), indicating simply the absence of the rough. Thus *oēs* is equal to *hos*, but *is* to *is*.—**Breathing capacity.** See *capacity*.

breathing-hole (brē'thīng-hōl), *n.* 1. A vent-hole, as in a cask.—2. One of the spiracles or stigmata through which insects respire. Also called *breathing-pore*.—3. The spiracle or blow-hole of a cetacean.—4. A hole in the ice where an aquatic mammal, as a seal, comes up to breathe.

breathing-mark (brē'thīng-mārĕk), *n.* 1. In *music*, a small mark (·, ' or √) placed above a vocal score, indicating the point at which the singer may properly take breath.—2. Same as *spiritus*.

breathing-place (brē'thīng-plās), *n.* 1. A place where fresh air can be breathed; a vent.

43

Each bough . . . finding some sufficient breathing-place among the other branches.

Ruskin, *Elem. of Drawing*, p. 194.

2. The place for a pause in a sentence or a poetic verse; a cesura.

That cesura, or breathing-place,
Sir P. Sidney, *Defence of Poesy*.

breathing-pore (brē'thīng-pōr), *n.* 1. In *physiol.*, a microscopic aperture for the escape or admission of air, as in the entele of plants. See *stoma*.—2. Same as *breathing-hole*.

breathing-space (brē'thīng-spās), *n.* A breathing-time; an intermission of exertion.

breathing-time (brē'thīng-tīm), *n.* Pause; relaxation.

We may have some breathing-time between our promise and its accomplishment.

Bp. Hall, *Cases of Conscience*.

breathing-tube (brē'thīng-tūb), *n.* In *entom.*, the respiratory tube of certain aquatic larvæ and dipterous puparia. It is a slender integumental prolongation, bearing at the tip one or both of the anal stigmata, through which the insect obtains air at the surface of the water or semifluid filth in which it lives. The breathing-tube is also possessed by certain adult heteroptera.

breathing-while (brē'thīng-hwīl), *n.* An intermission of exertion; a breathing-time. *Shak.*

Except when for a breathing-while at eve,
Some niggard fraction of an hour, he ran
Beside the river-bank.

Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

breathless (breth'les), *a.* [*< ME. brethles; < breath + -less.*] 1. Without breath; dead.

Denies the rites of funeral fires to those
Whose breathless bodies yet he calls his foes.

Dryden, *Pal. and Arc.*, l. 81.

2. Out of breath; spent with labor or exertion.

Unwounded from the dreadful close,
But breathless all, Fitz-James arose.

Scott, *L. of the L.*, v. 10.

3. That takes away the breath.

Now I remember that breathless flight!
Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, iv.

4. Marked by an apparent forgetfulness to breathe; absorbed; eager; excited.

The young folks would crowd around the hearth, listening with breathless attention to some old crone of a negro, who was the oracle of the family.

Irring, *Knicknocker*, p. 168.

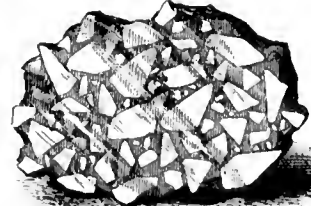
The holy time is quiet as a nun
Breathless with adoration.

Wordsworth, *Misc. Sonnets*, l. 30.

breathlessness (breth'les-nes), *n.* The state of being breathless or out of breath with exertion; difficulty in breathing.

breath-sound (breth'sound), *n.* In *physiol.*, a sound caused by the movement of the air in the lungs in respiration. Also called *respiratory murmur*.—**Cogged breath-sound**, in *pathol.*, an interrupted or jerky respiratory sound, most marked in inspiration. Also called *coarse-cogged respiration*.

breccia (brech'iā), *n.* [*It.*, formerly also *breccia*, gravel, now technically *breccia*, = *F. brèche*, connected with *It. breccia* = *Sp. Pg. brecha*, *< F. brèche*, a breach; all of Teut. origin: see *breach*, and cf. *brash*, *n.*] In *geol.*, a conglomerate in which the fragments, instead of



Breccia.—Polished Surface.

being rounded or water-worn, are angular. The term is most frequently applied to volcanic masses made up of fragments which have become consolidated into rock before becoming rounded by friction against each other or by the action of water.

brecciated (brech'i-ā-ted), *a.* [*< breccia + -ate¹ + -ed².*] Having the character of a breccia.

According to Professor Ramsay the brecciated, sub-angular conglomerates and boulder beds of the Old Red Sandstone . . . are of glacial origin.

J. Croft, *Climate and Time*, p. 294.

brecciation (brech'i-ā'shən), *n.* [*< breccia + -ation.*] The condition of being brecciated. See *breccia*.

brecht, *n.* A Middle English form of *breech*.

brecham (brech'ām), *n.* [*Se.*, also *brechame*; prob. of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. *braighdeach*, a horse's collar, *braighdean*, a cow's or calf's collar, = *Ir. braighdean*, a collar, Gael. *braidcan*, a little collar, dim. of *braid*, a horse-collar, a brecham, = *Ir. braid*, a collar, *< Gael. Ir. braghad*, neck, throat, windpipe.] A collar for a work-horse. [*Scotch.*]

brechan, breckan (brek'an), *n.* A Scotch form of *bracken*.

breche¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *breech*.

breche², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *breach*.

Brechites (bre-ki'tēz), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. βρέχων*, to wet: see *ruin*, and cf. *aspergillum*.] Same as *Aspergillum*, 2.

breck (brek), *n.* [*< ME. brekke*, var. of *breke*, a break, breach, etc.: see *breach*, and cf. *break, n.*, *brick*, and *brack*, all ult. *< break, q. v.*] 1†. A break; breach; fracture. *Tusser*.

Swiche a falrenesse of a nekke
Had that swete that bone nor brekke
Nas ther noon seen.

Chaucer, *Death of Blanche*, l. 940.

2†. A bruise. *Kersey*, 1708.—3†. A breach; a gap in a hedge.—4. [*Also called break*; prop. land broken up and allowed to lie fallow.] A piece of uninclosed arable land; a sheepwalk, if in grass. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—5. A large new-made inclosure. *Grose*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—6. A field. [*Suffolk, Eng.*]

The bird's chosen breeding-place was in wide fields—*brecks*, as they are locally called—of winter-corn.

Encyc. Brit., IV. 578.

breckan, *n.* See *brechan*.

breckins (brek'inz), *n.* A dialectal variant of *bracken*.

bred¹ (bred). Preterit and past participle of *breed*.

bred², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *bread¹*.

brede¹, *n.* and *v.* See *brad²*.

brede², *n.* See *brede³*, *brad¹*.

brede³, *v. t.* [*Early mod. E.*, *< ME. breden*, *< AS. brædan*, roast; see *brazen*.] To roast.

bridge¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *bridg¹*.

bridge², *v. t.* See *bridge²*.

bred-sore¹ (bred'sōr), *n.* A whitlow, or a sore coming without a wound or visible cause. Also called *breeder*.

bree¹ (brē), *n.* [*Se.*, also *bric*, *bruc*, *bruo*, *< ME. bre*, full form *breve*, *< AS. bric*, also *brig*, a potage of meal, pulse, etc., = *Fries. hry* = *D. brij* = *MLG. bri*, *brig* = *OHG. brīo*, *MIIG. brī*, *bric*, *G. brēi*, broth, etc. Connection with *brac¹*, *v.* (*AS. brōcan*, etc.), is doubtful.] Broth; soup; juice; sauce; water; moisture of any kind. [*Scotch.*]

bree² (brē), *n.* A dialectal variant of *bray¹*, *brac*.

bree³ (brē), *v. t.* [*E. dial.*] To frighten. *Hallivell*. [*North. Eng.*]

bree⁴ (brē), *n.* A dialectal variant of *broic*.

breech (brēch), *n.* [*< ME. breech, breeche, breech*, also unassibled *brecke, brek*, prop. pl. and meaning 'breeches,' the covering of the breech (whence the double pl. *breeches*, the now prevalent form in that sense: see *breeches*), *< AS. brēc*, also *bræc* (pl. of the unrecorded sing. **brōc*), *breeches* (the additional sense of 'breech,' given by Bosworth, rests on a doubtful translation of a single passage), = *OFries. brōk*, pl. *brēk*, = *D. broek* = *MLG. brōk*, *LG. brook* = *OHG. bruo*, *MIIG. bruo*, *G. bruch* = *lecl. brōk*, pl. *brakr*, *breeches* (*Sw. bracka*, *breeches*, *brōk*, *naut.*, *breeching*), = *ODan. brog*, *breeches*, *hosc*, *Dan. brog*, *naut.*, *breeching*. Cf. *L. brāca*, pl. *breeches* (*> It. braca* = *Sp. Pg. braga* = *Pr. braya* = *OF. braic*, *breeches*, *F. braie*, a swaddling-band, *> E. bray⁵* and *brail*, *q. v.*), regarded as of Celtic origin; cf. *Bret. bragez*; but the Gael. *Ir. brigis*, *breeches*, is perhaps from *E.* The relation of the Teut. forms to the Celtic is uncertain.] 1†. Breeches.

Thyn olde breech. *Chaucer*, *Pardoner's Tale*, l. 486.

That you might still have worn the petticoat,
And ne'er have stol'n the breech from Lancaster.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 5.

2. The lower part of the body behind.—3. The hinder part of anything; specifically, the mass of metal behind the bore of a cannon, or the part of a small arm back of the barrel, including the rear of the latter in breech-loaders.—4. *Naut.*, the angle of a knee-timber, the inside of which is called the *throat*.

breech (brēch), *v.* [*< breech, n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To put into or clothe with breeches.

Who was anxious to know whether the blacksmith's youngest boy was breeched. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, ix. Have I not shaved my people, and breeched them?

Landor, *Peter the Great*.

2. To cover to the breech or hilt. [*Rare.*]

There, the murderers,
Steep'd in the colours of their trade, their daggers
Unmanly breech'd with gore.

Shak., *Macbeth*, ii. 3.

(Various other readings and interpretations, such as *reeched* (soiled with a dark yellow), *drenched*, *sheathed*, etc., have been proposed by Shaksperian commentators.)

3. To whip on the breech.

Had not a courteous serving-man conveyed me away, whilst he went to fetch whips, I think, in my conscience, he would have breeched me.

Robert Taylor (1612), Hog hath Lost his Pearl, vi.

4. To fit or furnish with a breech: as, to breech a gun.—5. To fasten by a breeching.

II. *intrans.* To suffer whipping on the breech.

I am no breeching scholar in the schools.

Shak., T. of the S., iii. 1.

breech-band (brēch'band), *n.* Same as *breeching*, 3.

breech-barrow (brēch'bar'ō), *n.* A large high truck used in moving bricks in a brick-yard.

breech-block (brēch'blok), *n.* A movable piece at the breech of a breech-loading gun, which is withdrawn for the insertion of a cartridge and closed before firing, to receive the impact of the recoil. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *breech-loader*.

breech-clout (brēch'klout), *n.* The cloth covering the breech, worn by American Indians and other uncivilized peoples.

breeches (brich'ez, formerly and still occasionally brē'chez), *n. pl.* [ME. *breche*, *breches*, *pl.*, usually *breche*, *brech*, also *breke*, *brek* (> Sc. *brecks*, *breik*, etc.): see *breech*, itself *pl.*] 1. A bifurcated garment worn by men, covering the body from the waist to the knees, or, in some cases, only to mid-thigh.—2. Less properly, trousers or pantaloons.—**Breeches Bible.** See *Bible*.—**To wear the breeches**, to usurp the authority of the husband: said of a wife.

Children rule, old men go to school, women wear the breeches.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader.

=*Syn.* See *trousers*.

breeches-buoy (brich'ez-boi), *n.* In the life-saving service, a name given to an apparatus, like a short pair of breeches, moving on a rope stretched from a wreck to the shore, for the purpose of landing persons from the wreck.

breeching (brich'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *breech*, *v.*] 1. A whipping on the breech.

I view the prince with Aristarchus' eyes,
Whose looks were as a breeching to a boy.

Marlowe (and Shakespeare?),
[Edw. III.]

2. Hard, clotted wool on the buttocks of a sheep.—3. That part of a horse's harness which passes round its breech, and which enables it to back the vehicle to which it is harnessed. The breeching is connected by straps to the saddle and shafts. Also called *breech-band*. See cut under *harness*.—4. In *naval gun*, a strong rope passed through a hole in the cascabel of a gun and fastened to bolts in the ship's side, to check the recoil of the gun when it is fired.—5. A bifurcated smoke-pipe of a furnace.

breeching-bolt (brich'ing-bōlt), *n.* A bolt in a ship's side to which the breeching is fastened.

breeching-hook (brich'ing-hūk), *n.* A curved hook on the shafts of a carriage to which the breeching of the harness is secured.

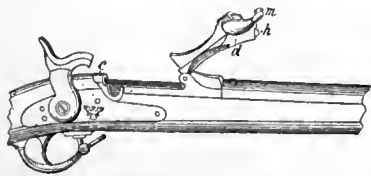
breeching-loop (brich'ing-lōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a loop of metal formerly cast on the breech of guns, through which the breeching was passed.

breechless (brēch'les), *a.* Without breeches; hence, naked.

He bekeze by the bale fyre, and breklese hym semede.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1048.

breech-loader (brēch'lō'dēr), *n.* A firearm loaded at the breech. The term is generally confined to small arms, whether used in hunting or in war, large guns being usually referred to as *breech-loading cannon*.

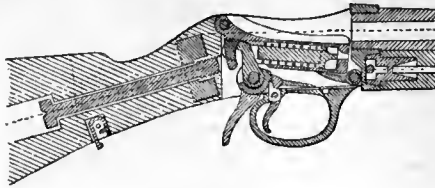


Springfield Breech-loader.

Side-view of gun with breech-block, *a*, thrown up; *c*, breech-pin; *b*, firing-pin; *m*, thumb-piece.

The earliest European firearms were made to load at the breech; but as soon as accuracy of aim and long range

were demanded this plan was abandoned, as the mechanical appliances of the day did not allow of accurate fitting and quick working of the breech-piece. Since about 1840, however, breech-loading firearms have been made success-



Martini Breech-loader.

fully, and have gradually come into general use for all purposes. Rapidity of firing, ease of cleaning, and close adjustment of the missile to the bore, excluding windage, are the advantages of this form of arm.

breech-loading (brēch'lō'ding), *a.* Receiving the charge at the breech instead of the muzzle: applied to firearms: as, a *breech-loading rifle*.

breech-mechanism (brēch'mek'a-nizm), *n.* The parts comprised in the breech of a gun; specifically, the mechanical device for opening and closing the breech of a gun in loading and firing.

breech-piece (brēch'pēs), *n.* 1. The wrought-iron welded coil shrunk on the rear end of the steel tubes of the Fraser system of heavy guns.

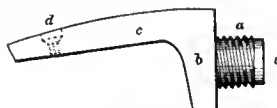
Over the rear end of the steel tube is shrunk a very powerful coil, called the *breech-piece*.

Ure, *Dict.*, IV. 83.

2. A heavy mass of steel which supports the wedge in the Krupp system of guns.

breech-pin (brēch'pin), *n.* In *gun*, a mounted plug screwed into the rear end of the barrel

of a firearm. In a breech-loader the plug forms the bottom of the charging-chamber or well; in a muzzle-loader it forms the bottom of the bore.



Breech-pin.

breech-screw (brēch'skrō), *n.* *a*, plug; *b*, tenon; *c*, tang; *d*, tang-screw hole; *e*, face.

Same as *breech-pin*.

breech-sight (brēch'sīt), *n.* That sight of a gun which is placed next the breech; the hind sight.

breech-wrench (brēch'rench), *n.* A wrench employed in turning out the breech-pin of a muzzle-loading firearm.

breed (brēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bred*, ppr. *breeding*. [ME. *breden*, < AS. *brēdan*, nourish, cherish, keep warm (= D. *broeden* = MLG. *broden*, LG. *bröden* = OHG. *bruten*, MHG. *brüten*, G. *brüten*, brood, hatch), < brōd, brood: see *brood*, *n.*, and cf. *brood*, *v.* *Breed* is related to *brood* as *feed* to *food*.] I. *trans.* 1. To procreate; beget; engender; hatch.

Yet every mother breeds not sons alike.

Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

2†. To produce within or upon the body by development or organic process.

The worms . . . that did breed the silk.

Shak., Othello, iii. 4.

Children would breed their teeth with less danger.

Locke.

3. To cause; occasion; produce; originate.

What pains

I have bestow'd, to breed this present peace.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

I honour philosophical instructions, and blesse the wits which bred them.

Sir P. Sidney, *Apol.* for Poetry.

E'en when sober truth prevails throughout,

They swear it, till affiance breeds a doubt.

Conover, *Conversation*.

Intemperance and lust breed infirmities.

Tillotson.

4. To produce; be the native place of: as, a pond breeds fish; a northern country breeds a race of stout men.

Hail, foreign wonder!

Whom certain these rough shades did never breed.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 266.

Why doth Africa breed so many venomous beasts, Ireland none?

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 293.

The barren soil does not breed fevers, crocodiles, tigers, or scorpions.

Emerson, *Compensation*.

5. To bring up; nurse and foster; take care of during the period of growth: as, born and bred.

Young Archas,

A boy as sweet as young; my brother breeds him,

My noble brother Brisky breeds him nobly.

Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, v. 7.

Ah! wretched me! by fates averse decreed

To bring thee forth with pain, with care to breed.

Dryden.

6. To form by education; train: as, to breed a son to an occupation; a man bred at a university: commonly with *up*.

To breed up the son to common sense.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

The trade he breeds them up in.

Locke.

7. To procure by the mating of parents, and rear for use: as, to breed canaries; to breed cattle for the market.—**Bred out**, degenerated.

The strain of man's bred out

Into baboon and monkey.

Shak., T. of A., l. 1.

Well bred, having good manners; well instructed: as, his actions show him to be well bred. See *well-bred*.

A gentleman well bred, and of good name.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., l. 1.

I have not seen a cobbler [in Paris] who is not better bred than an English gentleman.

Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

=*Syn.* 1. To generate.—5. To nourish, nurture.—6. To educate, school, discipline.—7. To raise.

II. *intrans.* 1. To beget or bear offspring; produce young; be fruitful: used figuratively of increase generally.

That they may breed abundantly in the earth, and be fruitful.

Gen. viii. 17.

Where they most breed and haunt.

Shak., Macbeth, i. 6.

I make it [money] breed as fast.

Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

The mother had never bred before.

Carpenter.

2. To have birth; be produced; arise; grow; develop: as, maggots breed readily in carrion.

As fester'd members rot but by degree,

Till bones, and flesh, and sinews fall away,

So will this base and envious discord breed.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

3. To procure the birth of young: with *from*: as, to breed from a mare of good stock.—4†. To be pregnant.

Mercy, being a young and breeding woman, longed for something that she saw there, but was ashamed to ask.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, ii., Shepherds.

To breed in and in, to breed from animals of the same stock that are closely related.—**To breed true**, to produce offspring exhibiting the same characteristics of form, color, and general qualities as the parents: said of animals, poultry, etc., of pure breed.

breed (brēd), *n.* [ME. *breed*, *v.*] 1. A race or progeny from the same parents or stock; especially, a race of men or other animals having an alliance by nativity and some distinctive qualities in common, which are transmitted by heredity; hence, family; extraction: as, a breed of men in a particular country; horses or sheep of good breed.

I bring you witnesses,

Twice fifteen thousand hearts of England's breed.

Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

The farmer race of Arabs, the most despised by their fellow countrymen, and the most hard-favored, morally as well as physically, of all the breed.

R. F. Burton, *El-Medina*, p. 250.

Hence—2. Sort; kind: in a general sense.

This courtesy is not of the right breed.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

3†. A number produced at once; a hatch; a brood: as, "above an hundred at a breed," *N. Grev.*—4†. Increase of any sort, especially interest on money; usury.

For when did friendship take

A breed of barren metal of his friend?

Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

5†. Breeding.

That country is a very greete soyle of cattell, and verye fitt for breede.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

breed-bater (brēd'bāt), *n.* [ME. *breed*, *v.*, + obj. *bate*, *n.*] One who breeds or incites to quarrels: as, "no tell-tale nor no breed-bate," *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4.

breeder (brē'dēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which breeds, procreates, or produces young: used especially of the female.

You love the breeder better than the male.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

2. One who educates or rears; figuratively, that which rears.

Italy and Rome have been the best breeders . . . of the

worlthiest men.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*.

3. One who or that which produces, causes, or brings about: as, he was a breeder of dissensions.

Time is the nurse and breeder of all good.

Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

4. One who procures the birth of young; one who raises a particular breed, as of animals; technically, in herd- and stud-books, the owner of the dam at the time of the birth of the animal recorded.—5†. Same as *bred-sore*.

breeding (brē'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *breed*, *v.*] 1. The act of generating or producing.—2. The rearing of cattle or live stock of any kind, particularly by mingling or crossing one strain

of a species or variety with another, with a view to improve the breed. See *cross-breeding* and *in-and-in*.—3. Upbringing; nurture; education; instruction.

She had her *breeding* at my father's charge.

Shak., Alf's Well, ii. 3.

4. Deportment or behavior in social life; manners, especially good manners: as, good *breeding* (politeness); a man of no *breeding* (that is, a very ill-bred man).

As men of *breeding*, sometimes men of wit,

T' avoid great errors, must the less commit.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 259.

In society his good *breeding* and vivacity made him always welcome. Macaulay, Dramatists of the Restoration.

5t. Descent; extraction.

Honest gentleman, I know not your *breeding*.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

Breeding in the line, breeding from animals of the same variety, but of different parentage.—**Syn.** 1. Generation, production.—2. Raising.—3. Training, discipline.

breeding-cage (bré'ding-kāj), *n.* 1. A contrivance used by entomologists for rearing insects in captivity, as a box of wire netting, a jar covered with cloth, or any similar arrangement.—2. A large cage, with a box, pan, or compartment for a nest, in which a pair of birds are placed for breeding in captivity.

breeding-pen (bré'ding-pen), *n.* 1. A pen or inclosure, or a yard with the necessary house for shelter, in which animals or poultry are confined for the purpose of producing pure-bred stock.—2. At exhibitions of poultry, a certain number of females, commonly four, but sometimes five, shown, together with a male, in competition for a prize.

breeding (bré'ding), *n.* [*breed* + *-ing*]. A native; an inhabitant.

Over most sad fens, all the way observing the sad life which the people of the place—which, if they be born there, they do call the *Breedings* of the place—do live.

Pepys, Diary, Sept. 17, 1663.

breek¹, *n.* Scotch, northern English, and obsolete form of *breach*.

breek², *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *break* or *breach*.

brecks (brēks), *n. pl.* Scotch and northern English form of *breccas*.

I have linen *brecks* on. B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, v. 4.

breeme¹, *n.* An old spelling of *bream*¹.

breeme², *a.* See *brim*⁴.

breer¹, *brere* (brēr), *n.* [= *brier*, *q. v.*] A common English name for the blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*, and the dogrose, *Rosa canina*: hence *Brereliff*, *Brericroft*, and other names of places.

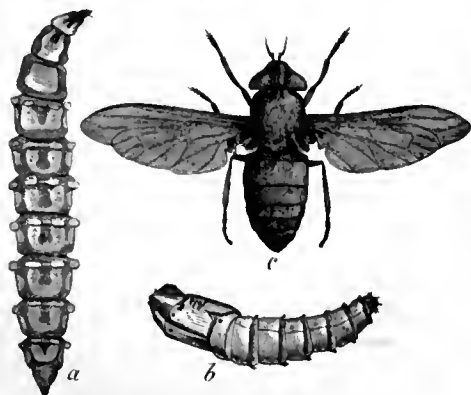
The amorous birds now pair in every brake,

And build their mossy homes in field and bre.

Shelley, Adonais, viii.

breer² (brēr), *n. and v.* [Se.] Same as *braird*.

breese, *n.* See *breeze*¹.



Black Breeze (*Tabanus atratus*).
a, larva; b, pupa; c, imago. (All slightly enlarged.)

breeze¹ (brēz), *n.* [Also written *breese*, early mod. E. *brize*, *brizze*, *brise*, *briese*, < ME. *brese*, < AS. *brōsa*, *brōsa* (only in glosses), a gadfly; not found in other tongues, and supposed to be an irreg. reduction of **brimsa* (also cited as AS., but not well authorized: see *brimse*, *brimsey*) = MD. *bremse*, D. *bremse* = OHG. *brimissa*, MHG. *brimse*, G. *bremse* = ODan. *brimse*, *bremse*, Dan. *bremse* = Sw. *broms*, a horse-fly; also (without the formative -s) *bream* = OHG. *bremo*, MHG. G. *breme*, MD. *brenme* (see *bream*³); so named, perhaps, from its buzzing: cf. AS. *bremman*, roar, OHG. *bremān*, MHG. *bremen*, roar, buzz, MHG. G. *brummen*, D. *brommen*, hum, buzz, grumble, L. *fremere*, roar: see

*brim*¹. Cf. Skt. *bhramara*, a large black bee, perhaps from the same root.] A gadfly; a horse-fly; specifically, one of certain strong-bodied dipterous insects of the family *Tabanidae*. There are many species. The larvae live in moist ground, and are subaquatic. The black breeze, *Tabanus atratus* (Fabricius), is one of the largest North American species. Also called *breeze-fly*.

But he them all from him full lightly swept,

As doth a Steare, in heat of summers day,

With his long talie the *bryzes* brush away.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 24.

It runs like a heifer bitten with the *brize*,

About the court. B. Jonson, New Inn, v. 1.

breeze¹, *v. i.* [*breze*¹, *n.*] To buzz.

breeze² (brēz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *brize*, *briss*; = G. *brise* = Dan. *bris*, < F. *brize*, now *brise*, a breeze, = Sp. *brisa* = Pg. *briza*, the northeast wind; cf. It. *brezza*, a cold wind; possibly same as *bise*, *q. v.*, with intrusive -r.] 1. A moderately brisk wind; a movement of air not so strong as a gale: as, a refreshing *breeze*; a stiff *breeze* at sea.

The heat of Summer [in Virginia] is in June, July and August, but commonly a cool *Breeze* assuages the vehemency of the heat.

S. Clarke, Plantations of the English in America (1670), p. 5.

From land a gentle *breeze* arose at night. Dryden.

2. A noisy quarrel; a disturbance; a row. [Colloq.]

The marine went forward and gave the order; and Jenny, who expected a *breeze*, told his wife to behave quietly.

Marryat, Snarleygow, l. xv.

Land-breeze, **sea-breeze**, breezes blowing respectively from the land to or over the sea, and from the sea over the land. The former is apt to blow especially by night, and the latter by day; and in some regions this alternation occurs with great regularity.—**Syn.** *Gust*, etc. See *wind*, *n.*

breeze² (brēz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *breezed*, ppr. *breezing*. [*breze*², *n.*] To blow gently. [*Rare*.]—To *breeze up* (*naut.*), to blow with greater strength; freshen.

breeze³ (brēz), *n.* [= E. dial. *briss*² (*q. v.*), dust, rubbish, < F. *bris*, rubbish, fragments, breakage, etc., < *briser*, break: see *bruise* and *brazil*, and cf. *debris*. But in sense 2 perhaps < OF. *brese*, cinders, orig. live coals, F. *braise*, live coals: see *braise*¹.] 1. House-sweepings, as fluff, dust, ashes, etc.—2. The material sifted out from house-ashes, extensively used in burning bricks; cinders. [Eng.]

breeze-fly (brēz'fli), *n.* Same as *breeze*¹.

breeze-oven (brēz'uv'n), *n.* 1. An oven for the manufacture of small coke.—2. A furnace designed to consume breeze or coal-dust.

breezy (brē'zi), *a.* [*breze*² + *-y*]. 1. Of the nature of a breeze; blowy; windy.

The breezy call of incense-breathing morn.

Gray, Elegy.

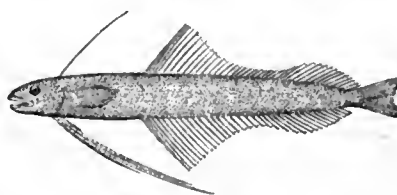
2. Fanned with gentle winds or breezes; as, the breezy shore.—3. Figuratively, brisk; lively; sprightly: as, a breezy essay.

The chapter on "Value" is particularly fresh and breezy.

The American, VIII. 87.

bregma (breg'mā), *n.*; pl. *bregmata* (-mā-tā). [NL., < Gr. *βρέγμα*, also *βρέγμα*, the front part of the head, sinciput, prob. < *βρέγω*, wet, moisten; perhaps akin to E. *rain*, *q. v.*] In anat., the junction of the sagittal and coronal sutures of the skull; the anterior fontanel. It was so named because in infants it is soft, and was thought to correspond with the most humid part of the brain. Also written *brechma* and *brechinus*. See cut under *craniometry*.

Bregmaceros (breg-mas'e-ros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρέγμα*, the front part of the head, the sinciput, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of ansacanthine fishes,



Bregmaceros atlanticus.

containing a few small pelagic species, and representing in some systems a family *Bregmacerotidae*.

bregmacerotid (breg'ma-se-rot'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Bregmacerotidae*.

Bregmacerotidae (breg'ma-se-rot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bregmaceros* (-rot-) + *-ida*.] A family of gadoid fishes, typified by the genus *Bregmaceros*. They have a robust caudal portion truncate or convex behind, almost without procurved caudal rays above or below, with an antemedian anus, moderate sub-

orbitals, terminal mouth, jugular ventrals abnormally developed, an occipital ray, a continuous dorsal fin mostly confined to the caudal portion, and an anal nearly similar to the long dorsal. The few known species are of small size, and inhabitants of the high or deep seas; their nearest relatives are supposed to be the codfishes.

bregmata, *n.* Plural of *bregma*.

bregmatic (breg-mat'ik), *a.* [*bregma* (-t-) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the bregma: as, *bregmatic* tension.

brehon (bre'hon), *n.* [*OIr. brithem*, a judge, Ir. Gael. *breitheamh*, a judge, < OIr. *broth*, Ir. Gael. *breith*, f., OIr. Ir. *bráth*, m., judgment, decision.] One of the ancient hereditary judges of Ireland, similar to those of Scotland during its Celtic period.

In the territories of each sept, judges, called *Brehons*, and taken out of certain families, sat with primeval simplicity on turf benches in some conspicuous situation, to determine controversies.

Hallam, Const. Hist., III. 330.

Brehon laws, the ancient system of laws of Ireland. These laws, originally unwritten, and developed by the *brehons*, were largely embodied in an early period in certain ancient writings known now as *Brehon Tracts*. Of these two have been translated: the *Senchus Mor*, or Great Book of the Law, compiled, it is said, by nine "pillars of Erin," under the superintendence of St. Patrick; and the *Book of Aicill*, containing the wisdom of two of the most famous *brehons*, the "Royal Cormac" and the "Learned Cennfaelach." This system of law was not entirely superseded by English laws among the native Irish until about 1650.

breithauptite (brit'houp-tit), *n.* [After the German minerslogist J. A. F. *Breithaupt* (1791–1873).] An antimonide of nickel occurring in hexagonal crystals and also in massive forms. It has a copper-red color and brilliant metallic luster.

breitoline (brí'tō-lin), *n.* [Named for the inventor, L. *Breit*.] A musical instrument of the violin family, having five metal strings and a compass somewhat lower than a viola. It is fastened upon a table, like a zither, and played with a bow.

breloque (bre-lok'), *n.* [F.; origin uncertain.] A seal, locket, charm, or other small trinket or article of jewelry attached to a watch-chain.

bremet, *a.* See *brim*⁴.

Bremelyt, *adv.* See *brimly*.

Bremen blue, green, etc. See the nouns.

bremlyt, *adv.* See *brimly*.

brén¹ (brén), *v.* [*ME. brennen*, the usual form of *burn*¹, *q. v.*] An obsolete or dialectal variant of *burn*¹.

Closely the wicked flame his bowels *brent*.

Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 16.

The Romains this Night (Candlemas Day) went about the City of Rome, with Torches and Candles *brenning* in Worship of this Woman Februa, for hope to have the more Helpe and Succoure of her sonne Mars.

J. Brand, in Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 224.

brén², *n.* An obsolete variant of *bran*¹. *Chaucer*.

brennage (brén'āj), *n.* [*< OF. brenage* (ML. *brenagium*), < *brén*, ML. *brennum*, *bran*: see *bran*¹.] In old law, a tribute or composition which tenants paid to their lord in lieu of *bran* which they were obliged to furnish for his hounds.

brenninglyt, *adv.* Burningly; ardently. *Chaucer*.

brent¹ (brént), *a.* [= *brant*¹, *q. v.*] 1. Steep; upright; straight; high.—2. Smooth; unwrinkled: applied to the brow. [Scotch.]

Your bonnie brow was *brent*. Burns, John Anderson.

Her fair *brent* brow, smooth as th' unrukked deep

When a' the winds are in their caves asleep. Ramsay.

brent² (brént), *n.* Same as *brent-goose*.

brenta (brén'tā), *n.* [It.] An Italian liquid measure, generally equal to about 18 or 19 gallons. But the *brenta* of Crema was only 10½ United States gallons, and the *brenta* of Rome was 37.8. The last was quite exceptional.

brente (brén'te), *n.* [Cf. *brenta*.] A Swiss liquid measure, varying in capacity from 10.31 to 17.66 gallons.

brent-fox (brént'foks), *n.* See *brant-fox*.

brent-goose (brént'gōs), *n.* [Also *brant-goose* and *brand-goose*, often shortened to *brént*, *brant*, G. *bréntgans* (> prob. It. *branta*); all due to Icel. *brandgás* (= Sw. *brandgås* = Dan. *brandgaas*), < *brandr* (= Sw. Dan. *brand* = E. *brand*: with reference prob. to the color; cf. *brant-fox*) + *gås* = Sw. *gås* = Dan. *gaas* = E. *goose*.] The *brént* or *brant*, a goose, *Bernicla brenta*, of the family *Anatidae*, inhabiting most of the northern hemisphere. It is smaller than most geese, and has the head, neck, and bill black, the neck with patches of small white stripes, the tail-coverts white, and the body-colors dark. It breeds in high latitudes, migrating south

Brent-goose (*Brenthia brenthia*).

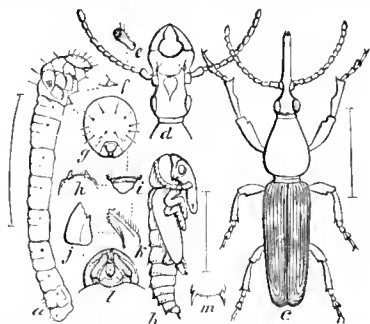
in the autumn. There are several varieties. Also called *brant-goose* and *brand-goose*.

brenthian (brén'thi-an), *n.* and *a.* [*Brenthus* + *-ian*.] *I. n.* A beetle of the genus *Brenthus*.

II. a. Of or pertaining to the genus *Brenthus*. **brenthid** (brén'thid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Brenthidae*.

Brenthidae (brén'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Brenthus* + *-idae*.] A family of rhynchophorous coleopterous insects, related to the *Curelionidae*. They are of an elongate form, and have long snouts and moniliform antennae. The genera are numerous.

Brenthus (brén'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *βρένθος*, an unknown water-bird; also, with var. *βρένθος*, applied to a singing bird.] *1.* A genus of snout-beetles, remarkable for the excessive length and narrowness of the body. The beak in the female is long and filiform; in the male, short, with the mandibles at the tip much more developed and of exceptional form. The numerous species, mostly tropical, constitute now a distinct family of rhynchophorous beetles, and

Northern Brenthian, *Brenthus (Euphysalis) minutus*.

a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, female beetle; *d*, head of male beetle; *e*, first joint of male antenna; *f*, leg of larva; *g*, head of larva, front view; *h*, labium of larva; *i*, labrum of larva; *j*, mandible of larva; *k*, maxilla of larva; *l*, head of larva, from beneath; *m*, end of body of pupa, dorsal view. (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

the genus *Brenthus* has been separated into numerous genera. Only one species, *Brenthus (Euphysalis) minutus* (Drury), inhabits the eastern portion of the United States. The larva bores into the hard wood of oak-trees, usually after these have been felled. The males are very pugnacious. Also *Brentus*.

2. A genus of geese, proposed by Sundevall in 1873 to replace *Branta*. [Not in use.]

brent-new (brén'nū), *a.* A Scotch form of *brand-new*.

Cotillon *brent-new* frae France. Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

Brentus (brén'tus), *n.* Same as *Brenthus*, *1.*

brequet-chain (bre-ket'chān), *n.* [Said to be named after a celebrated French watchmaker named *Briguet*, but influenced by *F. briguet*, a little chain.] A short watch-guard or chain to which the watch-key is sometimes attached; a fob-chain.

breere, *n.* See *breerl*.

brésillet (brā-zē-lā'), *n.* [F., Brazil; see *brazil*.] Same as *braziletto*.

bressomer, bressummer (bres'gm-ēr, -nm-ēr), *n.* Corruptions of *brest-summer*.

brest¹ (brest), *n.* *1t.* An obsolete spelling of *breast*.—*2.* In *arch.*, a torus. [Rare or obsolete.]

brest² (brest), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *burst*.

brest-summer, breast-summer (brest'sum'-ēr), *n.* In *arch.*, a summer or beam placed horizontally to support an upper wall or partition, as the beam over a shop-window; a lintel. Corruptly written *bressomer, bressummer*.

brēt (brēt), *n.* [E. dial., var. of *birt, burt*; origin unknown. Cf. *brīt*².] A local English name (in Cornwall) of the brill, and also of the turbot.

breteſse (bre-tēs'), *n.* [OF. *breteſse*, F. *brèche*, *breteſche*, the battlements of a wall, etc.: see *bre-tice, brattice*, the reg. E. form of the word.] In *medieval fort.*: (*a*) A tower of timber of several stories, crenelated, loopholed, and fitted with other contemporary devices for offense and defense. It differed from the *belfry* in that it was fixed instead of movable. (*b*) A construction of timber, of a more or less temporary character, projecting from a wall, etc., especially over a gateway or a passage, which by its aid could

Breteſse.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

be more readily commanded by the garrison through machicolations, etc. Such breteſses are distinguished from *hoarding* in that the latter forms a continuous gallery crowning a wall or a tower, while the former are isolated on three sides.

breteſsé (bre-tē-sā'), *a.* [Pp. of OF. **breteſser*, *breteſcher*, provide with battlements, < *breteſse*, *breteſche*, etc.: see *breteſse*.] In *her.*, battled on both sides, the projections coming opposite each other: said of a bend, a fesse, or the like. Also spelled *breteſsé*.

breteſsed (bre-tēs'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *breteſsé*.

breteſsed, *a.* [ME., also *breteſsed*, pp., equiv. to *breteſsed*.] Furnished with a breteſse.

breteſful, *a.* [ME., also *breteſful*, < *breteſ* (< AS. *brēd*, *breord*, top, brim: see *braird*) + *-ful*.] Brimful: as, "breteſful of pardons," Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 687.

brethel, *n.* A variant of *brothel*¹.

bretherhede, *n.* An old form of *brotherhood*. Chaucer.

brethren (brē'th-ŕen), *n.* Plural of *brother*. See phrases under *brother*.

breteſet, *n.* Same as *breteſse*.

Breton (brēt'on), *a.* and *n.* [F., *a.* and *n.*; ult. same as *Briton*, *q. v.*] *I. a.* Relating to Brittany or Bretagne, a former province in north-western France, or to the language of its people.

Here on the Breton strand!
Breton, not Briton. Tennyson, Maud, xxiv.

II. n. 1. A native of Brittany.—*2.* The native language of Brittany; Armorice (which see).

brett (bret), *n.* [Perhaps from the proper name *Brett*.] A four-wheeled carriage having a calash top and seats for four besides the driver's seat. E. H. Knight.

breteſsé, *a.* See *breteſsé*.

breteſſice (brēt'is), *n.* Same as *brattice*.

Bretwalda (brēt-wol-dā), *n.* [AS. *Bretwalda*, otherwise *Bryten*, *Breten-walda*, -*wealda*, a title of uncertain meaning, occurring in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (A. D. 827); < *Bret*, otherwise *Bryt*, sing. of *Brettas*, *Bryttas*, Britons, or *Bryten*, Britain (but this is disputed), + *-wealda* (in comp.), a ruler, < *wealdan*, rule: see *wield*.] A title sometimes applied to an Anglo-Saxon king whose supremacy over some or all of the other kingdoms was acknowledged. The nature of this supremacy is unknown.

It was to these exploits that Ceawlin owed that dignity of *Bretwalda*, which Ælle before him had gained by the destruction of Anderida.

C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 392.

breunerite (brōi'nēr-īt), *n.* [After Count *Breuner* of Austria.] A mineral consisting of the carbonates of magnesium and iron, whitish, and after exposure brownish, in color. It occurs usually in rhombohedral crystals, and is intermediate between the rhombohedral carbonates of magnesium (magnesite) and iron (siderite).

breve (brēv), *n.* [It. *breve* = F. *brève*, f. (*breve*, m.), < L. *brevis*, short: see *brief*.] *1.* In *music*: (*a*) The third variety of note used by medieval musicians, having one half or one third the value or duration of a long note, or *longa*: its form was ≡. (*b*) In modern notation, the longest note used, having double the duration of a semibreve. Its form is either ≡ or ≡. It occurs rarely, since the semibreve or whole note is commonly regarded as the longest note necessary, and as the standard to which all other notes are to be referred.

2t. In *law*, a writ; a brief.—*3.* In *writing and printing*, a mark (v) used to indicate that the vowel over which it is placed is short.—*4t.* In *pros.*, a short syllable.

Corrector of *breves* and *longes*. Hall, Rich. III., an. 3.

5. [F. *breve*, fem. *brève*, short; from their short tails.] A name sometimes given to the ant-thrushes of the family *Pittidae*. Also called *brachyure*. See *Brachyurus*, *2.*

brevet, *v. t.* [ME. *breven* (= MD. *brieven* = OHG. *brievan* = Icel. *bréfa*), < ML. *breviare*, write down, narrate, prop. note in brief, < L. *brevis*, brief, whence *breve*, E. *brief*, a writing, a brief: see *breve*, *n.*, *brief*, *n.*, and *v.*, and *bricate*.] *1.* To write down; describe.

As hit is breued in the best boke of romaunce.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight, 1. 2521.

2. To enter in a book; book; brief.

The clerke of the cochin shall alle thyng breue.

Boke of Curtasye, l. 553.

At countynge stuarde schalle ben,

Tylle alle be breuet of wax so grene,

Wryten in-to boke, with-out let,

That be-fore in tabula hasen sett.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

3. To tell; say.

Breue us thi name.

King Alisaunder, p. 78.

brevet (brē-vet'), *n.* and *a.* [ME. *brevet*, a letter of indulgence, < OF. *brievet*, F. *brevet* (ML. *brevetum*), a commission, license, etc., lit. a short writing, dim. of OF. *brief*, F. *brief*, a writing: see *brief*.] *I. n. 1t.* A letter of authority; a commission.

I wol go fecche my box with my breuettes

And a bulle with hisshopes lettres.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 649.

2. In the British and American armies, a commission to an officer which promotes him to a higher rank, without conferring a right to receive corresponding advance in pay. In Great Britain it does not descend lower than the rank of captain, nor ascend higher than that of lieutenant-colonel, and confers the right to a corresponding advance in command. In the United States army it extends from the rank of first lieutenant to that of lieutenant-general, but gives no advanced command except by special assignment of the President. Brevets are conferred by and with the advice and consent of the Senate for "gallant actions and meritorious services."

They give *brevets* to majors and captains to act as colonels in the army. Swift, Journal to Stella, Letter 61.

3. A patent; a warrant; a license; a commission; an official diploma in writing, conferring some privilege or distinction. [French usages.]

II. a. Assigned or conferred by brevet; appointed by brevet.

What is called *brevet* rank is given to officers of all branches of the army as a reward for brilliant and lengthened service; and when such nominal rank has been held for a certain number of years, it is usually converted into substantial rank. A. Fonblanque, Jr., How we are Governed.

Brevet officer. See *officer*.

brevet (brē-vet'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brevetted*, ppr. *brevetting*. [F. *brevet*, *n.*] To confer brevet rank upon.

brevetcy (brē-vet'si), *n.* [F. *brevet* + *-cy*.] Brevet rank. [Rare.]

breveſtensor (brēv-eks-ten'sgr), *n.* [NL., contr. of *brevis extensor*, short extensor.] A short extensor muscle. [Rare.]—**Breveſtensor digitorum**, the short extensor of the toes, a muscle lying upon the instep, usually called *extensor brevis digitorum*. Coues.

breviary (brē-vi-ā-ri or brē-vi-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *breviaries* (-riz). [ME. *breviar*; < L. *breviarium*, an abridgment (ML. specifically in def. 2), nout. of *breviarius*, abridged, < *brevis*, short: see *brief*.] *1t.* An abridgment; a compend; an epitome. Holland.—*2.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a book containing the daily offices which all who are in major orders are bound to read. It consists of prayers or offices to be used at the canonical hours, and is an abridgment of the services of the early church, which from their great length were exhausting. It is made up largely of the Psalms, passages of the Old and New Testaments and the fathers, hymns, anthems, etc., all in Latin, arranged for the various seasons and festivals of the church. A similar book, known as a *portiforium* or *portass*, was in use in England before the Reformation. The Order for Morning and Evening Prayer in the English Book of Common Prayer is mainly a translation and condensation from the breviary according to the use of Sarum. Besides the Roman breviary, which is in most common use, there are also others of various ar-

rangement, either of certain religious orders or local, often of historical interest.

3. A name given to similar compilations used in the Greek and Oriental churches.—**Abbreviations in the breviary.** See *abbreviation*.—**Breviary of Alaric**, a compilation of the written and unwritten laws of Rome, made by Alaric II., king of the Visigoths, A. D. 506.

breviater, *v. t.* [*< L. breviatus*, pp. of *breviare*, shorten, *< brevis*, short. Cf. *abbreviate* and *breve*, *v.*] To abridge. *Sherwood*. See *abbreviate*.

breviater, **breviati**, *n.* [*< L. breviatus*, *breviatum*, neut., pp. of *breviare*, shorten: see the verb.] 1. A short compend; a brief statement; a summary.

I will give you a *breviat* of all that hath been spoken. *Middleton*, Family of Love, v. 3.

The same little *breviates* of infidelity have . . . been published and dispersed with great activity. *Rp. Porteous*, Charge to Diocese of London.

2. A lawyer's brief. *S. Butler*.

breviature (bré'vi-a-tūr), *n.* [*< breviare + -ure*.] An abbreviation. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

brevicaudate (brev-i-ká'dát), *a.* [*< L. brevis*, short, + *cauda*, tail.] Having a short tail; brachyurous.

Breviceps (brev'i-seps), *n.* [NL., *< L. brevis*, short, + *caput*, in comp. -*ceps* (-*capit*), head.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Brevicipitidae*.

brevicipitid (brev-i-sip'i-tid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Brevicipitidae*.

Brevicipitidae (brev'i-sip'i-tí-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Breviceps* (-*capit*) + *-idae*.] A family of firmisternal salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Breviceps*. They have dilated sacral diapophyses, pre-corooids, the coracoids directed moderately backward and much dilated forward on the epicoracoid cartilage, and no teeth in the upper jaw. The species are few and are confined to Africa. Also written *Brevicipidae*.

breviuctor (brev-i-duk'tor), *n.* [NL., *< L. brevis*, short, + *ductor*, leader.] The short adductor muscle of the thigh; the adductor brevis. [Rare.]

brevier (brē-vēr'), *n.* [So called from being used in printing breviaries; *< G. brevier*, *< F. bréviaire*, *< L. brevariūm*, a breviary: see *breviary*.] 1. A size of printing-type measuring 1½ lines to the foot, next larger than minion and smaller than bourgeois. The larger type of this Dictionary, as in the present paragraph, is *brevier*.—2. Figuratively, something smaller than another taken as a norm. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds.

breviflexor (brev-i-flek'sqr), *n.* [NL., *< L. brevis*, short, + NL. *flexor*.] A short flexor muscle. [Rare.] See *flexor*.—**Breviflexor digitorum**, the short flexor of the toes. Also called *flexor brevis digitorum*.—**Breviflexor hallucis**, the short flexor of the great toe. Also called *flexor brevis pollicis pedis*.—**Breviflexor minimi**, the short flexor of the little finger or the little toe. Also called *flexor brevis minimi digiti*.—**Breviflexor pollicis**, the short flexor of the thumb. Also called *flexor brevis pollicis*.

brevifoliate (brev-i-fō'li-āt), *a.* [*< L. brevis*, short, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliate*.] In bot., having short leaves.

brevilingual (brev-i-ling'gwāl), *a.* [*< L. brevis*, short, + *lingua* = *E. tongue*.] Having a short or small tongue; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brevilingues* or *Brevilinguia*.

Brevilingues (brev-i-ling'gwēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *brevilinguis*, short-tongued, *< L. brevis*, short, + *lingua* = *E. tongue*.] In Merrem's classification (1813), a group of birds including the hoopoes and kingfishers, or the *Upupidae* and *Alcedinidae* of modern authors.

Brevilinguia (brev-i-ling'gwi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *brevilinguis*, short-tongued: see *Brevilingues*.] In some systems of classification, a group of *Lacertilia*, or lizards, comprising those with an elongated and sometimes snake-like body, a short tongue, and generally eyelids: contrasted with *Fissilinguia*, *Crassilinguia*, *Vermilinguia*, etc.

breviloquent (brē-vil'ō-kwens), *n.* [*< L. brevilocus*, *< brevis*, short, + *loquens*, pp. of *loqui*, speak.] A brief or laconic mode of speaking. [Rare.]

brevi manu (brē'vi mā'nū), [L., lit. with a short hand: *brevi*, abl. of *brevis*, short; *manu*, abl. of *manus*, hand: see *brief* and *manual*.] 1. Offhand; immediately; without delay; at once.—2. At or by one's own hand; without the intervention of another; specifically, in *Scots law*, on one's own authority, or without legal warrant.

breviped (brev'i-ped), *a. and n.* [*< L. brevis*, short, + *pes* (-*ped*) = *E. foot*.] 1. *a.* In ornith., having short feet.

II. *n.* A bird having short feet.

brevipen (brev'i-pen), *n.* [*< NL. brevipennis*: see *Brevipennes*.] A bird having short wings; specifically, one of the *Brevipennatæ* or *Brevipennes*.

Brevipennatæ (brev'i-pe-nā'tō), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *brevipennatus*, short-winged: see *brevipennate*.] A group of brachypterous or short-winged web-footed birds, the *Brachypteres* or *Pygopodes*, including the penguins, auks, guillemots, loons, and grebes. [Not in use.]

brevipennate (brev-i-pen'āt), *a. and n.* [*< NL. brevipennatus*, *< L. brevis*, short, + *pennatus*, winged: see *pennate*.] 1. *a.* Having short wings; brachypterous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brevipennatæ* or *Brevipennes*.

II. *n.* A bird having short wings.

Brevipennes (brev-i-pen'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *brevipennis*, *< L. brevis*, short, + *penna*, wing: see *penn*.] In Cuvier's classification of birds, the first family of *Grallæ*, comprising the ostriches and cassowaries, emus, dodos, and dindie birds, and the apteryx: an artificial group, but in the main the same as *Struthionæ* or *Ratitæ*.

brevirostral (brev-i-ros'tral), *a.* Same as *brevirostrate*.

brevirostrate (brev-i-ros'trāt), *a.* [*< L. brevis*, short, + *rostratus*, beaked, *< rostrum*, beak.] In ornith., having a short bill.

Brevirostres (brev-i-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *< L. brevis*, short, + *rostrum*, beak.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a synonym of his *Cursores*.

brevity (brev'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. brevis*, *< brevis*, short.] 1. Shortness; especially, surprising or excessive curtailment of the thing spoken of: as, the *brevity* of human life. Specifically.—2. Shortness in speech or writing; conciseness; condensation into few words.

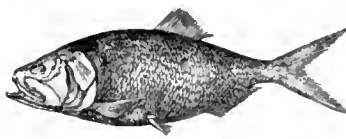
Brevity is the soul of wit. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

This argument is stated by St. John with his usual elegant brevity and simplicity.

Rp. Porteous, Rel. Observance of Good Friday.

= *Syn.* 2. Compression, terseness, pithiness, succinctness, condensation, sententiousness, curtiness.

Brevortia (brev-vōr'ti-ā), *n.* [NL.; named after Mr. J. Carson Brecoort, of New York.] A North American genus of herrings, family *Clupeidae*,



Menhaden, or Mossbunker; *Brevortia tyrannus*.

characterized by the elongated intestine and carinated scales. *B. tyrannus* is the well-known mossbunker or menhaden, formerly included in the genus *Alosa* or *Clupea* (A. or C. menhaden). See *menhaden*.

brew¹ (brō), *v.* [*< ME. brewen* (pret. *brew*, later *browede*, *browed*, pp. *brouen*, later *browed*), *< AS. brōcan* (strong verb; pret. **bræde*, pl. **bræwon*, pp. *gebrowen*; found only in pp.) = OFries. *brinca* = D. *brouwen* = MLG. *bruwen*, *brouen*, *bruēn*, LG. *brugen*, *bruen*, *brouen* = OHG. *brüen*, MHG. *brüwen*, *brüwen*, G. *brauen* = Icel. *brugga* = Sw. *brugga* = Dan. *brugge*, *brew*; prob. connected with *L. de-frutum*, new wine boiled down, Gr. *βρῦρον* (for **brūron*), a kind of beer; the primitive meaning, as indicated by the (probable) derivatives *broth*¹ and *bread*¹, being prob. more general, 'prepare by fire,' hence 'boil, brew, bake.' See also *brewis*, *brosc*¹.] I. *trans.* 1. To produce as a beverage by fermentation; prepare (beer, ale, or other similar liquor) from malt, or from malt and hops, or from other materials, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation.—2. To prepare by mixing, boiling, or the like; mingle; mix; concoct: as, to *brew* a bowl of punch; "drinks *brewed* with several herbs," *Bacon*.

Brew me a pottle of sack. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

A witch who *brewed* the philtre. *Tennyson*, *Lucretius*.

3. To contrive; plot; prepare: as, to *brew* mischief.

He *brew* this cursedness and all this synne. *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 395.

I found it to be the most malicious and frantick surmise, and the most contrary to his nature that, I think, had ever been *brewed*. *Wotton*.

Or *brew* fierce tempests on the wintry main. *Pope*, R. of the I., ii. 85.

II. *intrans.* 1. To conduct the operations or the business of brewing or making beer.

I wash, wring, *brew*, bake, scour. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4.

2. To be in a state of preparation; be mixing, forming, or collecting; be impending: chiefly

in the present participle: as, a storm is *brewing* in the west.

There is some ill *a-brewing* toward my rest.

Shak., M. of V., ii. 5.

From the appearance of the clouds a gale was evidently *brewing*. *Marryat*.

brew¹ (brō), *n.* [*< brew*¹, *v.*] The mixture formed by brewing; that which is brewed.

brew². Obsolete form of *brce* (which see).

brewage (brō'āj), *n.* [*< brew*¹ + *-age*.] A mixed drink; drink brewed or prepared in any way.

[I] no pullet-sperm in my *brewage*.

Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5.

Some well-sped *brewage*. *Milton*, *Areopagitica*.

A rich *brewage* made of the best Spanish wine.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, ii.

brewer (brō'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. brewere* (= D. *brouwer* = G. *brauer*); *< brew*¹ + *-er*.] One who brews; specifically, one whose occupation is the preparation of malt liquors.—**Brewers' grains**. Same as *draff*.

brewery (brō'ēr-i), *n.*; pl. *breweries* (-iz). [= D. *brouwerij* = G. *brauerei*; *< brew*¹ + *-ery*.]

1. A brew-house; an establishment in which brewing is carried on.—2. *pl.* Brewers collectively; the beer-trade.

If they should bring any distress and trouble upon the London *brewery*, it would occasion the making ill drink, and drive the people to brew themselves, which would destroy the duty. *C. Darnant*, *Essays on Trade*, l. 79.

brewett, *n.* [*< ME. brewet*, *bruct*, *< OF. brouet*, pottage or broth, dim. of *brou*, broth, pl. *broues*, *> E. brevis*, q. v.] A kind of pottage.

brew-house (brō'hous), *n.* [*< ME. brewhous* (= OHG. *brühūs*, G. *brauhaus*); *< brew*¹ + *house*.] A house or establishment in which the operations of brewing are carried on.

brewing (brō'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *brew*¹, *v.*]

1. The act or process of preparing liquors from malt and hops; the process of extracting a saccharine solution from malted grain and converting that solution into a fermented alcoholic beverage called ale or beer. The process usually followed by the brewer may be divided into eight distinct parts, viz., the grinding of the malt, mashing, boiling, cooling, fermenting, cleansing, racking or vatting, and fining or cleaning.

2. The quantity brewed at once.

A *brewing* of new beer, set by old beer, maketh it work again. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*

3. A mixing together.

I am not able to avouch anything for certainty, such a *brewing* and sophistication of them they make.

Holland, tr. of *Pliny*, xiv. 6.

brewis (brō'is), *n.* [*< ME. brewes*, *broues*, *brouys*, etc., *< OF. broues*, prop. pl., from sing. **brou*, *< ML. brodum*, gravy, broth, *< OHG. brod* = *E. brath*, q. v. Cf. *brosc*¹.] 1. *pl.* Broth; pottage.

What an ocean of *brewis* I shall swim in!

Fletcher (and another?), *Prophecy*, l. 3.

Thou for all

The kitchen *brewis* that was ever sipp

Shalt not once dare to look him in the face.

Tennyson, *Gareth and Lynette*.

2. Bread soaked in broth or the liquor in which beef is being boiled; also, brown bread warmed in milk.

brew-lockt, *n.* A brewing.

I ne'er hurt their churning's,

Their *brew-lockt*, nor their batches.

Middleton, *The Witch*, l. 2.

brewster¹ (brō'stēr), *n.* [*< ME. brewster*, *brewstere*, *browestere*, a female brewer, also a (male) brewer. *< brewen*, *brew*, + *-ster*.] One who brews; a brewer; more especially, a woman who brews.

He [the chemist] is not a *brewster* like another, but a man who adds new utility and value to every creature in the brewery. *Spectator*, No. 3018, p. 575.

brewster² (brō'stēr), *n.* The sweet-lay, *Magnolia glauca*. [New Jersey.]

brewsterite (brō'stēr-īt), *n.* [After Sir David Brewster (1781-1868).] A white, yellow, or green pellucid mineral of the zeolite family, occurring in short prismatic crystals; a hydrous silicate of aluminium, strontium, and barium.

breydt, *v. and n.* See *braid*¹. *Chaucer*.

breziline (brē-zil'in), *n.* [F. *brésiline*.] Same as *brazilin*.

brian (brī'an), *v. t.* [E. dial., perhaps for **brine*, *< brine*, orig. a burning. Cf. *brin*¹, var. of *burn*¹.] To keep fire at the mouth of (an oven), either to give light or preserve the heat. [North. Eng.]

briar, **briary**, etc. See *brier*, *briery*, etc.

briarbot (brī'ār-bot), *n.* [*< briar*, *brier*, + (appar.) *bot*, a var. of *but*².] A local Irish name of the fish called the angler. Several *brier-like* protuberances arm the head.

Briarean (brī-ā-rē-an), *a.* [**< LL. Briareus**, pertaining to the giant Briareus, **< Gr. Briaireis**, older (Homeric) form **Βριάρεως**, **< βριάρος**, strong.] Pertaining to or resembling Briareus, a giant of Grecian mythology fabled to have a hundred hands; hence, having or seeming to have many hands; reaching or grasping in many directions.

Briareidæ (brī-ā-rē-i-dē), *n. pl.* [**NL.**, **< Briareum + -idæ**.] A family of alcyonarians, of the order *Gorgoniaceæ*, having an internal skeleton of calcareous spicules, but no horny axis.

Briareum (brī-ā-rē-um), *n.* [**NL.**, **< LL. Briareus**, pertaining to Briareus: see *Briarean*.] The typical genus of alcyonarians of the family *Briareidæ*.

Briaridæ (brī-ar-i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Briareidæ*.
briable (brī'ba-bl), *a.* [**< bribe + -able**.] Capable of being bribed; liable to be bribed: as, a *briable* class of electors.

Wendell had designated him by implication as a person bribed, or *briable*.
The Nation, Jan. 13, 1870.

briaget (brī'bāj), *n.* [**< bribe + -age**.] Bribery.
bribe (brīb), *n.* [**< ME. bribe**, a gift, **< OF. bribe**, a gift, prop., as in *ML. briba*, Picard *bribe*, a piece of bread given to a beggar, = *Sp. briba* = *It. birba*, vagrancy (cf. *OF. briban*, also *Sp. bribon*, *It. birbone*, *birbante*, a vagrant), prob. orig. a piece broken off (cf. *brick¹*, *brick²*), **< Bret. breva** = *W. briuo*, break, perhaps akin to *E. break*, *q. v.*] 1. A gift begged; a present.

This sompnoour . . .
Rod forth to sompne a widow, an old ribibe,
Feyning a cause, for he wolde han a bribe.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 80.

2. A gift or gratuity bestowed for the purpose of influencing the action or conduct of the receiver; especially, money or any valuable consideration given or promised for the betrayal of a trust or the corrupt performance of an allotted duty, as to a fiduciary agent, a judge, legislator, or other public officer, a witness, a voter, etc.

She did corrupt frail nature with some bribe,
To shrink mine arm up like a wither'd shrub.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

He that took the silver basin and ewer for a bribe,
thinketh that it will never come out.
Latimer, 2d Sermon, bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

His horse was a bribe, and his boots a bribe; and told us he was made up of bribes, as an Oxford scholar is set out with other men's goods, when he goes out of town, and that he makes every sort of tradesman to bribe him; and invited me home to his house, to taste of his bribe wine.
Pepys, Diary, III. 211.

3. Anything that seduces: as, the *bribes* offered by glory or power.

bribe (brīb), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bribed*, ppr. *bribing*. [**< ME. briben**, only in the sense of 'steal,' **< OF. briber** = *Sp. bribar*, beg, go about begging; from the noun: see *bribe*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To steal.

For ther is no thief without a louke,
That helpeth him to wasten and to souke
Of that he *briben* can or borwe may.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 53.

I bribe, I pull, I pull.
Divide me like a *brib'd* buck, each a haunch.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5 (fol. 1623).

[Most modern editions read here *bribe*.]

2. To give or promise a reward or consideration to for acting contrary to desire or duty; induce to a certain course of action by the gift or offer of something of value; gain over or corrupt by a bribe.

How pow'rful are chaste vows! the wind and tide
You *bribed* to combat on the English side.
Dryden.
No, sir, take your pitiful present, and know that I am
not to be *bribed* to screen your villanies by influence and corruption.
Sheridan, The Camp, i. 1.

Bribed with large promises the men who served
About my person.
Tennyson, Geraint.

II. intrans. 1. To steal.—2. To practise bribery; give a bribe to a person.

An attempt to *bribe*, though unsuccessful, has been
holden to be criminal, and the defender may be indicted.
Bouvier.

bribee (brī-bē'), *n.* [**< bribe + -ee**.] One who receives or agrees to receive a bribe. [**Rare**.]
bribeless (brīb'les), *a.* [**< bribe + -less**.] Incapable of being bribed; not to be bribed. [**Rare**.]

Conscience is a most *bribeless* worker, it never knows
how to make a false report.
Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions, p. 534 (Ord MS.).

bribe-pander (brīb'pan'dér), *n.* One who procures bribes. *Burke*.

briber (brī'bér), *n.* [In sense 1, **< ME. bribour**, **< OF. bribeur**, a thief. In sense 2, directly **< bribe**, *v.*, + *-er*.] 1. A thief; a robber.

Who saveth a thefe whan the rope is knet,
With some false turne the *bribour* will him quite.
Lydgate, Trag., l. 152.

2. One who bribes; one who gives or offers a bribe; one who endeavors to influence or corrupt another by a bribe.

Nor can I ever believe that he that is a *briber* shall be
a good justice.
Latimer, 2d Sermon, bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

briberous (brī'bér-us), *a.* [**< briber + -ous**.] Pertaining to bribery.

bribery (brī'bér-i), *n.* [**< ME. briberie**, *bribrye*, **< OF. briberie**, theft, robbery: see *bribe* and *-ery*.] 1. Theft; robbery; extortion; rapacity.

Fy on thee fundlyng,
Thou lytes bot bi *brybre*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 194.

Ye make clean the utter side of the cup and of the plate;
but within they are full of *bribery*.
Geneva Bible, Mat. xxiii. 25.

2. The act or practice of giving or taking a bribe, or of influencing or being influenced by a bribe or bribes; especially, the act of paying or receiving, or of agreeing to pay or receive, a reward other than legal compensation for the exercise of official or delegated power irrespective of the dictates of duty, or for a false judgment or testimony, or for the performance of that which is known to be illegal or unjust.

Bribery is a princely kind of theiving.
Latimer, 3d Sermon, bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Judicial bribery, the bribing of a judge, magistrate, or any person concerned judicially in the administration of justice. It is the receiving or offering of any undue reward by or to any person whose ordinary profession or business relates to the administration of public justice in order to influence his behavior in office, and incline him to act contrary to the known rules of honesty and integrity.
Greenleaf.

bribery-oath (brī'bér-i-ōth), *n.* In Great Britain, an oath which may be administered to a voter at a parliamentary election, if the polling sheriff see cause, certifying that he has not received a bribe for his vote.

bric-a-brac (brī'ā-brak), *n.* [**F.**, of uncertain origin; according to Littré, based on the phrase *de bric et de broc*, by hook or by crook: *OF. de*, from; *bric*, a cage or trap for birds (whence the phrase *prendre au bric* (or *bric*), to take at advantage); *et*, and; *broc*, a jug, flagon, tankard, pot. According to others, a varied reduplication of **brac*, **< MD. brack-ged**, damaged goods, waste: see *brack²*. For the reduplication, cf. the equiv. *E.* term *knick-knacks*.] Objects having a certain interest or value from their rarity, antiquity, or the like, as old furniture, plate, china, and curiosities; articles of virtu; ornaments which may be pretty or curious, but have no intrinsic claim to rank as serious works of art. The term is often used with a sense of depreciation.

Two things only jarred on his eye in his hurried glance
round the room; there was too much *bric-a-brac*, and too
many flowers.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xxxi.

briche (brēsh), *n.* [**OF. (ML. brica)**: see *bricole*.] Same as *bricole*, 1.

brichette (brī-shet'), *n.* A collective name for armor for the hips and thighs. *Planché*.

brick¹ (brīk), *n.* [**E. dial. and Sc.**, **< ME. brike**, *bryke*, unassimilated form of **bryche*, *bruche*, **< AS. brice**, *bryce*, a breach, break, fracture, a piece, fragment: see *breck* and *breach*, of which *brick¹* is a dial. variant: see also *brack¹*. Cf. *brick²*.] 1. A breach. *Jamieson*. [**Scotch**.]—2. A rent or flaw. *Halliwel*. [**Prov. Eng.**.]—3. A portion of land (apparently the same as *breck*, 4). *Jamieson*. [**Scotch**.]

brick¹ (brīk), *v. t.* [**E. dial.**, var. of *break*; cf. *brick¹*, *n.*] To break by pulling back.

brick² (brīk), *n.* and *a.* [**Early mod. E.** also *bricke*, *bryke*; **< ME. bryke**, later *brique*, after *OF. brique*, a brick, a plate, leaf or wedge of metal, mod. *F. brique* (cf. mod. *It. bricco*, *Ir. Gael. brice*, **< E.**), a brick; appar. **< MD. (Flem.) bricke**, *brijke*, a tile, brick, *bricke*, a disk, plate, = *MLG. bricke*, a disk, plate, piece in checkers, chess, or backgammon, name of a game played on ice, = *G. bricke*, a small board, a round wooden plate, = *Sw. bricka*, a piece in checkers, etc., = *ODan. bricke*, *brikke*, *Dan. brik*, *brikke*, a wooden plate, a blank (coin), a piece in checkers, etc.; cf. *ODan. *brik*, partition, in comp. *briks-dør*, the door between the choir and the body of a church (*dør* = *E. door*), = *Norw. brik* (*brik*), a short table or bench near the door or fireplace, a bar, railing, low wall or partition of boards, = *Icel. brik*, a low wall or partition of boards, a square tablet, a tablet or panel in a bedstead, etc. The *F. brique*, a brick, is usually explained as a particular use of *OF.* and *F. dial. brique*, a

piece, fragment, this being referred to the *AS. brice*, *bryce*, a piece, fragment (cf. *F. dial. brique du pain*, equiv. to *AS. hlāfes brice*, a piece of bread); but neither of the two Teut. forms, *Icel. brik* (with long vowel), a tablet, etc., *MD. brijke* (with long vowel), *MD. MLG. bricke* (with short vowel), a brick, tile, plate, etc., agrees in sense or form with the *AS. brice*, *bryce*, a piece, fragment, and its cognates, nor can either be brought into connection with the primitive verb of the latter (*Icel. breka* = *MD. MLG. breken* = *AS. brecan*, *E. break*), except perhaps through the medium of the *OF.* But the sense of 'brick,' which does not belong to the *AS.*, *G.*, and *Scand.* forms, is a derived one; cf. the explanatory synonyms *brickstone*, *brick-tile*. The *MD.* and *MLG.* cognates of the *AS. brice*, *bryce* (*E. brack*, *dial. brick¹*, *breck*, *q. v.*) are different: see *breach*. Cf. *MLG. bricke*, *LG. prikke* = *MD. priek*, *D. prik* = late *MHG. prycke*, *prycke*, *G. bricke*, *prikke* = *ODan. bricke*, a lamprey; appar. a different word.] 1. *n.* 1. A kind of artificial stone made (usually) of moistened and finely kneaded clay molded into rectangular blocks (the length of which is commonly twice the breadth), and hardened by being burned in a kiln, or sometimes, especially in warm countries, by being dried in the sun. Sun-dried bricks are usually now, as in remote antiquity, mixed with chopped straw to give them greater tenacity. (See *adobe*.) Bricks in the United States and Europe are generally red (see *brick-clay*), but some clays produce yellowish bricks, as for example the *Milwaukee brick* much used as an ornamental building material in the United States. The bricks made in China and Japan are invariably of a slaty-blue color. [*Brick* is used in the singular collectively for bricks in the mass or as a material.]

Also, that no chymneys of Tymber be snuffed, ne thached houses wynn the Cytte, but that the owners do hem away, and make them chymneys of Stone or *Bryke* by mysdomer day next commynge, and tyle the thached houses by the seid day, in peyn of lesynge of a noble.
Ordinances of Worcester (1467), in *Eng. Gilds*, p. 386.

2. A mass or object resembling a brick: as, a *brick* of tea; a silver *brick*. Specifically—3. A loaf of bread. [**Prov. Eng.**.]—4. In *her.*, a charge similar to a billet, but depicted so as to show the thickness, that is, in perspective.—**Bath brick**, a substance used for polishing or cleaning metallic utensils, consisting of the fine silicious sand deposited in the river Parret, in Somersetshire, England, of which Bath is the capital. This material is made into bricks at Bridgewater, and is extensively used in both England and America.—**Blue brick**, brick with a blue surface obtained in burning. They contain iron and lime, are exceedingly hard, and highly esteemed for durability.—**Bristol brick**, a name by which Bath brick is sometimes known in the United States.—**Carving-brick**. Same as *cutlery-brick*.—**Concave brick**, a brick used in making arches or curves; a compass-brick.—**Dutch bricks**, bricks of a dirty brimstone-color, used for paving yards, stables, etc.—**Feather-edged brick**, a brick of a prismatic form used for arches, vaults, etc.—**Flanders brick**, a soft brick used for cleaning knives, and for similar purposes. The name is little if at all used in the United States.—**Flemish brick**, a species of hard yellow brick used for paving.—**Floating bricks**, bricks made of light silicious earth called *fossil meal*, capable of floating on water, and also remarkable for their insubility and as non-conductors of heat. They were made by the ancients, and the process was rediscovered in Italy in 1791. Powder-magazines have been experimentally made of them with success.—**Gaged brick**, a brick made in the shape of a wedge, to conform to the radius of the soffit of an arch.—**Green brick**, a brick not yet burned; unfinished brick.—**Hollow brick**, a brick made with perforations through it for heating or ventilating purposes, or to prevent moisture from penetrating a wall.—**Place-brick**, common rough brick, for walks, cellars, etc.—**Pressed brick**, brick which has been pressed in a machine or clamp, and is thus more compact and smoother than ordinary brick. It is used for fronts and the finest work.—**Salmon brick**, a light, soft brick, of inferior quality, and of a light saffron color, due to incomplete burning.—**Stone brick**, a very hard kind of brick made at Neath, in Wales, much used in the construction of furnaces, from its power of resisting heat.—**To have a brick in one's hat**, to be intoxicated. [**Colloq.**]
—**Washed brick**, a brick that has been exposed to the rain before being burned, and hence of inferior grade.

II. a. Made of brick; resembling brick: as, a *brick* wall; a *brick-red* color.

brick² (brīk), *v. t.* [**< brick²**, *n.*] 1. To lay or pave with bricks, or to surround, close, or wall in with bricks.

A narrow street, closely *bricked* in on all sides like a tomb.
Dickens.

2. To build in with bricks; place in brickwork.

Brick me into that wall there for a chimney-piece,
And say I was one o' the *Cesars*, done by a seal-cutter.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

3. To give the appearance of brick to: said of a plastered wall when it is smeared with red ochre and joints are made in it with an edge-tool, and then filled with fine plaster to resemble brickwork.

brick³ (brīk), *n.* [The origin is uncertain. Usually referred to *brick²*, various stories being invented in explanation. According to one ac-

count, the expression arose in the English universities as a humorous translation of Aristotle's *τετραγώνος ἀνὴρ*, a perfect (lit. 'square' or rectangular) man: see *tetragon* and *square*.] A good fellow, in an emphatic sense: a term of admiration bestowed on one who on occasion or habitually shows in a modest way great or unexpected courage, kindness, or thoughtfulness, or other admirable qualities. [Colloq.]

"In brief I don't stick to declare Father Dick, so they called him for short, was a regular brick; a metaphor taken, I have not the page aright, Out of an ethical work by the Stagyrite."

Barham, *Ingoldsbay Legends*, Brothers of Birchington.

School-fellows of Heriot's Hospital, like bricks of boys, supplied him with food for six weeks.

The Century, XXVII. 331.

brick-ax (brik'aks), *n.* A two-edged ax used in shaping bricks.

brick-barrow (brik'bar'ō), *n.* In *brickmaking*, a wheelbarrow used for carrying bricks, differing from the ordinary form in having the wheel in the middle, the bricks being piled upon slats running lengthwise at each side.

brickbat (brik'bat), *n.* A piece or fragment of a brick; especially, a piece of a brick used as a missile. See *bat*, 8.—**Brickbat cheese**. See *cheese*, 1.

brickbat (brik'bat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brick-batted*, ppr. *brickbating*. To assail with pieces of brick: as, the mob *brickbatted* the police.

brick-built (brik'bilt), *a.* Built with brick: as, "the *brick-built* town." Dryden.

brick-clamp (brik'klamp), *n.* A stack of bricks in order for burning. E. H. Knight.

brick-clay (brik'klā), *n.* Clay used or suitable for making bricks and tiles; a tolerably pure silicate of alumina, combined with various proportions of sand, and with not more than 2 per cent. of lime and other alkaline earths. The red color of common bricks depends on the presence of a little iron peroxid.

brick-dust (brik'dust), *n.* Dust from disintegrated bricks; specifically, the dust of pounded Bath brick (which see, under *brick*, 2, *n.*), or the earth from which Bath brick is made.

brick-earth (brik'ērth), *n.* Any kind of material which is suitable for making bricks, or which, with or without the addition of other materials, can be used for that purpose. In and near London the alluvial deposits resting upon the London clay are known as *brick-earth*, and they may be described as being a sandy loam, passing by fine gradations into clay or marl. Near London that kind of earth which without any addition makes the best kind of brick is called by the brickmakers *main*; it is a clayey material, containing a considerable quantity of chalk in fine particles. In the United States the material used for making bricks is almost always called *brick-clay*, or simply *clay*.

The collection of Sir Antonio Brady contains portions of no fewer than a hundred elephants, all collected from the *brick-earth* of Hford. Huxley, *Physiography*, p. 281.

bricken¹ (brik'n), *v. t.* [Appar. < *brick*¹ + *-en*.] To hold (the head) up and back; *bridle*. [Prov. Eng.]

bricken² (brik'n), *a.* [*< brick*² + *-en*.] Made of brick. [Prov. Eng.]

brick-field (brik'fēld), *n.* A field or yard where bricks are made.

brickfielder (brik'fēld'ēr), *n.* [Appar. in allusion to the heat of a brick-field.] A hot north wind prevalent in southern Australia. [Local slang.]

bricking (brik'ing), *n.* [*< brick*² + *-ing*.] 1. Brickwork.—2. An imitation of brickwork made on a plastered surface.

brick-kiln (brik'kil), *n.* A kiln or furnace in which bricks are baked or burned; also, a pile of bricks for burning, laid loose, with arches underneath to receive the fuel.

bricklayer (brik'lā'ēr), *n.* One whose occupation is to build with bricks.—**Bricklayers' itch**, a species of eczema produced on the hands of bricklayers by the contact of lime.

bricklaying (brik'lā'ing), *n.* The art of building with bricks, or of uniting them by cement or mortar in various forms; the art or occupation of laying bricks.

brickle (brik'l), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *brikle*, and dial. *brockle*, *bruckle*; < ME. *brekil*, *brukel*, *brokel*, also *bruchel*, So. *brokyll*, *brukyl*, etc., appar. < AS. **brecol*, **brycel* = MD. *brokel* = MLG. *brokel*; cf. D. *brokkeltig*, G. *brücklig*], with suffix *-ol*, *-el*, forming adjectives from verbs, < *brecan* (pp. *brocen*), *break*: see *break*. Now superseded by the equiv. but etymologically diff. *brittle*, *q. v.*] Brittle; easily broken. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

But th' Altare, or the which this Image staid,

Was, O great pity! built of *brickle* clay.

Spenser, *Ruines of Time*, l. 499.

The purest glasse is the most *brickle*, . . . and the quickest wit the more easily woone to folly.

Greene, *Repentance*, To the Reader.

brickleness (brik'l-nes), *n.* Brittleness. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

bricklow (brik'lō), *n.* [Appar. of native origin.] A species of acacia, native in Australia.

brick-machine (brik'mā-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus for molding bricks. Some brick-machines use wet clay from a pug-mill, others dry clay. In the former the clay is discharged from the pug-mill in a solid stream, which is cut by the brick-machine into brick-shaped pieces; in the latter the dry clay is delivered to molds placed on a horizontal revolving table, while pistons press the clay into them, and then eject the molded brick. Also called *brick-press*.

brickmaker (brik'mā'kēr), *n.* One who makes bricks, or whose occupation is to make bricks.

brickmaking (brik'mā'king), *n.* The art of making bricks.

brick-mason (brik'mā'sn), *n.* A bricklayer.

bricknog (brik'nog), *a.* Composed of timber framing filled in with brickwork: as, a *bricknog* partition.

bricknogging (brik'nog-ing), *n.* Brickwork carried up as a filling in timber framing.

brick-press (brik'pres), *n.* Same as *brick-machine*.

brickstone (brik'stōn), *n.* A brick. [Prov. Eng.]

brick-tea (brik'tē), *n.* A kind of tea formed by softening the larger leaves and refuse twigs and dust of the tea-plant with steam or boiling water and molding them into a brick-shaped mass. In this form it is extensively sent overland from China to Russia. It is consumed largely in Siberia and Mongolia, where it serves also as a medium of exchange.

brick-tile (brik'til), *n.* A brick. [Prov. Eng.]

brick-trimmer (brik'trim'ēr), *n.* In *arch.*, a brick arch abutting against the wooden trimmer in front of a fireplace, as a safeguard against fire.

brickwallt, *n.* [An accom. form of *bricoll*, *bricole*.] Same as *bricole*, 3.

brickwise (brik'wis), *a.* and *adv.* Arranged like bricks in a wall; with the ends in each row over the middle parts of the row below.

brickwork (brik'wērk), *n.* Work done or constructed with bricks; bricklayers' work.

bricky (brik'i), *a.* [*< brick*² + *-y*.] 1. Full of bricks, or formed of brick.—2. Of the color of common brick: as, a *bricky* red.

brick-yard (brik'yārd), *n.* A place where bricks are made.

bricoilt, *n.* Same as *bricole*, 3.

bricole (bri-kōl'), *n.* [In sense 3, also formerly *bricol*, *bricoll*, and by popular etym. *brickeall*; < F. *bricole*, also *bricolle*, mod. F. *bricole*, back-stroke, toils, breast-band, strap, = lt. *bricola* = Sp. *brigola* (ML. *bricola*; cf. ML. *brica*, OF. *briche*), a catapult, perhaps < MHG. *brechel*, a breaker, < *brechen* = E. *break*.] 1. A military engine for throwing darts or quarrels; a kind of catapult. Also *briche*.—2. Harness worn by men who have loads to carry or to drag.—3. A side-stroke at tennis.

brid¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *bird*¹.

brid², *n.* An obsolete form of *bride*.

bridal (bri'dal), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *bridall*; prop., as in early mod. E., *bridale*, *bride-ale*, < ME. *bridale*, *brudale*, < AS. *brýðealo* (also *brýð-calo*th, dat.), *bridal*, lit. *bride-ale*, i. e., *bride-feast*, < *brýð*, *bride*, + *ealo* (gen. and dat. *ealo*th), *ale*, in comp. a feast: see *ale*. Cf. *church-ale*, *clerk-ale*, etc. In mod. use the terminal element has been assimilated to the suffix *-al*, and the word accordingly used also as an adj., like *nuptial*, etc.] 1. *n.* 1. A feast at a marriage; a wedding-feast.

We see no ensigns of a wedding here; no character of a *bride-ale*: where be our scarves and our gloves?

B. Jonson, *Epicene*, iii. 2.

2. A marriage; nuptials.

Did her honor as the Prince's bride,
And clothed her for her *bride* like the sun.

Tennyson, *Geraint*.

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The *bride* of the earth and sky.

G. Herbert, *Virtue*.

II. *a.* Belonging to a bride or to a wedding: as, a *bridal* wreath.

Come, I will bring thee to thy *bridal* chamber.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

bridalty (bri'dal-ti), *n.* [*< bridal* + *-ty*.] Celebration of a nuptial feast.

In honour of this *bride*,
Hath challenged either wide countess.

B. Jonson, *Love's Welcome* at Welbeck.

bridal-wreath (bri'dal-rēth), *n.* 1. The common name of a cultivated species of *Spiraea*,

S. hypericifolia, with long recurved branches and numerous small white double flowers in the axils of the leaves.—2. The *Francoa ramosa*, a somewhat shrubby saxifragaceous plant of Chili, with long crowded racemes of white flowers. It is cultivated in England.

bride¹ (brīd), *n.* [*< ME. brīde, bryde, brude*, nom. prop. without the final *e*, *brīd, bryd, brud*, often transposed *bird, burd*, etc. (see *bird*²), a bride, a young lady, < AS. *brýð*, a bride, = OS. *brūd* = OFries. *breid* = MD. *brūd*, D. *bruid* = MLG. *brut*, LG. *brud* = OHG. MHG. *brūt*, G. *braut*, *bride* (i. e., betrothed woman), = Icel. *brúðr* = Sw. Dan. *brud*, a bride, = Goth. *brūths*, daughter-in-law (> ult. F. *bru*, earlier *bruy*, **brut*, ML. *brut*, *bruta*, daughter-in-law), cf. comp. *brūth-faths*, *bridegroom* (see *bridegroom*); root unknown.] 1. A woman newly married, or about to be married.

He, only he, can tell, who, match'd like me, . . .
Has by his own experience tried,
How much the wife is dearer than the *bride*.

Lord Lyttelton, *An Irregular Ode*.

2. A name of the American wood or summer duck, *Aix sponsa*. Coues.

bride² (brīd), *v.* [*< bride*¹, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To make a bride of; marry. [Rare.]

I knew a man
Of eighty winters, this I told them, who
A lass of fourteen *brided*.

Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 2.

II. *intrans.* (with indefinite *it*). To act like a bride; assume the air of a bride.

Maidens commonly now a dayes are no sooner borne,
but they beginne to *bride* it.

Lyly, *Euphues*, Anat. of Wit, p. 83.

bride² (brīd), *n.* [*< ME. brīde, a bride*, < OF. *F. brīde*, a bridle, string, strap, button-loop, etc., = Pr. Sp. Pg. *brida*, a bridle: see *bridle*.] 1. A bridle.

Theo lady . . . syngeth of Dydo and Enyas,
How love heom ladde by strong *bride*.

King Alisaunder, l. 7625.

2. In *needlework*, *lacemaking*, etc., a loop, link, or tie.

bride-ale (brīd'al), *n.* An old and etymological form of *bridal*.

bride-bed (brīd'bed), *n.* [*< ME. (not found)*, < AS. *brýð-bed* = MLG. *brutbedde* = D. *bruidsbed* = MHG. *brüttette*, G. *brautbett*.] The marriage-bed. Shak. [Rare.]

bride-bowl (brīd'bōl), *n.* Same as *bride-cup*.

bride-branch (brīd'branch), *n.* A sprig of rosemary formerly carried at weddings as a token of remembrance.

I'd ride forty miles to follow such a fellow to church;
and would make more of a sprig of rosemary at his burial
than of a gilded *bride-branch* at mine own wedding.

Middleton, *Blurt*, Master-Constable, l. 1.

bride-cake (brīd'kāk), *n.* Same as *wedding-cake*.

In the North, slices of the *Bride-cake* are put through the Wedding Ring, they are afterwards laid under Pillows at Night to cause young Persons to dream of their Lovers.

J. Brand, in *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 335.

bride-chamber (brīd'chām'bēr), *n.* A nuptial apartment.

Can the children of the *bride-chamber* mourn, as long as the bridegroom is with them?

Mat. ix. 15.

bride-cup (brīd'kup), *n.* A bowl or cup of spiced wine and other ingredients formerly served with *bride-cake* at wedding-feasts. Also called *bride-bowl*.

Get our bed ready, chamberlain;
Host, a *bride-cup*: you have rare conceits,
And good ingredients.

B. Jonson, *New Inn*, v. 1.

bride-day (brīd'dā), *n.* The marriage-day.

bridegroom (brīd'grōm), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bridegrome* (Tyndale, A. D. 1525), with inserted *r* as in the simple *groom* (q. v.); < ME. *bridegome*, *bridgome*, *brēdgome*, *brudgome*, < AS. *brýðguma*, also *brýðiguma* (*brýði* for *brýð*, gen. of *brýð*) (= OS. *brūdigumo* = OFries. *brēdigoma* = D. *bridegum*, *bruigom* = MLG. *brūdegam*, LG. *brūdegam*, *brōdegam*, *brōgam* = OHG. *brūtīgomo*, MHG. *brūtīgome*, G. *bräutigam* = Icel. *brudhugumí* = Sw. *brudgum*, -*gumme*, = ODan. *brudegomme*, *brudgomme*, Dan. *brudgom*), lit. *bride's man*, < *brýð*, gen. *brýðe*, etc., *bride*, + *guma*, *man*: see *bride*¹ and *groom*. Cf. Goth. *brūthfaths*, *bridegroom*, < *brūths*, daughter-in-law (*bride*), + *faths* = Gr. *πάσις* = Skt. *pati*, husband, lord: see *despot*, *potent*, etc.] 1. A man newly married, or about to be married.

He that hath the bride is the *bridegroom*. John III. 29.

Those dulcet sounds in break of day
That creep into the dreaming *bridegroom's* ear,
And summon him to marriage.

Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

2. [Perhaps in allusion to its sparkling appearance.] A local name in Banffshire, Scotland, of the gemmous dragonet, *Callionymus lyra*.
bride-house (brīd'hous), *n.* A public hall for celebrating marriages.

A *bride-house*, as when a hall or other large place is provided to keep the bride in. *Nomenclator* (1585).

bride-knot (brīd'not), *n.* A breast-knot; a knot of ribbons worn by a guest at a wedding; a wedding-favor.

bride-lace (brīd'lās), *n.* Fringed strings of silk, cotton, or worsted, formerly given at a wedding to the friends of the bride and groom to tie up the rosemary-sprigs they carried (see *bride-branch*). After the ceremony they were twisted into the hats or in the hair, and worn as streamers.

Nosegays and *bride laces* in their hats.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

bride (brīd'li), *a.* [*< bride¹ + -ly¹*.] Of or pertaining to a bride; nuptial.

She, hating as a heinous crime the bond of *bride* bed,
 Did fold about her father's neck with fawning arms.
Golding.

bride (brīd'li), *n.* See *bridesmaid*.

bride (brīd'li), *n.* See *bridesman*.

bridescake (brīdz'kāk), *n.* Bride-cake. See *wedding-cake*.

bride's-laces (brīdz'lā'soz), *n.* An English name of the dodder.

bridesmaid, **bride** (brīdz'-, brīd'mād), *n.* A young girl or an unmarried woman who attends on a bride at her marriage during the ceremony.

bridesmaiding (brīdz'mā-ding), *n.* The state of being a bridesmaid. [Rare.]

I'll bide my time for *bridesmaiding*.
Trolope.

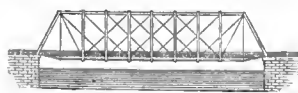
bridesman, **bride** (brīdz'-, brīd'mān), *n.*; pl. *bridesmen*, *briden* (-men). [*< bride's*, poss. of *bride¹*, or *bride*, + *man*. Cf. MLG. *brutman* = Icel. *brúðrmaður* = ODan. *brudemand*; cf. OF. *brumen*, a fiancé.] A man who attends upon a bridegroom and bride at their marriage.

bride's-stake (brīdz'stāk), *n.* [Also *bride-stake*, *< bride¹ + stake*; with reference to wedding festivities.] A stake or post set in the ground to dance round, especially at a wedding.
B. Jonson.

bride (brīd'wel), *n.* [So called from a palace built in 1522 near St. *Bride's* or *Bridget's* Well, in London, which in 1553 was turned into a penal workhouse, officially called *Bride-well* Hospital.] A house of correction for the confinement of vagrants and disorderly persons. The name is now generally given to a prison in connection with a police-station, for the temporary detention of those who have been arrested by the police.

bridewort (brīd'wört), *n.* Species of *Spiraea*, *S. Ulmaria* and *S. salicifolia*, named from the feathery appearance of their panicles of white flowers.

bridge (brīj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bredge*; *< ME. brigge, bregge, brugge* (unassibilated *brig*, *brugg*, Sc. *brigg*), *< AS. brycg, brieg* = OFries. *brigge, bregge* = D. *brug* = MLG. *brugge*, LG. *brügge* = OLG. *brucca*, MHG. *brücke, brücke*, G. *Brücke*, a bridge, = Icel. *bruggja* = Sw. *brugga* = Dan. *brügge*, a pier, landing-stage, gangway, rarely a bridge; connected with Icel. *brú* = Sw. *bro* = Dan. *bro*, a bridge, a paved way. Perhaps akin to *brow*; cf. ODan. *brú*, a bridge, also *brow*; see *brow*.] 1. Any structure which spans a body of water, or a valley, road, or the like, and affords passage or conveyance. Bridges are made of various materials, principally stone, iron, and wood, and in a great variety of forms. In an *arch*- or *arched* *bridge* the passage or roadway is carried by an arch or arches, which are supported by abutments or by piers. Such bridges are constructed of brick, stone, iron, steel, or wood. Brick is seldom used alone, except



Panel-truss Bridge.

for comparatively small spans, and for unimportant work when stone cannot readily be obtained. In more important works it is often combined with stone, which is introduced to bind, to distribute pressure, to protect the more exposed portions, and for architectural effect. Stone, wherever it can be used, is the most valuable material, on account of its massiveness, stability of form, and resistance to the elements; but it is inferior to iron in economy, facility of construction, and ready adaptability to various situations. Among the finest monuments of antiquity are ranked the remains of Roman arch stone bridges. The largest stone



Common Truss Bridge.

arch known was built over the Allier, at Vieille-Brioude, France, in 1454. Its span was 183.73 feet, with a rise of 60 feet. The bridge over the Dee at Chester has a greater span (200 feet), but less rise (42 feet). The first arch bridge built of iron was erected over the river Severn, in England, and consists of 5 parallel ribs of cast-iron, with a span of 100 and a rise of 40 feet. The Southwark bridge over the Thames at London, the central one of the three arches of which has a span of 240 with a rise of 24 feet, formerly ranked as the largest iron arch bridge; but this span has since been more than doubled, as notably in the bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis, and the Washington bridge over the Harlem river in New York city. In an *arched-beam* bridge the arches in compression constitute the



Fink-truss Bridge.



Arched-beam Bridge.

principal members and sustain the load. The beams are sometimes built of parallel layers of planks, which are made to break joint. In the more important constructions the arches are often compound. They have been employed in modern bridges of considerable magnitude. An *arched-truss* bridge is a form in which the compression-member is an arch beam, as in the McCallum truss. In a *beam-truss* bridge the load is supported by beam-trusses or openwork beams. A compression-chord and a tension-chord are essential, and the stresses are transferred from one to the other on their way to the points of support by means of struts and tension-bars, which together are called web-members. See phrases below for other forms.



McCallum Arched-truss Bridge.

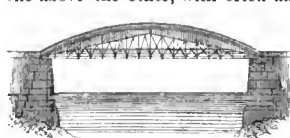
At Trompyngton, nat fer fro Cantebrige,
 Ther goth a brook and over that a *brige*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 2.

2. The upper line or ridge of the nose, formed by the junction of the two nasal bones.—3. In *engraving*, a board resting on end-cleats, on which the engraver rests his hand in working. In etching two bridges are used: one with low feet or cleats, to serve for work on the unblitten plate; the other with higher feet, to raise it above the bordering-wax after it has been applied.

4. A wall, generally made of fire-brick, which is built at both ends of a reverberatory furnace, to a certain height, in order to isolate the space in which the metallurgical operation is conducted. The wall nearest the fireplace is called the *fire-bridge*; the other, at the opposite end, the *flue-bridge*.

5. In *gun*, the two pieces of timber which connect the two transoms of a gun-carriage. [Eng.] —6. In *metal*, the platform or staging by which ore, fuel, etc., are conveyed to the mouth of a smelting-furnace.—7. That part of a stringed musical instrument over which the strings are stretched, and by which they are raised above the sounding-board. In bow-instruments, such as the violin, the bridge is arched, in order to allow the bow to strike any one string without touching the others.

8. *Naut.* a raised platform extending from side to side of a steamship above the rail, forward of amidships, for the use and convenience of the officer in charge. It affords him an uninterrupted view, and is furnished with means for communicating, by automatic signals, with the engine-room and the wheel-house. Many large vessels have two bridges, one forward of and one abaft the mainmast; and it is now very common for the bridge to be made in two tiers, one above the other, with often an outlook-station still higher than the upper tier. In side-wheel steamers the bridge connects the paddle-boxes.



Bottom-road or Through Bridge.
 (See below.)

ing a bearing for a part of the works.—10. The balance-rynd of a millstone.—11. In *car-build- ing*, a timber, bar, or beam which is supported at each end.—12. In *echre*, a position where one side has scored four points and the other only one.—13. In *elect.*, an apparatus for measuring the resistance of a conductor, the arrangement of whose parts bears some resemblance to a bridge. A common form is called *Wheatstone's bridge*, from the inventor. See *resistance*.—*Archivolt* of a bridge. See *archivolt*.—*Asses' bridge*. See *pons asinorum*.—*Bottom-road bridge*, a bridge whose roadway is supported upon the lower chord in a truss-bridge, or at the bottom in a tubular bridge. Also called *through bridge*. Op-

posed to *deck-bridge* or *top-road bridge*.—*Box-girder bridge*. More commonly called *tubular bridge* (which see).—*Cantilever bridge*, a bridge in which the span is formed by bracket-shaped beam-trusses, extending inward from their supports and connected at the middle of the span either directly or by an intermediate truss of ordinary construction. When piers are used to support the beam-trusses, they are placed near the center of each truss, and not, as in ordinary truss-bridges, at its ends. The strains due to a load upon the span are carried outward toward the ends of the bridge and beyond the piers by bracket-arms similar to those forming the central span, the extremities of which may be secured to other piers to serve the twofold purpose of resisting by their weight the



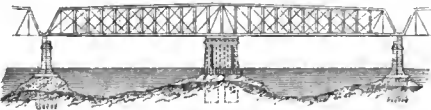
Cantilever Bridge, Niagara Falls, New York.

uplift caused by the load when upon the central span and of themselves supporting vertical pressure; or they may form part of other spans similar to the central one. This form of bridge presents the great advantage of permitting the construction of the main span without scaffolding beneath. A fine example is the cantilever bridge below Niagara Falls, built for the Michigan Central and Canada Southern railways.—*Check-bridge* of a furnace, a fire-bridge: so called because it was supposed to check the draft.—*Counterpoise bridge*, a bascule-bridge in which counter-weights help to raise the platform.—*Electric bridge*, a term applied to several contrivances for determining the resistance of an electric circuit, all essentially identical with Wheatstone's bridge (which see, under *resistance*).—*Floating bridge*. (a) A boat, raft, or pontoon bridge. (b) A part of a bridge, supported by a caisson or pontoon, which can swing into and away from the line of roadway. (c) *Milit.*, a kind of double bridge, of which the upper member projects beyond the lower, and is capable of being moved forward by pulleys: used for carrying troops over narrow moats in attacking the outworks of a fort.—*Flying bridge*, a suspension-bridge, or a bridge built for temporary use, as a pontoon bridge.—*Hanging bridge*, a suspension-bridge. The term is generally applied to the more primitive forms of suspension-bridge.—*Hoist-bridge*. Same as *lifting bridge*.—*Induction-bridge*. See *induction*.—*Lattice-bridge*, a bridge in which the web between the chords or the main compres-



Lattice-bridge (side elevation).
 a, roadway; b, sleepers; c, transverse beams; d, g, h, stringers; e, lattice-ribs; f, cross-beams.

sion- and tension-members is formed by lattice-work.—*Leaf-bridge*, a hinged lifting bridge.—*Lifting bridge*, a drawbridge the span of which moves in a vertical plane instead of horizontally. Also called *hoist-bridge*.—*Pivot-bridge*, a swinging bridge balanced upon a pivot. It is



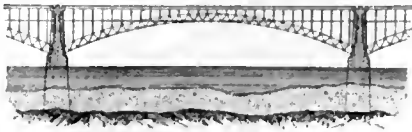
Pivot or Swing-bridge.

often formed by two equal spans, covering a channel on each side of the pivot-pier.—*Pontoon bridge*, a platform or roadway supported upon pontoons. Bridges of this kind are largely used in military operations, the pontoons being formed of air-tight bags or hollow metallic vessels.—*Rope bridge*, a hanging bridge consisting of a platform supported by ropes, or simply of a rope carried across the stream or chasm, and supporting a basket or car which is drawn backward and forward. Such bridges are used in mountainous districts, especially in India and South America, and are sometimes made of sufficient strength to afford passage to droves of loaded mules. The ropes are often made of plaited thongs of hide, or even of rushes.—*Suspension-bridge*, a roadway suspended from ropes, chains, or wire cables, usually hung between massive towers of masonry, and securely anchored at the extremities. The most notable of suspension-bridges is that between New York and Brooklyn, over the East River. The main span is 1,595½ feet long, the altitude at the center 135 feet above mean high water, the height of the towers 276½ feet, and the total length 5,989 feet. The roadway is suspended from four cables of steel wire, each 1½ inches in



East River Suspension-bridge, New York.

diameter.—**Through bridge**. Same as *bottom-road bridge*; opposed to *deck-bridge* or *top-road bridge*.—**Top-road bridge**, a bridge in which the roadway is upon or above the upper chord of the truss. Also called *deck-bridge*.—**Trussed-arch bridge**, an arched-beam bridge with which a truss has been combined to stiffen or strengthen it.—**Tubular-arch bridge**, a bridge in which the primary



Tubular-arch bridge, St. Louis, Missouri.

supporting members are arched tubes.—**Tubular bridge**, a bridge forming, as a whole, a great hollow beam. It is a box-beam, sufficiently large to admit of the passage of vehicles through it. The first works of this kind were the Conway and Britannia railway bridges in Wales. The latter, over the Menai strait, opened in 1850, consists of two independent rectangular tubular beams of wrought-iron 1,511 feet long, with a single span of 450 feet. The Victoria tubular bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montreal is about two miles long. Also called *box-girder bridge*.—**Wheatstone's bridge**. See *resistance*.

bridge¹ (brij), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bridged*, ppr. *bridging*. [*< ME. *bryggen* (not found), *< AS. brycgian* (also in comp. *ofer-brycgian*, bridge over) = *MLG. bruggen* = *OHG. bruccōn*, *MIIG. brucken*, *brücken*, *G. brücken*, *brücke*; cf. *fecl. brāa*, bridge over; from the noun.] 1. To build a bridge or bridges on or over; span with a bridge; as, to bridge a river.—2. To make a bridge or bridges for.

Xerxes, . . . over Hellespont
Bridging his way, Europe with Asia join'd.
Milton, *P. L.*, x. 310.

3. Figuratively, to span or get over; serve as or make a way of passing or overcoming; as, conversation bridged the intervals of the play; to bridge over a difficulty.

Every man's work, pursued steadily, tends in this way to become an end in itself, and so to bridge over the loveless chasms of life.
George Eliot.

I cannot but think that there is room for all of us to work in helping to bridge over the great abyss of ignorance which lies at our feet.
Huxley, *Lay Sermons*, p. 71.

bridge², *v. t.* [*Also bridge*, *< ME. briggan*, *breggan*, by aphesis for *abriggan*, *abreggan*, mod. *E. abridge*, *q. v.*] To shorten; abridge.

Byreven man his helthe and his welfare,
And his dayes *briggan* and schorte his lyf.
Oocleve, *MS. Soc. Antiq.*, 134, fol. 251. (*Halliwel*.)

bridge-bar (brij'bār), *n.* In a ear-coupling, the bar carrying the load.

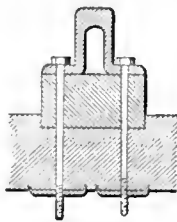
bridge-board (brij'bōrd), *n.* One of the notched boards of a stair to which the ends of wooden steps and risers are fastened. Also called *notch-board*.

bridge-deck (brij'dek), *n.* A bridge of spacious dimensions, forming a partial deck, extending from side to side of a vessel amidships.

bridge-head (brij'hed), *n.* In *fort.*, a work covering that end of a bridge which is most exposed to an enemy; a *tête-de-pont*.

bridge-islet (brij'it), *n.* A portion of land which becomes insular at high water, as the isle of Lindisfarne in England.

bridge-pit (brij'pit), *n.* 1. That part of the moat of a fortified place which is beneath the drawbridge when it is lowered.—2. A pit provided to receive the counterpoise of a bascule-bridge.



Bridge-pit.

bridge-rail (brij'rāl), *n.* A railroad-rail having an arched tread and lateral foot-flanges. *E. H. Knight*.

bridge-stone (brij'stōn), *n.* A flat stone bridging over a gutter or narrow span.

bridge-tower (brij'tou'ēr), *n.* 1. A tower for the defense of a bridge, usually erected upon the bridge itself, the road passing through archways in its lower story, which could be closed by gates. Bridges were commonly defended in this way in the middle ages, and many such towers remain, as at Cahors in France, and notably at Prague in Bohemia.

2. Less properly, a tower defending the approach to a bridge in the manner of a *tête-de-pont*. A notable instance of such a tower is that at Villeneuve, opposite Avignon, on the Rhone.

bridge-train (brij'trān), *n.* *Milit.*, a division of an army carrying the materials and implements required for the passage of troops across a river; a pontoon-train.

bridge-tree (brij'trē), *n.* A beam by which the spindle of the runner in a grinding-mill is supported. It can be adjusted so as to vary the relative distances of the grinding surfaces.



Bridge-tower.—Moldau Bridge, Prague, Bohemia.

Bridgettine (brij'e-tin), *n.* See *Briggittine*.

bridge-ward¹ (brij'wārd), *n.* [*< ME. briggeward*, *< AS. brycgeward*, *< brycg*, bridge, + *ward*, keeper.] The warden or keeper of a bridge.

Those whose route lay along the river . . . summoned the *Bridge-ward*, and demanded a free passage.
Scott, *Abbot*, I. 175.

bridge-ward² (brij'wārd), *n.* [*< bridge* + *ward* (of a key).] In *locksmithing*, the principal ward of a key, usually in the plane of rotation.

bridgewater (brij'wā-ter), *n.* A kind of broad-cloth manufactured in Bridgewater, England. *Planché*.

bridging (brij'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of bridge*¹, *v.*] In *arch.*, a piece of wood placed between two beams or other pieces, to prevent them from approaching each other. *Single bridging* has one pair of diagonal braces at the midlength of the joists. In *double bridging* there are two pairs of cross-braces dividing the joists into three lengths. More generally called a *strutting*- or *straining-piece*. *E. H. Knight*.

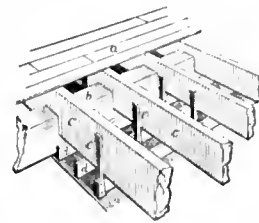
bridging-floor (brij'ing-flōr), *n.* In *arch.*, a floor in which bridging-joists are used.

bridging-joist (brij'ing-joist), *n.* In *arch.*, a joist which is sustained below by transverse beams called *binding-joists*; also, a joist which is nailed or fixed to the flooring-boards.

Bridgittine (brij'i-tin), *n.* See *Briggittine*.

bridgy (brij'i), *a.* [*< bridge*¹ + *-y*.] Full of bridges; resembling a bridge. *Sherwood*. [*Rare*.]

bridle (bri'dl), *n.* [*< ME. bridel*, *< AS. bridel*, also *bridels* = *OFries. bridel* = *MD. brydel*, *D. breidel* = *MLG. LG. breidel* = *OHG. bridel*, *bridel*, *brittil*, *priddil*, *prittil*, *MHG. bridel*, *bridel* (> *OF. bridel* = *It. predella*, a bridle, also in short form, *Pr. Sp. Pg. brida* = *OF. and F. brida*, a bridle, > *E. bride*², *q. v.*), *G. breidel*, also *brittel*; root unknown.] 1. That portion of the gear or harness of a horse (or other animal similarly used) which is fitted to its head, and by which it is governed and restrained, consisting usually of a head-stall, a bit, and reins, with other appendages, according to its particular form and uses. See *cut* under *harness*.



Bridling-joists.

a, flooring; *b*, girder; *c*, *c*, bridging-joists; *d*, *d*, ceiling-joists; *e*, *e*, straps.

Many of hem fete-men ther ben,
That rennen by the *brydels* of ladyes shene.
Babees Book (*E. E. T. S.*), p. 320.

And Maenas, when with ivy *bridles* bound,
She led the spotted lynx.
Dryden, *tr. of Persius, Satires*, I. 203.

2. An old instrument of punishment and restraint for scolds: a simpler form of the branks.—3. Figuratively, a restraint; a curb; a check.

A continual *bridle* on the tongue.
Watts.
This fort is the *bridle* of the whole city, and was well stor'd and garrison'd with native Spaniards.
Ecelyn, *Diary*, Jan. 31, 1645.

4. The piece in the interior of a gun-lock which covers and holds in place the tumbler and sear, being itself held by the screws on which they turn. See *cut* under *gun-lock*.—5. The piece

on the end of a plow-beam to which the draft-shackle is attached; the *clevis*. Also called *muzzle* or *plow-head*.—6. In *mach.*, a link, flange, or other attachment for limiting the movement of any part of a machine.—7. *Naut.*, a chain or rope span both ends of which are made fast, the strain or power being applied to the bight.—8. In *pathol.*, a small band attaching two parts to each other, as two serous surfaces after inflammation, or the sides of the urethra after urethritis, or stretched across a pustule or vesicle, modifying its shape.—9. In *anat.*, a frenum (which see).—**Branches of a bridle**. See *branch*.—**Mooring-bridle** (*naut.*), the chain cable attached to permanent moorings.—**To bite on the bridle**, to suffer great hardships. *Brewer*.

bridle (bri'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bridled*, ppr. *bridling*. [*< ME. briddlen*, *bridelen*, *< AS. ge-briddian* (= *MD. bryddelen*, *D. breideten* = *OHG. brittilōn*, *MIIG. britlen*, *pritteln*, *G. breidelen*, *britlen*, *britteln*), *bridle*, restrain, *< bridel*, *bridle*.] 1. To put a bridle on: as, to bridle a horse.

Where steeds run arow,
I have seen from their bridled lips
Foam blown as the snow.
Swinburne, *A Lamentation*.

2. To restrain, guide, or govern; check, curb, or control: as, to bridle the passions.

Savoy and Nice, the keys of Italy, and the citadel in her hands to bridle Switzerland.
Burke.

Oft his smooth and bridled tongue
Would give the lie to his flushing cheek.
Shelley, *Rosalind and Helen*.

= *Syn.* 2. To repress, master, subdue.

II. intrans. To hold the head up, in the manner of a spirited horse under a strong rein, especially as an expression of pride, scorn, or resentment; assume a lofty manner so as to assert one's dignity or express indignation; toss the head; strut: generally with *up*.

Gave a crack with her fan like a coach-whip, and bridled out of the room with the air and complexion of an incensed Turkey-Cock.
Cibber, *Careless Husband*, II. 2.

Assure a lady . . . that she looks killing to-day, she instantly *bridles up*, and feels the force of the well-timed flattery the whole day after. *Goldsmith*, *The Bee*, No. 5.

How would she have bridled had she known that . . . [she] only shared his meditations!

Barham, *Inglodby Legends*, I. 22.
If you charge them with any particular sin, they *bridle up* and deny that sin fiercely enough.
Kingdley.

bridle-chains (bri'dl-chānz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, short chains by which the cage is attached to the hoisting-rope.

bridle-hand (bri'dl-hand), *n.* The hand which holds the bridle in riding; the left hand. *Scott*.

bridle-path (bri'dl-pāth), *n.* A path which is wide enough to be traveled on horseback, but not in a carriage. Also *bridleway*.

bridle-port (bri'dl-pōrt), *n.* *Naut.*, the forward port on the gun-deck of a frigate.

bridler (bri'dl-ēr), *n.* One who bridles; one who restrains or governs.

The prelates boast themselves the only *bridlers* of schism.
Milton, *Church-Government*, I. 7.

bridle-rein (bri'dl-rān), *n.* [*< ME. bridle-reyne* (equiv. to *AS. bridel-theang*, lit. bridle-thong); *< bridle* + *rein*.] A rein uniting a bit with some other part of the harness, or leading to the hand of the rider or driver.

bridle-road (bri'dl-rōd), *n.* A bridle-path.

bridle-rod (bri'dl-rōd), *n.* One of the elements of a parallel motion, as on the steam-engine.

bridle-stricture (bri'dl-strik'tūr), *n.* In *pathol.*, a stricture formed by a band crossing the urethral passage.

bridleway (bri'dl-wā), *n.* A bridle-path.

bridle-wise (bri'dl-wiz), *a.* Trained to obey the bridle: applied to a horse which is guided by pressure of the bridle against his neck instead of by pulling on the bit.

bridoon (bri-dōn'), *n.* [*< F. bridon*, *< brida*, a bridle: see *bridle*.] A light snaffle or bit of a bridle used in addition to the principal bit, and with a separate rein. Also spelled *bradoon*.

brief (brēf), *a. and n.* [*I. a. < ME. bref, bref*, *< OF. bref, brief*, *F. bref* = *Pr. breu* = *Sp. Pg. It. breve*, *< L. brevis* = *Gr. βραχis*, short; cf. *abbreviate*, *abridge*, *brevery*, *brevet*, etc., *brachygraphy*, etc. *II. n. < ME. bref, brefe, bref*, a commission, writing, etc., *< OF. bref, brief*, *F. bref* = *Pr. breu*, *brieu* = *Sp. Pg. It. breve* = *OS. bref* = *D. brief* = *LG. brēf* = *OHG. briaf, brief*, *MHG. G. brief* = *Sw. bref* = *Dan. brev*, a letter, etc., *< L. brevis* (sc. *libellus*, a little writing), or neut. *breve*, a short writing (see also *breve* and *brevet*), *< brevis*, neut. *breve*, short: see above.] 1. *a.* Small with respect to length; short.

This mon that Mathen zef
A peny that wes so bref.
Specimens of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright), p. 43.
It is very difficult to notice this great language suitably
in the brief space available.
R. N. Cuet, *Mod. Langs.* E. Ind., p. 45.

2. Abbreviated; cut or made short: as, the
brief skirts of a ballet-dancer. [Humorous.]—
3. Short in duration; lasting a short time.

How brief the life of man. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.
A fainter bloom, a more delicate and briefer beauty.
Hawthorne, *Scarlet Letter*, ii.

4. Short in expression; using few words; concise; succinct.

Duch. I will be mild and gentle in my words.
K. Rich. And brief, good mother, for I am in haste.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, iv. 4.
The brief style is that which expresseth much in little.
B. Jonson, *Discoveries*.

5. Clever; good: as, a brief discourse; "he gae
us a very brief sermon," *Jameson*. [Scotch.]
—6. Keen. [Scotch.]—7t. Quick; ready;
eager.

Doe you not perceive the noose you have brought your
self into whilst you were so brieft to taunt other men
with weakness? *Milton*, *Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

8. [Appar. a particular use of brief, short (hence
quick, active, rife?); but some suppose a con-
fusion with rife.] Common; rife; prevalent:
as, I hear smallpox is very brief there. [Prov.
Eng.]—In brief. (a) In few words; briefly.

Open the matter in brief. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1.
(b) In short.

In brief, sir, study what you most affect.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

=Syn. 3. Short-lived, ephemeral, transitory, fleeting.—4.
Compact, compendious.

II. n. 1. A short or concise writing; a
short statement or account; an epitome.

I shall make it plain as far as a sum or brief can make
a cause plain. *Bacon*.

And she told me,
In a sweet verbal brief. *Shak.*, *All's Well*, v. 3.
Out of your gentleness, please you to consider
The brief of this petition, which contains
All hope of my last fortunes. *Ford*, *Fancies*, ii. 1.

Specifically—2. In law: (a) A formal memo-
randum in systematic order, but concisely ex-
pressed, of the points of law or of fact to be
developed or expanded in argument, or to be
pursued in the examination of a witness; in
English law, more usually an abridged relation
of the facts of a litigated case drawn up by the
attorney for the instruction of a barrister in
conducting proceedings in a court of justice.

The young fellow had a very good air, and seemed to
hold his brief in his hand rather to help his action than
that he wanted notes for his further information.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 186.

His matter was so completely at his command that he
scarcely looked at his brief. *R. Choate*, *Addresses*, p. 272.

(b) A writ summoning one to answer to any
action; or any precept of the sovereign in writ-
ing issuing from any court and ordering some-
thing to be done. (c) In *Scots law*, same as
briefe (which see). (d) In England, a letter
patent from proper authority authorizing a
public collection or charitable contribution of
money for any public or private purpose; a li-
cense to make collections for repairing churches,
making up for losses by fire, etc.: sometimes
called a *church brief* or *king's letter*.

This day was read in our church the *Briefe* for a collec-
tion for reliefe of y^e Protestant French, so cruelly, bar-
barously, and inhumanly oppress'd.

Evelyn, *Diary*, April 25, 1686.

3t. A writing in general; a letter.

Bear this sealed brief,
With winged haste, to the lord marshal.
Shak., *1 Hen. IV.*, iv. 4.

4t. In music, same as *breve*, 1.

Upon the word best there, you see how I do enter with
an odd minum, and drive it through the brief; which no
intelligent musician, I know, but will affirm to be very
rare. *B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 1.

5. The name given to certain official docu-
ments emanating from the pope, having a less
solemn character than a bull.

The Bull being the highest Authority the Pope can give,
the Brief is of less. *Selden*, *Table-Talk*, p. 86.

6. [Also spelled *breif*, *breef*, < OF. *brief*, *brief*,
a spell, talisman, < ML. *breve*, in pl. *brevia*, a
writing containing magical characters carried
as an amulet or talisman: a particular use of
L. *breve*, a writing, as above.] A spell. *Burns*.
[Scotch.]—Syn. 1. Abridgment, Compendium, Compend,
etc. See *abridgment*.

brief (brĕf'), v. t. [*brief*, n. In earlier form
breve, q. v.] 1. To abridge; shorten; make
a brief of: as, to brief pleadings.

Thy power is confined, thy time is limited; both thy
latitude and extension are *briefed* up.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, II. 135.

Descriptive lists of 15,107 soldiers *briefed* and filed away.
Rep. of Sec. U. S. Treasury, 1886, p. 596.

2. To furnish with a brief; instruct by a brief.
[Rare.]

I never could look a counsel in the face again if I'd neg-
lected to *brief* him with such facts as these. *Trollope*.

brief (brĕf'), adv. [*brief*, a.] 1. In brief; in
short; briefly.

Brief, I recover'd him; bound up his wound.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3.

2. In or after a short time; soon; quickly.

But that a joy past joy calls out on me,
It were a grief so *brief* to part with thee:
Farewell. *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, iii. 3.

briefless (brĕf'les'), a. [*brief*, n., + -less.]
Having no brief: as, a briefless barrister.

brieflessness (brĕf'les-nes'), n. The state of
being without a brief or a client.

briefly (brĕf'li), adv. [*ME. breftly, brevely*; <
brief + -ly².] 1. In a brief manner; concisely;
in few words.—2. With little length; shortly:
as, in *entom.*, *briefly* pilose, hairy, or spinous.
[Rare.]

briefman (brĕf'man), n.; pl. *briefmen* (-men).
One who makes a brief; a copier of a manu-
script. *Quarterly Rev.*

briefness (brĕf'nes'), n. [*ME. breffnes*; <
brief + -ness.] The state or quality of being
brief; shortness; brevity; conciseness in dis-
course or writing.

We passe over that, *briefnes* of tyme consydyeringe.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 79.

There is a *briefness* of the parts sometimes that makes
the whole long. *B. Jonson*, *Discoveries*.

brier (brĭ'ēr), n. [*E. dial. and Sc. breer*; < *ME. brere*, < *AS. brēr*, also *brēr*, a brier, bramble;
cf. *Ice. brórr*, a brier (rare and uncertain).
Fr. *Ir. Gael. preas*, a bush, brier (*Ir. briar*, a
brier, also a thorn, pin, bodkin, is prob. bor-
rowed from *E.*). The *F. bruyère*, dial. *brière*
(earlier *bruyere*, *briere* = *Cat. bruguera* = *It. dial. brughiera* (ML. *bruarium, brucra*), heath,
heather, prob. < *Pr. bru* = *It. dial. brug* = *Swiss bruch*, heath; of Celtic origin: < *Bret. brug*,
heath, = *W. brug*, a brake, growth), is not re-
lated. The reg. mod. *E.* form would be *breer*,
which exists dialectally; cf. *frier*, earlier *frier*,
< *ME. frere*.] A prickly plant or shrub in gen-
eral; specifically, the sweetbrier or the green-
brier (which see). Also spelled *briar*.

The gentle shepherd satte beside a springe,
All in the shadowe of a bushye *breer*.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, December.

I will tear your flesh with the thorns of the wilderness
and with *briers*. *Judges viii. 7.*

brier-bird (brĭ'ēr-bĕrd), n. A popular name
of the American goldfinch, *Chrysomitris* (or
Astragalinus tristis. See *cut* under *goldfinch*.

briered (brĭ'ēr-d), a. [*brief* + -ed².] Set
with briers. *Chatterton*.

brier-root (brĭ'ēr-rōt), n. [*brief*, an adapted
E. form of *F. bruyère*, dial. *brière*, heath (see
brier), + *root*².] The root of the white heath,
Erica arborea, a shrub often growing to a large
size. The roots are gathered extensively in the south
of France and in Corsica for the purpose of being made
into tobacco-pipes, commonly called *brier-wood pipes*.
The roots, having been cleared of earth, and the decayed parts
cut away, are shaped into blocks of various dimensions
with a circular saw. The blocks are then placed in a vat
and subjected to a gentle simmering for a space of twelve
hours, during which they acquire the rich yellowish-brown
hue for which the best pipes are noted, and are then in a
condition for turning.

brier-wood (brĭ'ēr-wūd), n. The wood of the
brier-root, used for making tobacco-pipes.

briery¹ (brĭ'ēr-i), a. [*brief* + -y¹.] Full of
briers; rough; thorny. Also *briary*.

The thorny brake and *briery* wood.

Faukes, *Death of Adonis*.

A nightingale sang in the *briery* thickets by the brook-
side. *B. Taylor*, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 55.

briery² (brĭ'ēr-i), n. [For **brierery*, < *brier*
+ -ery. Cf. *fernery, pinery*, etc.] A place
where briers grow. *Huloet*.

briefe (brĕv'), n. [*A Sc. form of brief*, n., q. v.]
In *Scots law*, a writ issuing from Chancery, di-
rected to any judge ordinary, ordering trial to
be made by a jury of certain points stated in
the briefe. Now used chiefly in the election of tutors
to minors, the cognoscence of innatics or idiots, and the
ascertaining of widows' tierce.

brig¹ (brig), n. [= *bridge*], q. v.] 1. A bridge.
[Scotch.]

Now, do thy speedy utmost, Meg,
And win the key-stane o' the brig.
Burns, *Tam o' Shanter*.

2. A utensil used in breweries and in dairies
to set the strainer on. [North. Eng.]—3. A
kind of iron set over a fire. *Halliwel*. [North.
Eng.]—4. A ledge of rocks running out into
the sea. *E. D.*

brig² (brig), n. [Short for *brigantine*¹, q. v.
Hence *D. brik*, *G. brigg*, *Dan. brig*, *Sw. brigg*,
F. brick, *Ar. brik*, a brig.] 1. A vessel with two
masts square-rigged, nearly like a ship's main-
mast and foremast.—2. The place on board
a man-of-war where prisoners are confined.—
Hermaphrodite brig, a brig that is square-rigged for-
ward and schooner-rigged aft. Also called *brig-schooner*.

She passed out of hail, but we made her out to be an *her-
maphrodite brig*, with Brazilian colors in her main rigging.
R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 18.

brigade (brĭ-gād'), n. [= *D. G. Dan. Sw. bri-
gade*, < *F. brigade*, < *It. brigata* (ML. *brigata*,
brigada), a troop, company, < *brigare*, contend:
see *brigand*.] 1. A party or division of troops
or soldiers, whether cavalry or infantry, regu-
lars or militia, consisting of several regiments,
squadrons, or battalions, under the command
of a brigadier, or brigadier-general. A brigade
of horse is a body of eight or ten squadrons; of infantry,
four, five, or six battalions or regiments.

2. A body of individuals organized, generally
wearing a uniform, and acting under author-
ity: as, a fire *brigade*.—Household *brigade*. See
household.

brigade (brĭ-gād'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *brigaded*,
ppr. *brigading*. [*briefade*, n.] 1. To form in-
to a brigade or into brigades: as, regiments of
militia are *brigaded* with regiments of the line.

In the organization of the army my regiment was *brig-
aded* with the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments of
Louisiana Infantry.
Gen. Rich. Taylor, *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 85.

Hence—2. To arrange or embody in a single
collection or group; group together, as in zoöl-
ogy, under a single name. [Rare.]

The two Classes (Birds and Reptiles) which he [Huxley]
had previously *brigaded* under the name of *Sauropsida*.
A. Newton, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 34.

brigade-major (brĭ-gād'mā'jor), n. An officer
appointed by a brigadier to assist him in the
management and ordering of his brigade.

brigadier (brĭ-gā-dĕr'), n. [= *It. brigadiere*, <
F. brigadier, < *brigade*, *brigade*.] A general offi-
cer who commands a brigade, whether of horse
or foot, and ranks next below a major-general.
brigadier-general (brĭ-gā-dĕr'gen'ē-rāl), n.
Same as *brigadier*.

brigand (brĭ-g'and), n. [Formerly also *brigant*
(after *It.*); < *F. brigand*, a brigand, OF. *brigand*,
brigant, an armed foot-soldier (ML. *brigantes*,
brigandi, pl., foot-soldiers), < *It. brigante*,
a brigand, pirate, also an intriguer, < *brigante*,
ppr. of *brigare*, strive after, contend for, solicit,
< *briga*, strife, quarrel, trouble: see *brigue*.] 1t.
A sort of irregular foot-soldier.—2. A robber;
a freebooter; a highwayman; especially, one
of a gang of robbers living in secret retreats in
mountains or forests.

These solitudes gave refuge to smugglers and *brigands*.
Buckle, *Civilization*, II. 65.

François, with his belt, sabre, and pistols, had much the
aspect of a Greek *brigand*.
B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 33.

=Syn. 2. Bandit, etc. See *robber*.

brigandage (brĭ-g'an-dāj), n. [*F. brigandage*,
< *brigand* + -age.] The life and practices of
a brigand; highway robbery by organized
gangs; figuratively, organized spoliation: as,
brigandage in the legislature or on the bench.

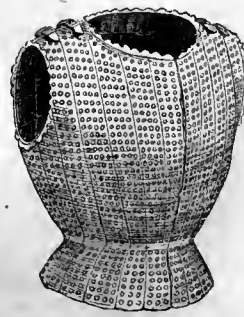
The rule of the Turk has never become a government;
it has never discharged the duties of government; it was
foreign *brigandage* five hundred years back, and it re-
mains foreign *brigandage* still.

E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 419.

Many of the peasants in
their distress had taken
to poaching or *brigandage*
in the forests.
C. H. Pearson, *Early and*
[Mid. Ages of Eng.,
xxvi.]

brigander, n. Same
as *brigandine*¹.

brigandine¹ (brĭ-g'-
an-din'), n. and a.
[Also *brigantine*, *br-
igander*, *brigandier*
(obs.) (ME. *brigant-
taye*—Gower); < OF.
brigandine (ML. *br-
igandina, brigantina*),
< *brigand*, a foot-sol-
dier: see *brigand*.]
I. n. 1. A medieval



Brigandine from Musée d'Arti-
lerie, Paris. (From Viollet-le-Duc's
"Dict. du Mobilier français.")

coat of fene made of linen or leather upon which overlapping scales of steel were sewed. The plates of steel were generally quilted between two thicknesses of stuff. The brigandine was especially the armor of the infantry soldier, but was sometimes combined with plate-armor even in costly suits.

Furbish the spears and put on the brigandines.

Jer. xlv. 4.

2†. A foot-soldier wearing a brigandine; a brigand.

II. *a.* Made like a brigandine; of the nature of a brigandine: as, a brigandine garment.

brigandine^{2†} (brig'an-din), *n.* An old form of brigantine¹.

brigandish (brig'an-dish), *a.* [*< brigand + -ish¹.*] Like a brigand.

We fancied that they [peasants near Naples] had a brigandish look.

C. D. Warner, *Winter on the Nile*, p. 20.

brigant (brig'ant), *n.* Same as brigand.

brigantine¹ (brig'an-tin or -tin), *n.* [= D. *brigantijn* = G. *brigantine* = Sw. *brigantin*, *< F. brigantin*, *< It. brigantino* (ML. *brigantinus*), a brigantine, orig. a roving or pirate vessel, *< brigante*, a pirate, brigand: see *brigand*, and cf. *brig²* and *brigandine*².] 1. A small two-masted vessel, square-rigged on both masts, but with a fore-and-aft mainsail and the mainmast considerably longer than the foremast. It differs from a hermaphrodite brig in having a square topsail and topgallants on the mainmast. This term is variously applied by mariners of different nations, but the above is its most generally accepted definition.

Like as a warlike Brigandine, applyde To fight, layes forth her threatfull pikes afore.

Spenser, *Mulopotmos*.

2†. A robber.—3†. Robbery.

brigantine² (brig'an-tin), *n.* Same as brigandine¹.

brigbotet, *n.* [A term in old law-books, repr. AS. *brægbot*, prop. *brægbot*, a contribution for bridge-repairing, *< brycg*, bridge, + *bōt*, boat: see *boat*¹.] A contribution for the repair of bridges, walls, and castles.

briget, *n.* [ME.: see *brigue*.] Contention. Chaucer.

bright¹ (brīt), *a.* [*< ME. bright, briht, etc.*, *< AS. briht, briht*, transposed forms of the usual *beorht* = OS. *berht*, *beraht* = OHG. *beraht*, *berht*, MHG. *berht* (in G. remaining only in proper names, *Albrecht*, *Ruprecht*, etc.; frequently so used in AS. and LG.) = Icel. *bjart* = Goth. *bairhts*, bright; prob., with old pp. suffix *-t*, *< Teut. √ *berh* = Skt. *√ bhrāj*, shine, perhaps = L. *flag-* in *flagrare*, flame, blaze, burn, *flamma* (**flagma*), flame, = Gr. *φλέγω*, blaze, burn. Cf. *black*, *bleak*¹.] 1. Radiating or reflecting light; filled with light; brilliant; shining; luminous; sparkling: as, a bright sun.

It were all one That I should love a bright particular star, And think to wed it, he is so above me.

Shak., *All's Well*, l. 1.

Candles were blazing at all the windows. The public places were as bright as at noonday.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, x.

2. Transmitting light; clear; transparent, as liquors.

From the brightest wines He turn'd abhorrent.

Thomson.

3. Manifest to the mind, as light is to the eye; evident; clear.

He must not proceed too swiftly, that he may with more ease and brighter evidence . . . draw the learner on.

Watts, *Improvement of the Mind*.

4. Resplendent, as with beauty; splendid.

Thy beauty appears, In its graces and airs, All bright as an angel new dropt from the sky.

Parnell, *Song*.

5. Illustrious; glorious: as, the brightest period of a kingdom.

The brightest annals of a female reign.

Cotton, *Wonders of the Peake*.

6. Having or marked by brilliant mental qualities; quick in wit; witty; clever; not dull: as, he is by no means bright; a bright remark; a bright book.

If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shined, The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind.

Pope, *Essay on Man*, iv. 282.

7. Sparkling in action or manner; animated or animating; vivacious; lively; cheerful.

Be bright and jovial among your guests to-night.

Shak., *Macbeth*, iii. 2.

The golden-crowned thrush, . . . with the duldest of gold upon his crown, but the brightest of songs in his heart.

The Century, XXXII. 276.

8. Favorable; pleasing; auspicious: as, a bright prospect.

Give up the promise of bright days that east

A glory on your nation from afar.

Bryant, *Spain*.

9. In painting, luminous; glittering; full of light. A picture is said to be bright when the lights so much prevail as to overcome the shadows, and are kept so clear and distinct as to produce an effect of brilliancy.

10. *Naut.*, alert; vigilant.

Keep a bright lookout there forwards!

Cooper.

= *Syn.* 1. Glowing, lustrous, gleaming, radiant, effulgent. — 6. Acute, intelligent, discerning. — 8. Promising, encouraging.

bright^{1†}, *adv.* [*< ME. brighte, brihte, brihte, < briht, bright: see bright¹, a.*] Brightly. Chaucer.

bright¹ (brīt), *n.* [*< ME. bright, briht, < AS. byrhtu, birtu* (= OHG. *beraht*), *f.*, *beorht*, neut., brightness, *< beorht, bright: see bright¹, a.*] Brightness.

Darkness we calle the nyght, And līth [light] also the bright.

Towneley *Mysteries*, p. 1.

bright^{1†} (brīt), *v. t.* [*< ME. brighten, brihten* (with reg. inf. suffix *-en*), *< AS. byrhtan*, be bright, *geberhtan*, make bright (= OHG. *giberehtōn* = Goth. *gabairhtjan*, make bright), *< beorht, bright.*] To make bright; brighten.

bright^{2†}, *v. i.* See *brite*.

bright-cut (brīt'kut), *a.* Engraved or chased so as to show the brightness of the material as left by the tool; not polished or colored.

brighten (brīt'n), *v.* [*< bright¹ + -en¹.* Cf. *bright¹, v.*] I. *intrans.* To grow bright or more bright; become less dark or gloomy: literally or figuratively.

Like the sun emerging from a cloud, Her countenance brightens, and her eye expands.

Wordsworth, *Laodamia*.

The great sweep of the Coliseum, with the blue sky brightening through its upper tier of arches.

Hawthorne, *Marble Faun*, i.

II. *trans.* 1. To make bright or brighter in any manner; shed light on; make to shine; increase the luster of.

Her celestial eyes Adorn the world and brighten up the skies.

Dryden.

2. To dispel gloom from; cheer; make gay or cheerful: as, to brighten prospects.

This makes Jack brighten up the room wherever he enters, and changes the severity of the company into . . . gaiety and good humour.

Steele, *Fatler*, No. 296.

3. To make illustrious or more distinguished: heighten the splendor of; add luster to.

The present queen would brighten her character if she would exert her authority to instil virtues into her people.

Swift.

4. To make acute or witty; sharpen the faculties of.—5. To add brilliancy to the colors of (prints, etc.), by boiling them in a solution of soda.

brightening (brīt'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *brighten*, *v.*] 1. The flash of light which passes over the surface of the melted metal when lead containing silver is assayed on a cupel in a muffle. At the moment of the brightening, the assay, which had before been in rapid motion, becomes perfectly quiet. This occurs as soon as the last trace of lead has been absorbed by the cupel.

2. In dyeing, same as *blooming*¹, 2.

bright-harnessed (brīt'här'nest), *a.* Having bright armor. Milton.

brighthood (brīt'hüd), *n.* [ME. *brighthod*; *< bright¹ + -hood.*] Brightness.

The bemes of my brighthode ar byrnande so bryghte.

Fork Plays, p. 3.

brightish (brīt'ish), *a.* [*< bright¹ + -ish¹.*] Somewhat bright.

brightly (brīt'li), *adv.* [*< ME. brihtly, brihtliche, < AS. brihtlice, beorhtlice, < beorht, bright.*] In a bright manner; splendidly; with luster; cheerfully.

A substitute shines brightly as a king, Until a king be by.

Shak., *M. of V.*, v. i.

And Enoch faced this morning of farewell

Brightly and boldly.

Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

brightness (brīt'nes), *n.* [*< ME. brightnes, brihtnesse, etc., < AS. beorhtnes* (= OHG. *berahtnissi*), *< beorht + -nes: see bright¹ and -ness.*] 1. The state or quality of being bright; splendor; luster; glitter: as, "the brightness of the sun," Acts xxvi. 13.—2. Acuteness of intellect or faculty; sharpness of wit.

The brightness of his parts . . . distinguished him.

Prior.

3. Cheer; cheerfulness.

Vex'd with the present moment's heavy gloom,

Why seek ye brightness from the years to come?

Prior, *Solomon*, iii.

= *Syn.* 1. Brilliancy, effulgence.—2. Acumen, mother-wit, ingenuity.

Bright's clause, disease. See *clause, disease*.

brightsome (brīt'sum), *a.* [*< bright¹ + -some.*] Very bright; brilliant.

Out of my jewelry, choose thy choice of diamonds, Till thou find some as brightsome as thine eyes.

Chapman, *Blind Beggar*.

brightsomeness (brīt'sum-nes), *n.* Great brightness; brilliancy.

The brightsomeness of the Gospel was dimmed in becoming shorn of many of its grace-working ordinances.

Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, II. 283.

bright-work (brīt'wèrk), *n.* *Naut.*, those metal objects about the decks of a vessel which are kept bright by polishing.

Brigittine (brīj'i-tin), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Bridgettine*, *Bridgittine*, etc., *< Brigitta*, Latinized form of Ir. *Brighid*, E. *Bridget*, + *-ine¹.*] I. *n.* 1. A member of an order of nuns and monks established by St. Brigitta (Bridget), a Swedish princess, about 1344, under the Augustinian rule. The nuns (who were much the more numerous) and monks dwelt in contiguous houses, under the temporal government of a prioress. Before the Reformation the order had spread into many countries of Europe; and there are still a few houses of Brigittine nuns, including one in England founded at a recent period by an English community that was transferred to Portugal in Queen Elizabeth's time.

2. A member of a conventual order of virgins founded by St. Bridget of Ireland in the sixth century, which existed for several centuries in various parts of Europe.

II. *a.* Pertaining to St. Brigitta or to the order founded by her: as, *Brigittine* indulgence.

brignole (brē-nyōl'), *n.* [F., *< Brignoles*, a town in the department of Var, France, celebrated for its prunes.] A variety of the common plum furnishing the dried fruits known as Provence prunes or French plums.

brigose (brī-gōs'), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *brigos*; *< ML. brigosus* (It. *brigoso*), *< briga*, contention: see *brigue*.] Contentious.

Very brigose and severe.

T. Fuller, *Moderation of the Church of Eng.*, p. 324.

brigoust, *a.* See *brigose*.

brig-schooner (brīg'skō'nér), *n.* Same as *hermaphrodite brig* (which see, under *brig²*).

brigue (brēg), *n.* [F., a cabal, intrigue, etc., OF. *brigue* (*> ME. briqe*) = It. *briga* = Pg. *briga* = Sp. Pr. *brega* (ML. *briga*), quarrel, contention, strife, etc. Cf. *brigand*.] A cabal; an intrigue; a faction; contention.

The politicks of the court, the brigues of the cardinals, the tricks of the conclave.

Chesterfield.

brigue (brēg), *v. i.* [*< F. briguer*; from the noun: see *brigue*, *n.*] To canvass; intrigue.

Our adversaries, by briguing and caballing, have caused so universal a defection from us.

Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, i.

I am too proud to brique for admission.

Ep. Hurd.

brike¹, *n.* A Middle English variant of *brick*¹ and *breach*.

Genylen Oliver . . .

Broughte this worthy king in swich a brike.

Chaucer, *Monk's Tale*, l. 400.

brike², *n.* A Middle English form of *brick*².

brill (bril), *n.* [Also written *prill*, E. dial. *pearl*; prob. *< Corn. brill*, mackerel, contracted from *brithelli*, pl. of *brithel*, a mackerel, lit. spotted, *< brith*, spotted, speckled, = W. *brych*, *breech* = Ir. Gael. *breaic*, speckled. Cf. Ir. Gael. *breae*, a trout, Manx *brack*, a trout, a mackerel. Fish-names are unstable.] A flatfish, *Bothus* or *Rhombus levis*, of the family *Pleuronectida*. In its general form it resembles the turbot, but is inferior to it in both size and quality. It has scales, but very small ones, and the dorsal and anal fins have more numerous rays than those of the turbot. It is taken on many of the coasts of Europe, the principal part of the supply for the London market being from the southern coast of England, where it is abundant.

brillante (brél-län'te), *a.* [It., = F. *brillant*: see *brillant*.] In music, brilliant: noting a passage to be executed in a brilliant, dashing, showy, or spirited manner.

brilliance, brilliancy (bril'yyns, -yan-si), *n.* [*< brilliant: see -ance, -ancy.*] 1. The quality of being brilliant; great brightness; splendor; luster: as, the brilliance of the diamond.

Star

The black earth with brilliance rare.

Tennyson, *Ode to Memory*, ii.

2. Figuratively, remarkable excellence or distinction; admirable or splendid quality or qualities; absolutely, conspicuous mental ability or an exhibition of it. [In this sense *brilliancy* is more commonly used.]

The author does not attempt to polish and brighten his composition to the Ciceronian gloss and brilliancy.

Macaulay.

When the circulation has been artificially exalted by stimulants, there is an easy and rapid current of thoughts, showing itself in what we describe as unusual brilliancy.

H. Spencer, *Prin. of Psychol.*, § 102.

= *Syn.* *Effulgence*, *Luster*, etc. See *radiance*.

brilliant (bril'yant), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. brillant* (E. -li = -ly, repr. the former sound of *F. -il-*), ppr. of *briller* = Pr. Sp. *brillar* = Pg. *brilhar* = It. *brillare*, glitter, sparkle, *< ML.* as if **berillare*, sparkle like a beryl or other precious stone, *< L. berillus, beryllus*, a beryl, gem, eye-glass; cf. It. dial. *brill*, a beryl, *ML. brillum*, an eyeglass, *> G. brille, D. bril*, spectacles; see *beryl*.] **I. a. 1.** Sparkling with light or luster; glittering; bright: as, a *brilliant* gem; a *brilliant* dress.

A current of electricity is . . . capable of stimulating the optic nerve in such a way that *brilliant* colours are perceived, although the experiment is made in perfect darkness. *Rood, Modern Chromatics*, p. 95.

2. Figuratively, distinguished by admirable qualities; splendid; shining: as, a *brilliant* wit; a *brilliant* achievement.

Washington was more solicitous to avoid fatal mistakes than to perform *brilliant* exploits. *Ames*.

The Austrians were driven back [at Ootlo] with heavy loss, the issue of the battle being decided by a *brilliant* charge of the Cuneo brigade, commanded by the Crown Prince in person. *E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel*, p. 33.

= **Syn.** 1. Lustrous, radiant, effulgent, resplendent, showy, conspicuous. — 2. Illustrative, notable.

II. n. [*Cf. F. brillant*, a diamond.] **1.** The form in which the diamond and other precious stones are cut when intended to be used as ornaments, whenever the shape and cleavage of the uncut stone allow this to be done without too much loss of material. The brilliant is susceptible of many small modifications as regards the size, proportions, and even the number of the facets; but in the most perfect cut there are 58 facets. The general shape of all brilliants is that of two pyramids united at their bases, the upper one being so truncated as to give a large plane

and is formed by removing one third of the thickness of the stone; the opposite small end, called the *culet* or *collet*, is formed by removing one eighteenth of the thickness of the stone. The *girdle* is the widest part, and forms the junction-line between the upper part, called the *crown*, and the lower part, called the *pavilion*. Fig. 2 shows the top (*a*), side (*b*), and back (*c*) views of a modern brilliant cut with 58 facets. *T* is the table; *C*, the culet; *G*, the girdle; *A*, the templets or bezels (of which there are 4 in all); *B*, the upper quoins or lozenges (of which there are 4); *S*, star-facets (of which there are 8 in the crown); *E*, skill- or half-facets (8 in the crown and the same number in the pavilion); *D*, cross- or skew-facets (8 in each part); *P*, pavilion-facets (4 in number); *Q*, lower or under-side quoins (of which there are 4)—making 58 facets in all. Sometimes extra facets are cut around the culet, making 66 in all. In fig. 3, *a* and *b* show top and side views of the single cut, or half brilliant; *c* is a top view of the old English single cut. In fig. 4, *a*, *b*, and *c* show top, side, and back views of a brilliant with 42 facets. In fig. 5, *a*, *b*, and *c* show top, side, and back views of the split or double brilliant, with 74 facets. In fig. 6, *a*, *b*, and *c* show top, side, and back views of the Portuguese cut, which has two rows of rhomboidal and three rows of triangular facets above and below the girdle. In fig. 7, *a* gives a side view of the double rose, sometimes called the *brilliolette* when several more rows of triangular facets are added. Fig. 8 shows

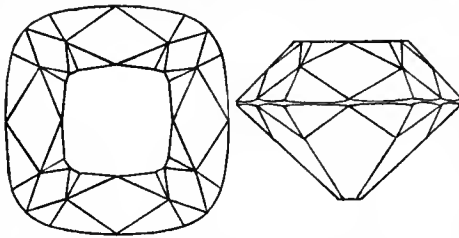


Fig. 8.—Regent Diamond. (Size of the original.)

the form and size of the famous Regent diamond, belonging to the government of France. It weighs 136½ carats, and is generally considered the most valuable diamond known, having been estimated by experts at twelve million francs. It comes very near being a perfect brilliant in form, but is a little too thick or deep for its breadth, while the Koh-i-noor, as cut since it came into the possession of the Queen of England, is too thin or spread. Any gem may be cut in brilliant form; but when the word *brilliant* is used by itself, it is always understood to mean a diamond.

2. The smallest regular size of printing-type, about 20 lines to the inch, very rarely used.

This line is set in brilliant.

3. In the *manège*, a brisk, high-spirited horse, with stately action. — **4.** A bright light used in fireworks. — **5.** A cotton fabric with a raised pattern figured in the loom, and with or without a design in colors. — **Double brilliant**, or **Lisbon cut**, a form with two rows of lozenge-shaped squares and three rows of triangular facets. — **Half-brilliant cut**, the most simple form of the brilliant cut (see above), very generally employed for stones which are too small to admit of numerous facets. — **Trap-brilliant**, or **split-brilliant**, a form differing from the full brilliant in having the foundation squares divided horizontally into two triangular facets, forming an obtuse angle when viewed in elevation (see above).

brilliantly (bril'yant-li), *adv.* In a brilliant manner; splendidly.

One of these [banners] is most *brilliantly* displayed.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 56.

brilliantness (bril'yant-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being brilliant; brilliancy; splendor; glitter.

brilliolette, brillolette (bril-yō-let', -ō-let'), *n.* [*F. brillolette, < brill-ant, brilliant, + -olette*. See *brillolette*.] Same as *brillolette*.

brills (brilz), *n. pl.* [*Cf. G. brille, D. bril*, spectacles; see *brilliant*.] The hair on the eyelids of a horse.

brim¹, *n.* [*ME. brim, < AS. brim, the sea, ocean, flood (= Icel. brim, sea, surf), orig. perhaps the (roaring) surf, < *brimman, strong verb, > bremman, weak verb, roar (see brim³), = MHG. brimmen, strong verb (> brummen, weak verb, G. brummen = D. brommen, hum, buzz, growl, grumble); cf. OHG. bremen, MHG. bremen, strong verb, roar, buzz, = L. fremere, roar, rage, = Gr. βρέμειν, roar, > βρόμος, a roaring, esp. of waves, = Skt. √ bhrām, wander, whirl, flutter, be agitated. Hence comp. brim-sand.] The sea; ocean; water; flood.*

In middes the brig was ouer the brim.

Legends of the Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 125.

He . . . lepth dune into the brimme.

Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 156.

brim² (brim), *n.* [*< ME. brim, brem, brym, brimme, brymme, margin, esp. of a river, lake, or sea (= MHG. brem, border, brim, G. dial. (Bav.) brām, border, stripe, G. brāme, brame, border, edge, > F. berme, E. berm, q. v.; cf. Icel. barmr = Sw. brām = Dan. bræmme, border, edge, brim); usually explained as a particular use of ME. brim, < AS. brim, the sea, ocean, the sea as surf (hence brink, brim): see brim¹.]* **1.**

A brink, edge, or margin; more especially, the line of junction between a body of water and its bank, or between the bank and the adjoining level: as, to descend to the *brim* of a lake; the river is full to the *brim*.

There is a cliff [at Dover]: . . .

Bring me but to the very *brim* of it.

Shak., Lear, IV. 1.

By dimpled brook and fountain *brim*.

Milton, Comus, l. 119.

New stars all night above the *brim*

Of waters lighten'd into view;

They climb'd as quickly, for the rim

Changed every moment as we flew.

Tennyson, Voyage, st. 4.

2. The upper edge of anything hollow: as, the *brim* of a cup.

He froth'd his bumpers to the *brim*.

Tennyson, Death of the Old Year.

3. A projecting edge, border, or rim round anything hollow: as, the *brim* of a hat.

And therefore would he put his bonnet on,

Under whose *brim* the gaudy sun would peep.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1088.

Should the heart closer shut as the bonnet grows prim,
And the face grow in length as the hat grows in *brim*?

Whittier, The Quaker Alumnus.

Brim of the pelvis, in *anat.*, the upper orifice or inlet of the pelvis, formed by the upper border of the symphysis pubis, the iliopectineal line of each ilium, and the promontory of the sacrum. = **Syn.** See *rim*.

brim² (brim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *brimmed*, ppr. *brimming*. [*< brim², n.*] **I. trans.** To fill to the brim, upper edge, or top.

One brave June morning, when the bluff north-west . . .
Brimmed the great cup of heaven with sparkling cheer.

Lowell, Under the Willows.

I drink the cup of a costly death,

Brim'd with delicious draughts of warmest life.

Tennyson, Eleanore, st. 8.

II. intrans. **1.** To be full to the brim: as, a *brimming* glass. — **2.** To coast along near; skirt. [*Rare.*]

Where I *brim* round flowery islands.

Keats.

To brim over, to run over the brim; overflow: often used in a figurative sense.

He was also absolutely *brimming over* with humour.

Edinburgh Rev.

brim³ (brim), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *brimmed*, ppr. *brimming*. [*Early mod. E. brimme, < ME. brymmen, be in heat, orig. roar (cf. rut² for a similar development of sense): see brim¹.]* To be in heat, as a boar or sow. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Now bores gladly *brymmeth*.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

brim⁴ (brim), *a.* [*Early mod. E. also breeme, breme, < ME. brim, brym, brem, brimme, brymme, and with orig. long vowel, bryme, breme, < AS. brēme, brýme, ONorth. broeme, celebrated, famous.*] **1.** Famous; celebrated; well known; notorious. *Warner*. — **2.** Violent; fierce; terrible; sharp.

The noise of peple up stirte thanne at ones

As *breme* as blase of straw iset on fyre.

Chaucer, Troilus, IV. 155.

Thistles thikke

Rom. of the Rose, l. 1835.

And now sith these tidings haue come hither so *brim* of y^e great Turks enterprise into these partes here, we can almost neither talke nor thinke of any other thing els.

Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 3.

I also heard a violent storm described as very *brim*, a word which I had supposed to be obsolete in this sense.

N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 268.

3. Strong; powerful.

The child . . . was a big barn, & *breme* of his age.

William of Palerne, l. 18.

4. Sharp; acute.

And of the stones and of the sterres thow studyest, as I leue,
How euere beste or brydde hath so *breme* wittes.

Piers Plowman (B), xii. 224.

brim⁵ (brim), *n.* [*Appar. a var. of bream¹.]* A fish of the family *Centrarchidae*, the long-eared sunfish, *Lepomis auritus*.

brim⁶ (brim), *n.* [*Appar. a var. of brine², q. v. Cf. Sc. brime = E. brine¹.]* The forehead. [*North. Eng.*]

brime (brim), *n.* A Scotch form of *brine¹*.

brimfall (brim'fāl), *v. t.* [*< brim² + fall¹.]* To fill to the top. *Crashaw*.

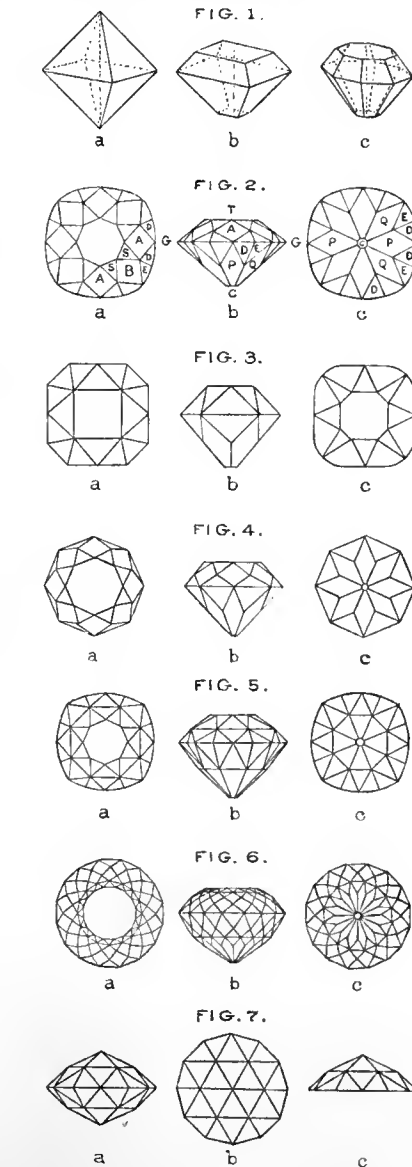
brimfire, *n.* [*ME. brimfir, brinfire, < brin- (< brinnen, brennen, burn) + fire, fire. Cf. brim-stone.*] Sulphur.

Towarde Sodome he sag the roke

And the *brimfires* stinken smoke.

Genesis and Exodus, l. 1153.

brimful (brim'fūl'), *a.* [*< brim² + full.*] Full to the brim or top; completely full: rarely used attributively: as, a glass *brimful* of wine; "*brimful* of sorrow," *Shak., Tempest*, v. 1; "her



surface, the lower one terminating almost in a point. The manner in which the brilliant is derived from the fundamental octahedral form (*a* in fig. 1) is shown in fig. 1, *b* and *c*. The uppermost large flat surface is called the *table*,

brimful eyes," *Dryden*, *Sigismunda and Guiscardo*.

My heart
Brimful of those wild tales.
Tennyson, *Fair Women*.

brimfulness (brim'fūl'nes), *n.* The state of being brimful; fullness to the top. [Rare.]

brimless (brim'les), *a.* [*< brim² + -less.*] Having no brim: as, a *brimless* hat.

brimlyt, *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *bremely*, *bremely*, *< ME. brymly*, *bremly*, *bremely*; *< brim⁴ + -ly².*] 1. Violently; fiercely; terribly.

The kynge blyschit [looked] one the beryne with his brode eghne [eyes]
That full *brymly* for breth brynte as the gleyds.
Morte Arthure, l. 116.

2. Hastily; quickly.

Brymly before us he thal broght,
Our dedes that shalle dam us blydene.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 105.

3. Loudly.

Briddes ful *bremely* on the bowes singe.
William of Palerne, l. 23.
Thou hast blown thy blast *bremely* abroad.
Percy Fol. MS., lli. 71.

brimme¹t, **brimme²t**. See *brim¹*, *brim²*, etc.

brimmed (brimd), *p. a.* [*< brim² + -ed².*] 1. Having a brim; in composition, having a brim of the kind specified: as, a broad-brimmed hat.

—2. Filled to the brim; level with the brim.

May thy *brimmed* waves for this
Their full tribute never miss.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 924.

brimmer (brim'ēr), *n.* [*< brim², n., + -er¹.*] 1. A bowl full to the top.

Dear *brimmer*! that makes our husbands short-sighted.
Wycherley, *Country Wife*, v. 1.
When healths go round, and kindly *brimmers* flow.
Dryden, *tr. of Lucretius*, lli. 99.

2. A broad-brimmed hat. [Rare.]

Now takes his *brimmer* off. *A. Brome*, *Songs*.

brimming (brim'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *brim²*, *v.*; the allusion is to the foaming and sparkling of water when it brims over.] An English name for the gleam exhibited at night by a school of herrings.

brimble (brim'bl), *n.* A dialectal variant of *bramble*.

brimness† (brim'nes), *n.* [*ME. bremnes*; *< brim + -ness.*] Fierceness; rage.

At Mid Aprille, the mone when myrthes begyn,
The season full softe of the salt water,
And the *bremnes* abated of the brode ythes [waves].
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1006.

brim-sand (brim'sand), *n.* [*< brim¹ + sand.*] Sea-sand. [Prov. Eng.]

brimse (brimz), *n.* [E. dial., also written *brims*, formerly *brimsey*; not found in ME. or AS., though an AS. form **brimsa* is generally cited, and was possibly existent as the orig. form of *breeze¹*, AS. *brisa*, *bresā*: see *breeze¹*, where forms cognate with *brimse* are given.] A gadfly: same as *breeze¹*. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng. (Kent).]

brimseyt, *n.* Same as *brimse*. *Cotgrave*; *Topsell*.

brimstone (brim'stōn), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. brimston*, *brymston*, *brenston*, *brunston*, corrupt forms of *brinston*, *brynston*, *brenston*, *brunston*, *brouston*, transposed *bernston*, *bornston*, etc. (= Icel. *brennisteinn*; cf. Sc. *brunstane*, *bruntstane*, etc.), *< brin-*, *bren-* (AS. *berne-* in *bernelāc*, a burnt-offering) (*< brinnen*, *brinnen*, AS. **brinnan*, burn), + *ston*, stone. Cf. *brimfire*.] **I. n.** 1. Sulphur; specifically, sulphur in a concrete or solidified state, or reduced from that state: as, roll-brimstone; fluid brimstone.

Both were cast alive into a lake of fire burning with brimstone.
Rev. xix. 20.

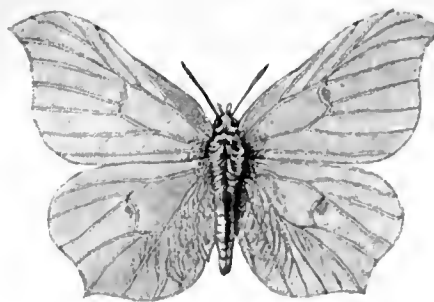
2. The brimstone butterfly. *Newman*. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]—**Vegetable brimstone**, a name given to the inflammable spores of species of *Lycopodium*, employed in the preparation of fireworks.

II. a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or made of brimstone: as, *brimstone* matches.

From his *brimstone* bed at break of day
A-walking the devil has gone.
Coleridge, *The Devil's Thoughts*.

2. Sulphur-yellow in color; resembling brimstone or sulphur in color; bright-yellow.—**Brimstone butterfly**, a species of butterfly, *Gonopteryx rhamni*, marked by the angulation of the wing-tips, by the yellow color of both sexes, and by a red spot in the middle of each wing. See cut in next column.—**Brimstone moth**, a lepidopterous insect, *Rumia erastagata*, having yellow wings with light streaks, and chestnut-colored spots on the fore wings.

brimstone-wort (brim'stōn-wért), *n.* An umbelliferous plant, *Pucedanum officinale*, the roots of which yield a yellow sap which quickly becomes hard and dry and smells not unlike brimstone.



Brimstone Butterfly (*Gonopteryx rhamni*), natural size.

brimstony (brim'stō-ni), *a.* [*< brimstone + -y¹.*] Full of or containing brimstone; resembling brimstone; sulphurous: as, "brimstony, blue, and fiery," *B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, iv. 5. [Rare.]

brin¹t, *v.* An obsolete variant of *burn¹*. *Chaucer*.

brin² (brin), *n.* [*F.*, a blade, shoot; origin unknown.] One of the radiating sticks of a fan.

brinch† (brinch), *v. i.* [Also written *brince*, early mod. E. *brynech*, also *brindice*, *< It. brindisi*, *brindesi* (Florio), *F. brinde*, formerly *bringue* (Cotgrave), a drinking to, a toast.] To drink in answer to a pledge; pledge one in drinking.

brinded (brin'ded), *a.* [Same as E. dial. and Sc. *branded*, of a reddish-brown color with streaks or patches of darker brown or black (*> brandie*, a name often given to cows in Scotland); the vowel modified, appar. after Icel. *brönd-* in deriv. *bröndötr*, brinded, as a cow, for **brandötr* (cf. *brand-krossötr*, brinded with a white cross on the forehead), *< brandr* = E. *brand*. Thus *brinded*, as above, is nearly equiv. to *branded*, pp. of *brand*, *v.*: see *brand*.] 1. Properly, of a gray or tawny color marked with bars or streaks of a darker hue; brindled: applied more loosely to any animal having a hide variegated by streaks or spots, and by Milton to the lioness, whose hide is of a nearly uniform hue: as, "the brinded cat," *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iv. 1; "three brinded cows," *Dryden*, *Cock and Fox*.

She tamed the brinded lioness
And spotted mountain-pard.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 143.

The brinded catamount, that lies
High in the boughs to watch his prey.
Bryant, *Hunter of the Prairies*.

2. In *her.*, spotted; said of a beast used as a bearing.

brindle (brin'dl), *n.* [Assumed from *brindled*.]

1. The state of being brindled; a color or mixture of colors, of which gray is the base, with bands of a darker gray or black color: as, "a natural brindle," *Richardson*, *Clarissa Harlowe*. —2. A name of the mudfish or bowfin, *Amia calva*. See cut under *Amia*.

brindled (brin'dld), *a.* [A kind of dim. form of *brinded*.] Brindled; variegated with streaks of different colors.

And there the wild-cat's brindled hide
The frontlet of the elk adorns.
Scott, *L. of the L.*, i. 27.

brindle-moth (brin'dl-môth), *n.* A name given by some British collectors to moths of the genus *Xylophasia*.

brine¹ (brin), *n.* [= Sc. (irreg.) *brime*, *< ME. brine*, *bryne*, *< AS. bryne* (= MD. *brijn*), *brine*, salt liquor; a particular use of *bryne* (early ME. *brune* = Icel. *bruni*), a burning, *< *brinnan*, burn; see *brin¹*, *burn¹*.] 1. Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt, like the water of the ocean; salt water. Artificial brine is used for the preservation of the flesh of animals, fish, vegetables, etc.

2. The sea as a body of salt water; the ocean.

The air was calm, and on the level brine
Sleek Panope with all her sisters play'd.
Milton, *Lycidas*, l. 68.

3. Tears.

What a deal of brine
Hath wash'd thy sallow cheeks for Rosaline!
Shak., *R. and J.*, li. 3.

brine² (brin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brined*, ppr. *brining*. [*< brine¹, n.*] 1. To steep in brine, as corn, in order to prevent smut.—2. To mix salt with; make briny: as, to *brine* hay.

If he wrung from me a tear, I *brin'd* it so
With scorn or shame, that him it nourish'd not.
Donne, *Love's Diet*.

brine²t, *n.* [Cf. North. E. *brim*, the forehead; *< ME. bryne*, brow, *< Icel. brún*, pl. *brjnn*, mod. *brjñr*, brow, = Sw. Dan. *bryn*, brow: see *brow*.] The eyebrow.

Bryne or brow of the eye, supercilium.
Prompt. Pare., p. 51.

brine³ (brin), *v.* [E. dial.; cf. equiv. dial. *brim*; appar. corruptions of *bring*.] To bring: as, to *brine* it hither. [Prov. Eng. (Norfolk).]

brine-pan (brin'pan), *n.* A pit in which salt water is evaporated to obtain the salt.

brine-pit (brin'pit), *n.* A salt spring or well from which water is taken to be boiled or evaporated for making salt.

brine-pump (brin'pump), *n.* A pump employed in some steam-vessels to clear the boiler of the brine which collects at the bottom of it.

brine-shrimp (brin'shrimp), *n.* A small branchiopodous crustacean, *Artemia salina*, found in brackish water and in brine. See *Artemia*. Also called *brine-worm*.

brine-spring (brin'spring), *n.* A spring of salt water.

brine-valve (brin'valv), *n.* A blow-off valve for removing concentrated salt water from a steam-boiler.

brine-worm (brin'wérin), *n.* Same as *brine-shrimp*.

bring (bring), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brought*, ppr. *bringing*. [*< ME. bringen*, occasionally *bengen* (pret. *broghte*, *brohte*, etc.), *< AS. bringan* (strong present, with pret. **brang*, pl. **brungan*, forms assumed from the once-occurring pp. *brungen*), also *brenyan* (weak present, with pret. *brohte*, pp. *broht*), = OS. *brenyan*, rarely *bringian*, = OFries. *brenya*, *bringa* = D. *brenzen* = Ollg. *bringan*, MHG. *G. bringen* (*> Sw. bringa*, Dan. *bringe*) = Goth. *briggan* (pret. *brabita*), *bring*. The forms are prevailingly weak; the strong forms are prob. assumed after the analogy of verbs like *sing*, *suing*, etc.; so in Sc. and vulgar E. pret. *brang*, *brung*.] 1. To bear, convey, or take along in coming; take to the place where the receiver is, or where the bearer stays or abides; fetch: as, *bring* it hither, or to me; to *bring* a book home.

Bring me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread. 1 Kt. xvii. 11.

Bring me spices, bring me wine.
Tennyson, *Vision of Sin*, iv.

She from a carved press brought him linen fair,
And a new-woven coat a kingly might wear.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, l. 295.

2. To cause to come or accrue; be the means of conveying possession of; impart; devolve upon: as, the transaction *brought* great profit; his wife *brought* him a large dowry.

She shall *bring* him [in marriage] that
Which he not dreams of.
Shak., *W. T.*, iv. 4.

Music that *brings* sweet sleep.
Tennyson, *Choric Song*, l.

3. To cause to come or pass, as to a new place, state, or condition; impel; draw on; lead: as, to *bring* one to a better mind.

The fortress . . . shall he *bring* . . . to the ground.
Isa. xxv. 12.

God had *brought* their counsels to naught. *Neh.* iv. 15.

We *bring* to one dead level ev'ry mind.
Pope, *Dunciad*, iv. 268.

Profitable employments would be a diversion, if men could but be *brought* to delight in them.
Locke.

4. To aid in coming or passing, as to one's home or destination; conduct; attend; accompany.

Vet give leave, my lord,
That we may *bring* you something on the way.
Shak., *M. for M.*, i. 1.

5. To convey or put forth as a product; bear or be the bearer of; yield: as, the land *brings* good harvests.

Because she *brought* him none but girls, she thought
Her husband loved her not. *B. Jonson*, *New Inn*, l. 1.

6. To convey to the mind or knowledge; make known on coming, or coming before one; bear or impart a declaration of.

Be thou there until I *bring* thee word. *Mat.* iii. 13.

What accusation *bring* ye against this man?
John xviii. 29.

7. To fetch or put forward before a tribunal; make a presentation of; institute; declare in or as if in court: as, to *bring* an action or an indictment against one; the jury *brought* the prisoner in guilty.

I'll *bring* mine action on the proudest he
That stops my way. *Shak.*, *T. of the S.*, lli. 2.

A friend of mine here was doubting whether he should
bring an action against two persons so unfortunate
a day as Saturday. *E. W. Lane*, *Modern Egyptians*, l. 340.

8. To cause to become; make to be.

I was *brought* acquainted with a Burgundian Jew who
had married an apostate Kentish woman.
Evelyn, *Diary*, Aug. 23, 1641.

To *bring* about, to effect; accomplish.

It enabled him to gain the most vain and impracticable into his designs, and to bring about several great events for the advantage of the public. Addison, *Freeholder*.

Yea, yes, 'faith, they're agreed—he's caught, he's entangled—my dear Carlos, we have brought it about. Sheridan, *The Duenna*, ii. 4.

To bring a chain cable to, to put it round the capstan ready for heaving up the anchor.—**To bring a nest of hornets about one's ears**. See *hornet*.—**To bring a person to his bearings**. See *bearing*.—**To bring a ship to anchor**, to let go the anchor.—**To bring by the lee** (*naut.*), to have the wind come suddenly on the lee side, owing to the yawing of the vessel, a sudden change in the wind's direction, or the bad steering of the helmsman.—**To bring down**. (a) To take down; cause to come down; lower. (b) To humiliate; abase. *Shak.* (c) To cause to fall; hence, of game, to kill. [Colloq.]

By my valour! there is no merit in killing him so near: do, my dear Sir Lucius, let me bring him down at a long shot. Sheridan, *The Rivals*, v. 3.

To bring down the house, to elicit a burst of applause or laughter from those present, as in acting or public speaking.—**To bring far ben**. See *ben*.—**To bring forth**. (a) To produce, as young or fruit; hence, give rise to; be the cause of.

Idleness and luxury bring forth poverty and want. Tillotson.

(b) To bring to light; disclose; reveal.

The heavens have thought well on thee,
To bring forth this discovery. Shak., *All's Well*, v. 3.

To bring forward. (a) To produce to view; cause to advance. (b) To adduce; as, to bring forward arguments in support of a scheme.—**To bring grist to the mill**. See *grist*.—**To bring home to**. (a) To prove conclusively to belong or be applicable to or be true of, as a charge of any kind. (b) To impress upon the feeling; cause to be felt; as, he brought it home to them very vividly; in preaching, strive to bring the truth home to the hearers.

Several prisoners to whom Jeffreys was unable to bring home the charge of high treason were convicted of misdemeanours. Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*

To bring in. (a) To bring from another place, or from without to within a certain precinct.

Look you bring me in the names of some six or seven. Shak., *M. for M.*, ii. 1.

(b) To supply; furnish; yield: especially used in speaking of a revenue, rent, or income produced from a certain source.

The sole measure of all his courtesies is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will bring him in. South.

(c) To introduce; especially, to introduce to the notice of a legislature: as, to bring in a bill.

Cain was not therefore the first murderer, but Adam, who brought in death. Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, ii. 4.

Since he could not have a seat among them himself, he would bring in one who had more merit. Tatler.

(d) To place in a particular condition or station.

But he protests he loves you;
And needs no other suitor but his likings . . .
To bring you in again [namely, to your former office]. Shak., *Othello*, iii. 1.

(e) To reduce within the limits of law and government. Perforce bring in all that rebellious rout. Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

To bring off. (a) To bear or convey from a place; rescue: as, to bring off men from a wreck.

A brave young fellow, of a matchless spirit!
He brought me off like thunder, charged and boarded,
As if he had been shot to save mine honour. Beau, and Fl., *Knight of Malta*, ii. 1.

(b) To procure to be acquitted; clear from condemnation; cause to escape. (c) To dissuade; change, as from an opinion or purpose; cause to abandon.

'Tis a foolish thing for me to be brought off from an opinion in a thing neither of us know. Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 79.

To bring on. (a) To bear or convey or cause to be conveyed with one from a distance: as, to bring on a quantity of goods. (b) To cause to begin: as, to bring on a battle.

All commanders were cautioned against bringing on an engagement. U. S. Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, I. 373.

(c) To originate or cause to exist: as, to bring on a disease. (d) To induce; lead on.

With a crafty madness, keeps aloof,
When we would bring him on to some confession. Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 1.

To bring one's nose to the grindstone. See *grindstone*.—**To bring out**. (a) To expose; detect; bring to light from concealment: as, to bring out one's baseness. (b) To find by calculation or argument; deduce; infer.

The more strictly Mr. Gladstone reasons on his premises, the more absurd are the conclusions which he brings out. Macaulay, *Gladstone on Church and State*.

(c) To publish: as, to bring out a new edition of a book.—**To bring over**. (a) To carry over; bear across: as, to bring over despatches; to bring over passengers in a boat. (b) To convert by persuasion or other means; draw to a new party; cause to change sides or an opinion.

What did I not undergo of danger in this negotiation to have brought him over to his Majesty's interest, when it was intirely in his hands! Evelyn, *Diary*, May 24, 1660.

The Protestant clergy will find it perhaps no difficult matter to bring great numbers over to the church. Swift.

To bring round. (a) To persuade: as, I will undertake to bring him round to your views. (b) To lead up to in an indirect manner: as, he brought round the conversation to his favorite topic. (c) To recover, as from a swoon.—**To bring to**. (a) To bring back to consciousness, as a person partly drowned. (b) *Naut.*: (1) To heave to; force (another ship) to heave to or stop. (2) To bend

(a sail) to its yard or gaff.—**To bring to bag, in hunting, to kill.—**To bring to bear, or to bear upon. (a) To cause to have influence or effect, or to operate upon.****

Every author has a way of his own in bringing his points to bear. Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, I. 9.

All powerful action is performed by bringing the forces of nature to bear upon our objects. Emerson, *Art*.

No force of imagination that I can bring to bear will avail to cast out the youth of that very imagination which endeavours to depict its latter days. W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, I. 230.

(b) To bring into range, or the range of: as, to bring a gun to bear upon a target.—**To bring to book**. See *book*.—**To bring to gaff**. See *gaff*.—**To bring to light**, to bring into view; reveal.—**To bring to mind**, to recall, as what has been forgotten or what is not present to the mind.—**To bring to pass**, to cause to come to pass; effect.

The thing is established by God, and God will shortly bring it to pass. Gen. xli. 32.

To bring to the gangway. See *gangway*.—**To bring to the hammer**. See *hammer*.—**To bring under**, to subdue; repress; restrain; reduce to obedience.

The Minstrel fell!—but the foeman's chain
Could not bring his proud soul under. Moore, *Minstrel Boy*.

To bring up. (a) To bear, convey, or lift upward. (b) In printing, to give the proper light and shade to, as a print of an engraving, by means of a suitable distribution of pressure in the press, produced by overlays; also, to equalize the pressure upon, as any part of a form on a press, by underlaying it with carboard or paper. (c) In lithog., to make apparent; make visible, as a drawing or a greasy spot upon the stone. (d) To rear; nurture; care for during adolescence: used with reference to the needs of both the body and the mind.

God by this tribulation calteth him, and biddeth him come home out of the country of sinne, that he was bred and brought up so long in. Sir T. More, *Cumfourt against Tribulation* (1573), fol. 41.

I consider it the best part of an education to have been born and brought up in the country. Alcott, *Tablets*, p. 48.

The noble wish
To save all earnings to the uttermost,
And give his child a better bringing-up
Than his had been. Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

(e) To introduce to notice or consideration: as, to bring up a subject in conversation. (f) To cause to advance near: as, to bring up forces, or the reserves.

The troops from Corinth were brought up in time to repel the threatened movement without a battle. U. S. Grant, *Personal Memoirs*, I. 415.

(g) *Naut.*, to stop (a ship's headway) by letting go an anchor or by running her ashore. (h) To pull up (a horse); cause to stop: often with short: as, he brought up his horse short (that is, caused it to stop suddenly); hence, figuratively, to stop suddenly in any career or course of action; bring before a magistrate; pull up.

You were well aware that you were committing felony, and have probably felt tolerably sure at times that you would some day be brought up short. Trollope.

To bring up the rear, to move onward in the rear; form the rear portion.—**To bring up with a round turn** (*naut.*), to stop (the running of a rope) by taking a round turn on a belaying-pin or cavit; hence, figuratively, to stop the doing of anything suddenly but effectually. = *Syn.* *Bring up, rear*, etc. See *raise*.

bringer (bring'er), *n.* One who brings, in any sense of the verb.

brinish (brin'ish), *a.* [*< brine¹ + -ish¹*.] Like brine; briny; salt or saltish: as, "her brinish tears," Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

brinishness (brin'ish-ness), *n.* The quality of being brinish or saltish.

brinjal (brin'jäl), *n.* [Also *improp. bringall* = *Pg. beringela*, *< Tamil brinjäl*, the egg-plant.] The East Indian name of the fruit of the egg-plant, *Solanum Melongena*.

brinjarree (brin-jar'i), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also written *brinjaree*, *< Hind. birinjārī*, a camp-following dealer in rice, *< birinj*, Pers. *birinj*, rice; mixed with Anglo-Ind. *bunjary*, *bunjary*, *bunjarree*, *< Hind. banjārī*, *banjāra* (as in the def.), *< Skt. vanij*, merchant: see *bamian¹*, *banyan¹*.] In India, a dealer in grain, salt, etc., who carries his goods about from market to market, especially in the Deccan.

brink (bringk), *n.* [*< ME. brink, brenk*, edge, of LG. or Scand. origin: MLG. LG. *brink*, brink, margin, edge, edge of a hill, a hill, = G. dial. *brink*, a sward, a grassy hill, = Dan. *brink*, edge, verge, = Sw. *brink*, descent or slope of a hill, = Icel. *brekka* for **brenka*, a slope; prob. connected with Icel. *bringa*, a grassy slope, orig. the breast, = Sw. *bringa*, breast, = Dan. *bringe*, chest. Cf. W. *bryncyn*, a hillock, *< bryn*, a hill; cf. *bron*, the breast, breast of a hill.] The edge, margin, or border of a steep place, as of a precipice or the bank of a river; verge; hence, close proximity: as, "the precipice's brink," Dryden; to be on the brink of ruin.

We understood they were a people almost upon the very brink of renouncing any dependence on y^e Crown. Evelyn, *Diary*, June 6, 1671.

On the farthest brink of doubtful ocean.

= *Syn.* See *rim*. Lowell, *Appledore*.

briny (bri'ni), *a.* [*< brine¹ + -y¹*.] Pertaining to brine; of the nature of or affected by brine; salt; salty: as, a briny taste; the briny flood; briny tears.

Late, with the rising moon, returned the wains from the marshes,
Laden with briny hay, that filled the air with its odor. Longfellow, *Evangeline*, l. 2.

brioche (brë-osh'), *n.* [*F.*, a cake, fig. a blunder; origin unknown.] 1. A sort of pastry made with flour, eggs, and butter.—2. A round and stuffed cushion for the feet to rest on.—3. A stitch in knitting, originally used in making this kind of footstool.

briolet (bri'ô-let), *n.* See *briolette*.

briolette (brë-ô-let'), *n.* [*< F. briolette*, also written *brillette* for *brillolette* (whence E. also *brillette*), *< brillant*, brilliant: see *brilliant*.] A form in which the diamond is sometimes cut; that form which would result from joining two rose diamonds back to back and adding several rows of triangular facets. (See *rose* and *diamond*.) Also *brilliolette*, *briolet*.

brionin, *brionine*, *n.* See *bryonin*.

briony, *n.* See *bryony*.

briquer, *n.* An obsolete form of *brick²*.

briquet (bri-ket'; *F. pron. brë-kä*'), *n.* [*F.*, a steel tinder-box, dim. of *brigue*, brick: see *brick²*.] 1. A steel prepared for striking a light with a flint. In heraldry, as a bearing, it is almost peculiar to the collar of the Golden Fleece. See *order*.—2. A small brick.—3. Coal-dust molded for fuel into the shape of bricks or balls. [In the last two senses also *brquette*.]

brise¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *breeze¹*.

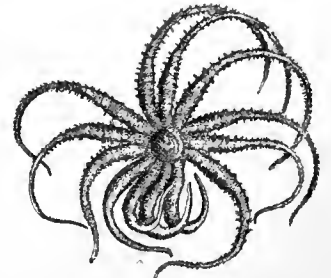
brise², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *breeze²*.

brise³ (briz), *n.* [Also written *brize*; *< F. brise*, a piece of ground newly broken up for tillage after lying long untilled, *< briser*, break; cf. *bruisse*. Cf. equiv. E. dial. *break*.] Ground that has lain long untilled. Kersey, 1708; Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

brisé (brë-zä'), *a.* [*F.*, pp. of *briser*, break: see *bruisse*.] In her.: (a) Broken: said of any bearing when depicted as torn asunder. (b) Bearing a mark of cadency or brisure: said of a shield which is differenced in this way. Also spelled *brizé*.

brisement (brëz'ment; *F. pron. brëz'mon*), *n.* [*F.*, *< briser*, break: see *bruisse*.] In surg., a breaking or tearing asunder.—**Brisement forcé**, the forcible breaking down of ankylosis.

Brisinga (bri-sing'gä), *n.* [NL. (P. C. Asbjörnsen), named in allusion to Icel. *Brisinga men* (AS. *Brosinga* (for **Breosinga*) *mene*), the necklace of the Brisings, which figures in Scand. mythology: *Brisinga*, gen. of *Brisingr*, *Brising*; *men* (= AS. *mene*), a necklace.] A genus of starfishes, typical of the family *Brisingidae*.



Deep-sea Starfish (*Brisinga coronata*).

Brisingida (bri-sin'ji-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Brisinga + -ida*.] A group of *Asteroida*, or starfishes, typified by the genus *Brisinga*.

Brisingidæ (bri-sin'ji-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Brisinga + -idæ*.] A remarkable family of starfishes, of the order *Asteroida*, having the body shaped as in the ophiurians or sand-stars, with long rounded rays distinct from the disk, and the ambulacral grooves not continued to the mouth. *B. coronata* is a beautiful Norwegian species.

brisk (brisk), *a.* [Appar. *< W. brysg* = Gael. *briosg*, also *brìsg* = Ir. **brìsg*, quick, nimble, lively; cf. W. *brys*, haste, *brysg*, hasten, Gael. Ir. *briosg*, a start, bounce, Ir. *bris*, lively, brisk, Gael. Ir. *bras*, lively, hasty, etc. Cf. *brash⁴*. Not connected with *frisk* and *fresh*; but some refer to *F. brusque*.] 1. Quick or rapid in action or motion; exhibiting quickness; lively; swift; nimble: as, a brisk breeze.

We split the journey, and perform
In two days' time what's often done
By brisker travellers in one.

Cowper, tr. of Horace's *Satires*, l. 5.

Hence—2. Sprightly; animated; vivacious; gay: as, "a brisk, gamesome lass," Sir R.

D'Estrange.—3. Full of lively or exciting action or events; exciting; interesting.

You have had a *brisk* time of it at Howick, and all the organs of combativeness have been called into action.

Sydney Smith, To the Countess Grey.

4. Burning freely; bright: as, a *brisk* fire.—

5. Effervescing vigorously: said of liquors: as, *brisk* cider.—6. Performed or kept up with briskness; rapid; quick: as, a *brisk* fire of infantry.

Brisk toil alternating with ready ease. *Wordsworth.*

7†. Vivid; luminous.

He hunts about the proudest World to buy
The choice of purest and of brightest Cloth
Brisk in the Tyrian and Sionian dye,
As due to his fair Darling.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, l. 83.

Had it [my instrument] magnified thirty or twenty-five times, it had made the object appear more *brisk* and pleasant. *Newton.*

=Syn. 1. Alert, nimble, quick, rapid, sprightly, prompt, spry, smart, bustling, wide-awake, eager. See *active* and *busy*.

brisk (brisk'), *v.* [*< brisk, a.*] **I. t. trans.** To make lively; enliven; animate; refresh: sometimes with *up*. *Killingbeck.*

II. intrans. To become brisk, lively, or active: with *up*.

briskened (brisk'kn), *v.* [*< brisk + -en*]. **I. intrans.** To be or become brisk, active, or lively. [Rare.]

I heartily wish that business may *briskened* a little.
Quoted in *W. Mathews's* *Getting on in the World*, p. 209.

II. trans. To make brisk or lively.

brisket (brisk'ket), *n.* [*< ME. bruskette, < OF. *brusket, bruschet, later brichet, mod. F. breechet, prob. < Bret. bruched, dial. brusik, the breast, chest, claw of a bird.*] The breast of an animal, or that part of the breast that lies next to the ribs; in a horse, the part extending from the neck at the shoulder down to the fore legs.

briskly (brisk'li), *adv.* In a brisk manner; quickly; actively; vigorously; with life and spirit.

Ay, woo her *briskly*—win her, and give me a proof of your address, my little Solomon.

Sheridan, The Duenna, li. 1.

briskness (brisk'nes), *n.* 1. Quickness; vigor or rapidity in action: as, the *briskness* of the breeze.—2. Liveliness; gaiety; vivacity.

His *briskness*, his jollity, and his good-humour. *Dryden.*

3. The sparkling quality of an effervescing liquor: applied also to water, as in the extract.

The *briskness* of spring water, and the preference given to it as a beverage, is partly occasioned by the carbonic acid which it contains. *W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 348.*

brismak (bris'mak), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A torsk. [Shetland islands.]

briss¹, *v. t.* [*ME. brissen, var. of briscn, bryscn, brusen, bruise: see bruise.*] To bruise; break.

The Jewes *brisseder* hys bonys.

Legends of the Holy Rood, p. 204.

briss² (bris), *n.* [*E. dial., appar. < F. bris, breakage, wreck, formerly also fragments, < briser, break (see briss¹, bruise, and cf. de-bris); but perhaps affected by breeze³, ashes, cinders: see breeze³.*] Dust; rubbish. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

Brissidæ (bris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Brissus + -idæ*.] Same as *Spatangidæ*.

Brissinæ (bris-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Brissus + -inæ*.] A subfamily of *Spatangidæ*, typified by the genus *Brissus*.

brissle (bris'l), *v. t.* Same as *brisle*. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

Brissotin (bris'ō-tin), *n.* See *Girondist*.

Brissus (bris'us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of echi-noids, typical of the family *Brissidæ* (*Spatangidæ*) and subfamily *Brissinæ*.

bristle (bris'l), *n.* [*< ME. bristel, brestel, brustel, berstle (= D. borstel = MLG. borstel), dim. of brust (> Sc. birse, birs: see brust², birse), a bristle, < AS. byrst, neut., = MLG. borste, f., MHG. burst, m., borst, neut., burstā, f., MHG. borst, m. and neut., borste, f., G. borste, a bristle, MHG. G. bürstē, a brush, = Icel. burst, f., = Sw. burst, m., = Dan. birste, a bristle; by some derived, with formative -t, from the root of OHG. barrēn, parrēn (for *barsēn), be stiff, stand out stiffly; by others connected with E. bur¹, burrl¹.]* 1. One of the stiff, coarse, glossy hairs of certain animals, especially those of the hog kind which are not hairless, large and thickly set along the back, and smaller and more scattered on the sides. The bristles of the domestic hog and of some other animals are extensively used for making brushes, shoemakers' wax-ends, etc.

She hadde so grete *bristles* on her bakke that it trayled on the grounde a fadome large.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 421.

2. A similar appendage on some plants; a stiff, sharp hair.—3. In dipterous insects of the division *Brachycera*, the arista or terminal part of the antenna.—4. In *ornith.*, a bristly feather; a feather with a stout stiff stem and little or no web.—*Rictal bristles*, vibrissæ. See *vibrissa*.

bristle (bris'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bristled*, ppr. *bristling*. [*< ME. bristlen, brustlen (= G. birsten), bristle; from the noun.*] **I. trans.** 1. To erect the bristles of; erect in anger or defiance, as a hog erects its bristles.

Now, for the bare-pick'd bone of majesty
Both dogged war *bristle* his angry crest,
And snarlēth in the gentle eyes of peace.

Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

Boy, *bristle* thy courage up. *Shak., Hen. V., li. 3.*

2. To make bristly.—3. To fix a bristle on: as, to *bristle* a shoemaker's thread.

II. intrans. 1. To rise up or stand on end like bristles.

Nought dreadful saw he; yet the hair
Gan *bristle* on his head with fear.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, iii. 42.

2. To stand erect and close together like bristles.

A forest of masts would have *bristled* in the desolate port of Newry. *Macaulay.*

3. To be covered, as with bristles: as, the ranks *bristled* with spears. See *to bristle with*, below.—**To bristle against**, to come in collision with, contradict, or oppose somewhat rudely. [Rare.]

The wife may not *bristle against* her husband.

J. Udall, On Ephesians, v.

The annotation here, as in many places, *bristles against* the text. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

To bristle up, to show anger, resentment, or defiance.—**To bristle with**. (a) To be covered with anything as if with bristles.

The hill of La Haye Sainte *bristling with* ten thousand bayonets. *Thackeray.*

As spectroscopy becomes the daily work of iron-founders, and miners, and the like, it will be found to be *bristling* with beautiful scientific truths in every part of the spectrum, which may be used in these practical applications of the science of optics.

J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 199.

You cannot shut up Burns in a dialect *bristling* with archaisms. *Lowell, Study Windows, p. 238.*

(b) To manifest conspicuously: as, he *bristled with* excitement.

bristled (bris'ld), *a.* [*< bristle + -ed*]. 1. Having bristles; hence, stiffly bearded: as, "*bristled* lips," *Shak., Cor., ii. 2*.—2. In *her.*, having bristles on the neck and back: said specifically of a boar used as a bearing. When the bristles are of a different tincture, it is specified: as, a boar's head and neck sable, *bristled* or.

bristle-fern (bris'l-fēr'n), *n.* The common name of species of *Trichomanes*, especially *T. radicans*, from the bristle that projects beyond the cup-shaped indusium.

bristle-grass (bris'l-grās), *n.* Grass of the genus *Setaria*.

bristle-herring (bris'l-her'ing), *n.* The name of certain species of the genus *Dorosoma*, of the family *Dorosomidae*, in which the last ray of the dorsal fin is prolonged into a whip-like filament. The species occur chiefly in tropical seas and rivers, but one, *D. cepedianum*, is common in the United States, and is generally called *thread-herring*. See cut under *gizzard-shad*.

bristle-moss (bris'l-mōs), *n.* A species of moss, with a hairy calyptra, of the genus *Orthotrichum*.

bristle-pointed (bris'l-poin'ted), *a.* Terminating gradually in a very fine hair, as the leaves of many mosses. *Lindley.*

bristletail (bris'l-tāl), *n.* A common name of the thysanurous insects of the suborder *Cimura*: so called from the long filiform abdominal appendages. They are of the genera *Campodea*, *Lepisma*, etc. See cut under *Campodea*.

bristlewort (bris'l-wērt), *n.* A general name used by Lindley for plants of the order *Desvaxiaceæ*.

bristliness (bris'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being bristly.

bristling (bris'ling), *p. a.* Standing up stiffly like bristles.

With chattering teeth, and *bristling* hair upright.

Dryden, Fables.

bristly (bris'li), *a.* [*< bristle + -y*]. 1. Thickly set with bristles, or with hairs like bristles; rough: as, "*a bristly* neck," *Thackeray*.—2. Resembling a bristle or bristles.

Rugged scales and *bristly* hairs. *Bentley.*

Bristol-board (bris'tol-bōrd), *n.* [Named from the city of *Bristol*, in England.] A fine, smooth

kind of pasteboard, sometimes glazed on the surface, used by artists.

Bristol brick. See *brick*².

Bristol diamond. Same as *Bristol stone* (which see, under *stone*).

Bristol milk, paper, porcelain, pottery, red, stone. See the nouns.

brisure (briz'ūr), *n.* [*F., < briser, break: see bruise.*] 1. In permanent fortification, a break in the general direction of the parapet of the curtain, when constructed with orillons and retired flanks. Also spelled *brizure*.—2. In *her.*, same as *cadency*, 2.

brit¹, **britt**¹ (brit), *v.* [*E. dial., also (in Il.) brite; < ME. brytten, < AS. bryttian, brittian, divide, distribute, dispense, = Icel. bryfja, chop up; a secondary verb, supplying in ME. and later, with the deriv. britten, q. v., the place of the primitive, ME. *breten, *breoten, < AS. bréotan (prot. bréat, pp. *broten), break, bruise, demolish, destroy, = OS. *briotan, brē-ton = OHG. *brizoan, tr., break, MHG. briezen, intr., burst forth, = Icel. brjóta = Sw. bryta = Dan. bryde, break, fracture, refract, = Goth. *briutan (not found, but assumed from the other forms, and from the appar. thence derived Spanish ML. *bricare*, demolish, destroy). Hence *britten, brittle, q. v.*] **I. trans.** 1†. To break in pieces; divide.*

His hede thet of smyten, to London was it born,
The dede body thet [i] *britten* [pret. pl.] on four quarters corn. *Langtoft, Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 244.*

2. To bruise; indent. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. intrans. 1. To fall out or shatter, as over-ripe hops or grain. *Groce; Halliwel.*—2. To fade away; alter. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

brit², **britt**² (brit), *n.* [Prob. = *bret* or *birt*, applied to a different fish: see *bret*.] 1. A young herring of the common kind, occurring in large shoals, and formerly classed as a separate species, *Clupea minima*.—2. A general name for animals upon which whales feed, as *Chio borcalis*, etc.; whale-brit.

Brit. An abbreviation of *British* and *Britain*.

Britain-crown (brit'an- or brit'n-krown), *n.* [*< Britain + crown: Britain, < ME. Britaine, < OF. Bretaine, Bretagne, F. Bretagne, < L. Britannia, Britain, < Britanni, the Britons, later L. Brito(n-), a Briton. Cf. AS. Bryten, Britain, Bryttas, Brittas, Brettas, Britons: see British.*]



Obverse.



Reverse.

Britain-crown of James I., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

An English gold coin first issued in 1604 by James I., and current at the time for five shillings. It was also issued under Charles I.

Britannia metal. See *metal*.

Britannic (brit'an'ik), *a.* [*< L. Britannicus, < Britannia, Britain.*] Of or pertaining to Great Britain: as, Her *Britannic* Majesty.

britchka, *n.* Same as *britska*.

brite (brit), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bried*, ppr. *briting*. [Also spelled *bright*; origin unknown.] To be or become over-ripe, as wheat, barley, or hops. [Prov. Eng.]

brither (brith'ēr), *n.* A Scotch form of *brother*.

Briticism (brit'i-sizm), *n.* [*< British (Latinized Britie-) + -ism.*] A word, phrase, or idiom of the English language peculiar to the British.

British (brit'ish), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. Britisch, Brytise, etc., < AS. Bryttisc, < Bryttas, Brittas, Brettas (sing. Bryt, Brit, Bret, rare), L. Britanni, ML. also Britones, Britons, the original Celtic inhabitants of Britain; a name of Celtic origin: cf. W. Brython, a Briton, pl. a tribe of Britons.*] **I. a. 1.** Of or pertaining to Great Britain, or in the widest sense the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or its inhabitants: as, the *British* people or empire; *British* legislation or interests.—2. Of or pertaining to the ancient Britons or their language.

Sometimes abbreviated *Brit*.

British gum, lion, etc. See the nouns.—**British plate**, *alaba* (which see).—**British sheet-glass**. Same as *broad glass* (which see, under *broad*).

II. n. 1. [Used as a plural.] The inhabitants of Great Britain, including specifically the English, Welsh, and Scotch.—2. The language

of the ancient Britons, represented by the modern Welsh and Cornish.

Britisher (brít'ish-ér), *n.* A British subject or citizen in any part of the world, but more particularly a native or an inhabitant of Great Britain, especially of England. [Now chiefly colloquial or humorous.]

Briton (brít'on), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. Britun, Brutun, etc., < OF. Breton, a Briton, usually a Breton or native of Brittany in France, < ML. Brito(n)-, pl. Britones, L. Britanni, Britons: see British.*] **1.** *n.* A native of Great Britain; especially, one of the original Celtic inhabitants of the island of Britain.

II. a. British. [Rare.]

A Briton peasant.

Shak., Cymbeline, v. 1.

britska (brít'ská), *n.* [Also written *britzka* and, more prop., *britchka*; *< Pol. bryczka* = Russ. *brichka*, dim. of *Pol. bryka*, a freight-wagon, = Russ. *bríkú*, a sort of light carriage.] In Russia, a light, partly covered four-wheeled carriage. The Polish *britska*, also used in Russia, has a pole, a body of wickerwork, and a leather top.

britt¹, britt². See *brít¹, brít².*

brittén (brít'n), *v. t.* [*E. dial., < ME. brittenen, britenen, bryttenen, brutenen, bruten, bruten, divide, break up, cut to pieces, < AS. brytman, divide, distribute, dispense (cf. Icel. brotna, be broken), < breótan (pp. *brotan), break: see brít¹.*] To break up; cut to pieces; cut up; carve.

Thus schall I brittyn all youre bones on brede.

York Plays, p. 292.

britterworts (brít'er-wérts), *n. pl.* The *Diatomaceae*.

brittle (brít'l), *a.* [*< ME. britel, brutel, brotel, etc., < AS. as if *brytel, with suffix -el forming adjectives from verbs, < breótan (pret. brodt, pl. *brutan, pp. *brotan), break: see brít¹ and briten.* Cf. *brickle*, an equiv. word of different origin.] **1.** Fickle; changeable.

How brotel and how false he was.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2555.

2. Breaking easily and suddenly with a comparatively smooth fracture, as glass; fragile; not tough or tenacious.

Brass, an alloy of copper and zinc, . . . becomes brittle at temperatures approaching to redness, but while cold it possesses considerable malleability.

W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., § 519.

3. Figuratively, easily destroyed; perishable; fleeting.

One woful day sweeps children, friends and wife,
And all the brittle blessings of my life!

Dryden, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 85.

Brittle silver ore. Same as *stephanite*.
brittleness (brít'l-nes), *n.* [*< ME. brittlnesse, brutlnesse, etc.*] **1.** Instability; changeableness.

The see may ebbe and flowe more and lesse,
The welken hath might to shyne, reyne and hayle:
Right so mote I kythe my brittleness.

Chaucer, Fortune, l. 63.

2. The property of breaking readily with a comparatively smooth fracture; fragility: the opposite of *toughness* and *tenacity*.

A rod of good steel, in its hardest state, is broken almost as easily as a rod of glass of the same size, and this brittleness can only be diminished by diminishing its hardness.

G. Ede, in Campin's Mech. Engineering, p. 360.

brittle-star (brít'l-stär), *n.* A name of sundry sand-stars, or ophiurians, from their fragility. See cuts under *Astrophyton* and *Ophiolopsis*.

britzka, *n.* See *britska*.

Briza (brí'zä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βρίζω, nod (cf. the common name quaking-grass).* The form seems to have been suggested by *Gr. βρίζα*, a grain like rye, in Thrace and Macedonia still so called. Cf. *Æolic βρίζα, for βρίζα, root.*] A genus of grasses, commonly called quaking-grass, maidenhair-grass, or lady's-hair. There are ten species, mostly natives of Europe and the Mediterranean region, of little agricultural importance. Some of them are cultivated for ornament on account of their gracefully nodding spikes.

brize¹, n. An obsolete form of *breeze¹.*

brize², n. An obsolete form of *breeze².*

brize³, n. See *brise³.*

brizé (bré-zä'), *a.* Same as *brisé*.

brizure (bríz'ür), *n.* Same as *brisure*, *l.*

bro. An abbreviation of *brother*; *pl. bros.*: as, *Smith Bros. & Co.*

broach (bröch), *n.* [Also, in sense of an ornamental pin, spelled *brooch* (see *brooch¹*); early mod. *E. broche, < ME. broche, a pin, peg, spit, spear-point, taper, < OF. broche, F. broche, a spit, brooch, etc., = Pr. broca = Sp. broca, an awl, drill, spool, etc., = It. brocca, a split stick (with masculine forms, OF. and F. dial.*

*broc, a spit, = It. brocco, a sharp stake, a sprout, etc.), < ML. broca, brocca, a spit, a sharp stake, any sharp-pointed thing; cf. L. brochus, broechus, brocus, projecting (of the teeth of animals: see *brochate*); prob. of Celtic origin: cf. W. procio, stab, prick (> E. prog); Gael. brog, a shoemakers' awl, < brog, spur, stimulate, goad (> E. brog¹).*] **1.** A spit.

Thre balefulle birdez his brochez they turne.

Morte Arthure, l. 1029.

And some failed not to take the child and bind it to a broach, and lay it to the fire to roast.

Sir T. More, Works, p. 259.

He turned a broach, that had worn a crown.

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

2. A spear.

That fruit was of a mayden born

On a theoues tre is al totorn

A broche thorwout his brest [bor]n.

Legends of the Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 133.

3. An awl; a bodkin. [*Prov. Eng.*]—**4.** A spike; a skewer; a sharp stick; specifically, a rod of saw, hazel, or other tough and pliant wood, sharpened at each end and bent in the middle, used by thatchers to pierce and fix their work. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Broche for a thaestare (thaxter, thatcher), Annaculum.

Prompt. Parv., p. 52.

5. A spur.—**6.** A fish-hook. *Prompt. Parv.*—

7. A spike or standard for a candle.

A broche with a fote, ij new torches.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

8. A taper; a torch.

Hewe fuyr of a flynt four hmdred wynter;
Bote thou haue tache to take hit with tunder and broches,
Al thy labour is lost.

Piers Plowman (C), xx. 211.

9. A spindle; a spool. [*Scotch.*]

Broche of thredle, vericulum. *Prompt. Parv., p. 52.*

10. In *arch.*, formerly, a spire of any kind; now, specifically, as used in some parts of England and by some writers on architecture, a spire which rises directly from the walls of its tower, without parapets and gutters.—**11.** A narrow-pointed chisel used by masons for hewing stones.—**12.** Any tapered boring-bit or drill. Broaches used for boring wood are fluted like the shell-bit, but tapered toward the point; but those used in boring metal are solid, and usually three-, four-, or six-sided. Their common forms are shown in the annexed figures. Broaches are also known as *wideners* and *reamers*.

13. A straight steel tool with file-teeth for pressing through irregular holes in metal that cannot be dressed by revolving tools.—**14.** That part of the stem of a key which projects beyond the bit or web, and enters a socket in the interior of the lock.—**15.** That pin in a lock which enters the barrel of the key.

E. H. Knight.—**16.** The stick from which candle-wicks are suspended for dipping.—**17.** A gimlet used in opening casks for sampling their contents.—**18.** A fitting for an Argand gas-burner.—**19.** A start, like the end of a spit, on the head of a young stag.—**20.** A pin or clasp to fasten a garment; specifically, an ornamental pin, clasp, or buckle, and especially a breast-pin, of gold, silver, or other metal, attached to the dress or depending from the neck: in this sense now usually spelled *brooch* (which see).

broach (bröch), *v. t.* [*< ME. brochen, bore, spur, spit, tap (in this sense cf. the phrase setten on broche, set abroach, after F. mettre en broche: see abroach), < OF. brocher, spur, spit, etc., F. brocher, stitch, figure, emboss (= Pr. brocar = Pg. brocar, bore, = It. broccare, urge, incite,*

etc.), *< broche, etc., spit: see broach, n.* Cf. *brocade, brochure, etc.*] **1.** To spit; pierce as with a spit.

The Erle that knew & wist moche of the chasse broched the bore thrughe the brest.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), p. 235, note.

I'll broach the tadpole on my rapier's point.

Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2.

2. To spur.

Brochez the baye stede, and to the buske rydeg.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 918.

3. In *masonry*, to rough-hew. [*North. Eng. and Scotch.*]—**4.** To open for the first time for the purpose of taking out something; more especially, to tap or pierce, as a cask in order to draw the liquor: as, to *broach* a hogshead.

Descending into the cellars, they broached every cask they found there.

Motley, Dutch Republic, l. 564.

Hence, figuratively—**5.** To open, as the mouth for utterance.

Desiring Virtue might be her first growth,

And Hallelujah broach her holy mouth.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, l. 68.

6. To let out; shed.

This blow should broach thy dearest blood.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4.

7. To state or give expression to for the first time; utter; give out; especially, begin conversation or discussion about; introduce by way of topic: as, to *broach* a theory or an opinion.

This error . . . was first broached by Josephus.

Raleigh, Hist. World, l. 3.

Here was our Paolo brought

To broach a weighty business.

Browning, Ring and Book, l. 107.

8. To give a start to; set going.

That for her love such quarrels may be broach'd.

Shak., Tit. And., li. 1.

Drove and broached. See *drove²*.—To *broach* to (*naut.*, used intransitively), to come suddenly to the wind, as a ship, by accident or by the fault of the helmsman (a dangerous position in a gale).

broacher (brö'chèr), *n.* [*< broach + -er¹.*] **1.** A spit.

On five sharp broachers rank'd the roast they turn'd.

Dryden, Iliad, l. 633.

2. One who broaches, opens, or utters; a first publisher.

The first broacher of a heretical opinion.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

Deadly haters of truth, broachers of lies.

Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

broaching-press (brö'ching-pres), *n.* A machine-tool employing a broach, used in slotting and finishing iron.

broach-post (bröch'pöst), *n.* In *carp.*, a king-post.

broach-turner (bröch'tér'nér), *n.* A menial whose occupation is to turn a broach or spit; a turnspit.

Dish-washer and broach-turner, loon!—to me

Thou smellest all of kitchen as before.

Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

broad (bräd), *a.* and *n.* [= *Sc. braid*; *< ME. brood, brod, < AS. brād = OS. brēd = OFries. brēd = D. breed = MLG. brēd, LG. breed = OHG. MHG. G. breit = Icel. breiðr = Sw. Dan. bred = Goth. braids, broad. Hence bread², breadth.* The pron. would be reg. bröd (like *goad, road, etc.*)] **1.** *a.* **1.** Wide; having great breadth, as distinguished from length and thickness; used absolutely, having much width or breadth; not narrow: as, a strip no *broad* than one's hand; a *broad* river or street.

In are [a] brode strete he igon mete threo cnihtes.

Layamon, l. 217.

Broad breast, full eye, small head, and nostril wide.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 296.

2. Large superficially; extensive; vast: as, the *broad* expanse of ocean.

Each year shall give this apple-tree

A broader flush of roscate bloom.

Bryant, Planting of the Apple-Tree.

3. Figuratively, not limited or narrow; liberal; comprehensive; enlarged: as, a man of *broad* views.

In a broad, statesmanlike, and masterly way.

Everett.

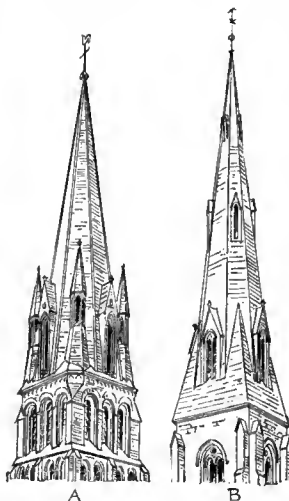
Narrow spirits admire basely and worship meanly; broad spirits worship the right.

Thackeray.

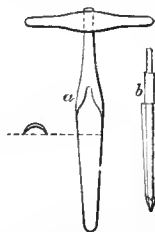
Specifically—**4.** Inclined to the Broad Church, or to the views held by the Broad-Church party of the Church of England. See *Episcopal*.—**5.** Large in measure or degree; not small or slight; ample; consummate.

gif hym-self be bore blynde hit is a brod wonder.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 584.



A, southwest tower, Cathedral of Bayeux, Normandy; B, Church of St. Nicholas, Walcot, England.



Broaches for Boring.

Fig. a is an example of broaches or reamers for wood, and fig. b of those for metal.

He grins, and looks *broad* nonsense with a stare.

Pope, *Dunciad*, li. 194.

6. Widely diffused; open; full: as, in *broad* sunshine; *broad* daylight.

Ful oft, when it is *broad* day.

Gower, *Conf. Amant*, li. 107.

I count little of the many things I see pass at *broad* noon-day, in large and open streets.

Sterne, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 103.

It was *broad* day, and the people, recovered from their panic, were enabled to see and estimate the force of the enemy.

Irving, *Granada*, p. 32.

7. Unconfined; free; unrestrained. (a) Used absolutely.

As *broad* and general as the easing air.

Shak., *Macbeth*, lii. 4.

(b) Unrestrained by a sense of propriety or fitness; unpolished; foolish.

Tell him his pranks have been too *broad* to bear with.

Shak., *Hamlet*, lii. 4.

(c) Unrestrained by considerations of decency; indelicate; indecent.

As chaste and modest as he is esteemed, it cannot be denied but in some places he is *broad* and fulsome.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's *Satires*, Ded.

(d) Unrestrained by fear or caution; bold; unreserved.

For from *broad* words, and 'cause he fail'd

His presence at the tyrant's feast, I hear,

Macduff lives in disgrace. Shak., *Macbeth*, lii. 6.

8. Characterized by a full, strong utterance; coarsely vigorous; not weak or slender in sound: as, *broad* Scotch; *broad* Doric; a *broad* vowel, such as *ä* or *ä* or *ö*.—9t. Plain; evident.

Proves thee far and wide a *broad* goose.

Shak., *R. and J.*, li. 4.

10. In the *fine arts*, characterized by breadth: as, a picture remarkable for the *broad* treatment of its subject. See *breadth*, 3.—As *broad* as (it is) long, equal upon the whole; the same either way.

It is as *broad* as long whether they rise to others or bring others down to them.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

Broad Church, the popular designation of a party in the Church of England. See *Episcopalian*.—**Broad folio**, **broad quarto**, etc., names given to drawing-paper folded the broadest way.—**Broad gage**. See *gage*, 2.—**Broad glass**, window-glass of a cheap quality formed by blowing a long cylinder, cutting it apart, and allowing the pieces to soften and flatten out in a kiln.

See *glass*. Also called

British sheet-glass, *cylinder-glass*, *German plate-glass*, and *spread window-glass*.—**Broad lace**, a

woolen fabric made in

bands about 4 inches

wide, and used as an

ornamental border to

the upholstery of a car-

riage. *Car-builder's Dict.*

—**Broad pennant**

(*nat.*), a swallow-tailed

flag carried at the mast-

head of a man-of-war as

the distinctive mark of a

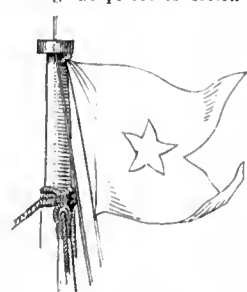
commodore. = *Syn.* 1.

Extended, spread. — 1

and 2. *Wide*, *Broad*. See

vide. — 7. (c) *Vulgar*, ob-

scene.



Broad Pennant of a Commodore, United States Navy.

II. *n.* 1. A shallow, fenny lake formed by the expansion of a river over adjacent flat land covered more or less with a reedy growth; a flooded fen, or lake in a fen: as, the Norfolk *broads*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

A *broad* is the spread of a river into a sheet of water, which is certainly neither lake nor lagoon.

Sonthey, *Letters* (1812), li. 307.

Then across the mill-pool, and through the deep crooks, out into the *broads*, and past the withered beds of weeds which told of coming winter.

H. Kingsley,

[*Ravenshoe*, viii.]

2. In *mech.*, a tool used for turning down the insides and bottoms of cylinders in the lathe.—3. An English coin first issued in 1619 by James I., and worth at the time 20s.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Broad of James I., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

The coin was also issued subsequently. Also called *laurel* and *broad-piece*.

broad (brād), *adv.* [*< ME. broode, brode, < AS. brādē (= MHG. breite, G. breit), broadly; from the adj.*] 1t. Broadly; openly; plainly.

Crist spak himself ful *broad* in holy writ.

Chaucer, *Gen. Prol.* to C. T., l. 730.

2t. Widely; copiously; abundantly. Chaucer.

—3. Broadly; fully.

With all his crimes *broad* blown, as flush as May.

Shak., *Hamlet*, lii. 3.

Lying *broad* awake I thought of you and Ettie dear.

Tennyson, *May Queen* (Conclusion).

broad, *v. t.* [*ME. broden, < AS. brādian, spread, < brād, broad. Cf. bread*, 2.] To make broad; spread.

Tyll the blessed bredd [brd] brodd his wings.

Richard the Redeless.

broad-arrow (brād'ar'ō), *n.* [*< ME. brode arrow, brodarwe, etc., a heavy arrow; < broad + ar-row.*] The royal mark of British government stores of every description, which it is felony to obliterate or deface. Persons unlawfully in possession of goods marked with the broad-arrow forfeit the goods and are subject to a penalty of £200.

The *broad-arrow* was the cognizance of Henry, Viscount Sydney, Earl of Romney, Master-general of Ordnance from 1693 to 1702, and was first used in his time. In heraldry it differs from the pheon (which see) in having the inside of the barbs plain.

broadax (brād'aks), *n.* [*< ME. brodar, broad-axe, etc., < AS. brādæx, < brād, broad, + æx, ax: see broad and ax*.] 1t. A battle-ax.—2. An ax with a broad edge, for hewing timber. See *cut* under *ax*.

Then let the sounds of measured stroke

And grating saw begin,

The *broad-axe* to the oakened,

The mallet to the pin!

Whittier, *Ship-Builders*.

broad-based (brād'bāst), *a.* Having a broad foundation; securely founded. [*Rare.*]

Her throne . . .

Broad-based upon her people's will.

Tennyson, *To the Queen*.

broadbill (brād'bil), *n.* 1. The shoveler-duck, *Spatula clypeata*.—2. The spoonbill, *Platula leucorodia*.—3. The seaup-duck, *Fuligula maril* and other species of that genus.—4. A bird of the family *Eurylamidae*. There are nine or ten species of broadbills peculiar to the Indian region. Also called *broadmouth*.

broad-billed (brād'bild), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a broad bill.—**Broad-billed sandpiper**, the *Limicola platyrhynchos*.

broadbrim (brād'brim), *n.* 1. A hat with a very broad brim, especially the form of hat worn by members of the Society of Friends. Hence—2. A member of that society; a Quaker. *Carlyle*. [*Colloq.*]

broad-brimmed (brād'brimd), *a.* 1. Having a broad border, brim, or edge.

Govert Lockerman, without taking his pipe out of his mouth, turned up his eye from under his *broad-brimmed* hat to see who hailed him thus discourteously.

Irving, *Kuikenerbocker*, p. 251.

2. Wearing a hat with a broad brim.

This *broad-brim'd* hawk of holy things.

Tennyson, *Maud*, x.

broadcast (brād'kāst), *a.* 1. Cast or dispersed upon the ground with the hand, as seed in sowing: opposed to sowed in drills or rows.—2. Widely spread or diffused.

broadcast (brād'kāst), *n.* In *agri.*, a method of sowing in which the seed is thrown from the hand in handfuls.

My lads, said he, let *broad-cast* be,

And come away to drill. Hood.

broadcast (brād'kāst), *adv.* 1. By scattering or throwing at large from the hand: as, to sow *broadcast*.—2. So as to disseminate widely; in wide dissemination.

An impure, so called, literature sown *broadcast* over the land.

Blackwood's *Mag.*

broadcloth (brād'klōth), *n.* A fine woolen cloth, commonly black, with a finished surface, mostly used in making men's garments: so called from its breadth, which is usually 60 inches.

Every whole woolen cloth, called *broad cloth*, which shall be made and set to sale after the feast called St. Peter ad vincula, which shall be in the year of our Lord M.CCCC.LXV., after the full watering, racking, straining, or tenturing of the same, ready to sale, shall hold and contain in length xxiv yards, and to every yard an inch, containing the breadth of a man's thumb, to be measured by the crest of the same cloth, and in breadth if yards, or vij quarters at the least, within the lists.

English *Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 351, note.

They be all patched cloutes and ragges, in comparison of faire women *broad cloathes*.

Acham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 60.

broaden (brād'ēn), *v.* [*< broad + -en*. Cf. *broad*, *v.*] I. *intrans.* To grow broad or broader.

To *broaden* into boundless day.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, xcv.

II. *trans.* To make broad; increase in breadth; render more broad or comprehensive: as, "*broaden'd nostrils*," Thomson, *Winter*.

broad-eyed (brād'ēd), *a.* Having a wide view or survey.

broad-fronted (brād'frun'ted), *a.* Having a broad front; having a wide forehead: as, "*broad-fronted Caesar*," Shak., *A. and C.*, i. 5.

broad-gage (brād'gāj), *a.* Having the space between the rails wider than the standard gage of 56½ inches: said of a railroad track: opposed to *narrow-gage*, which signifies less than the standard width. See *gage*, 2.

broadhorn (brād'hörn), *n.* A name by which the flat-boats on the Mississippi and other American rivers were formerly known.

A *broad-horn*, a prime river conveyance.

Irving.

The river's earliest commerce was in great barges,—keel-boats, *broadhorns*.

S. L. Clemens, *Life on the Mississippi*, p. 41.

broad-horned (brād'hörnd), *a.* Having wide-spread horns. *Hulot*.

broadleaf, broadleaf-tree (brād'lēf, -trē), *n.* A tall tree, *Terminalia latifolia*, natural order *Combretaceæ*, common in Jamaica, bearing large and long-petioled leaves at the end of the branches.

broadly (brād'li), *adv.* 1. In a broad manner. That *broadly* flows through Pylus' fields.

Chapman, *Illad*, v.

Custine has spoken out more *broadly*.

Burke, *Present State of Affairs*.

These simple, *broadly* draped figures were sculptured by Niccola at Pisa. C. C. Perkins, *Italian Sculpture*, p. 21.

Specifically—2. In *zool.*, so as to extend over a relatively large space: as, *broadly* emarginate; *broadly* bisinuate, etc. A part is *broadly* truncate when the truncation is nearly or quite equal to its greatest width.

broadmouth (brād'mouth), *n.* A bird of the family *Eurylamidae* (which see); a broadbill.

broadness (brād'nes), *n.* [*< broad + -ness*.] 1. Breadth; extent from side to side.—2. Coarseness; grossness; indelicacy.

Broadness and indecency of allusion.

Craik, *Eng. Lit.*, i. 524.

broad-piece (brād'pēs), *n.* Same as *broad*, *n.*, 3.

broad-seal (brād'sēl), *n.* The official or great seal of a country or state: as, "the king's *broad-seal*," Sheldon, *Miracles*, p. 61. [More correctly as two words.] — **Broad-seal war**, in *U. S. hist.*, a contest in the House of Representatives, in December, 1839, as to the admission or exclusion of five Whig members from New Jersey, who had certificates of election under the broad seal of the State, but whose seats were contested by Democratic claimants.

broad-seal (brād'sēl), *v. t.* [*< broad-seal, n.*] To stamp as with the broad seal; guarantee; make sure.

Thy presence *broad-seals* our delights for pure.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

broad-shouldered (brād'shōl'dērd), *a.* Having the back broad across the shoulders.

Broad-shouldered, and his arms were round and long.

Dryden.

broadside (brād'sid), *n.* 1. The whole side of a ship above the water-line, from the bow to the quarter.—2. A simultaneous discharge of all the guns on one side of a vessel of war: as, to fire a *broadside*.—3. In general, any comprehensive attack with weapons of any kind directed against one point or object.

Give him a *broadside*, my brave boys, with your pikes.

Beau. and Fl., *Philaster*, v. 4.

4. A sheet printed on one side only, and without arrangement in columns; especially, such a sheet containing some item of news, or an attack upon some person, etc., and designed for distribution.

Every member of the convention received a copy of this draft of a constitution, printed on *broadside* in large type.

Bancroft, *Hist. Const.*, i. 119.

Van Citters gives the best account of the trial. I have seen a *broadside* which confirms his narrative.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, vi., note.

5. Any surface resembling the side of a ship in breadth, etc., as a house-front.

In the great, blank, gray *broadside*, there were only four windows.

Dickens.

Broadside on, with the side in advance; sideways.—To *take on the broadside*, to treat freely and unceremoniously.

Determined to *take* the world on the *broadside*, and eat thereof, and be filled.

Carlyle, *Diderot*.

broadside (brād'sid), *adv.* [*< broadside, n.*] 1. With the broadside directed toward the point specified.

The landing of troops . . . beneath the batteries of four-ten vessels of war, lying *broadside* to the town.

Everett, Orations, p. 79.

2. Pell-mell; unceremoniously: as, to go or send *broadside*. [Rare.]

He used in his prayers to send the king, the ministers of state, . . . all *broadside* to hell, but particularly the general himself.

Swift, Mem. of Capt. Creighton.

broad-sighted (brād'sī'ted), *a.* Having a wide view. *Quarterly Rev.*

broad-speaking (brād'spē'king), *a.* 1. Using vulgar or coarse language; speaking with a vulgar accent.—2. Speaking plainly out without endeavoring to soften one's meaning.

broad-spoken (brād'spō'kn), *a.* Characterized by plainness or coarseness of speech, or by a vulgar accent; unrefined.

broad-spread (brād'spred), *a.* Widely diffused.

broad-spreading (brād'spred'ing), *a.* Spreading widely.

His *broad-spreading* leaves. *Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4.*

broadstone (brād'stōn), *n.* Same as *ashler*.

broadsword (brād'sōrd), *n.* A sword with a broad blade, as distinguished from one with a narrow blade or from a three-sided thrusting-sword; a sword of which the edge as well as the point is used. All forms of sword which have a flat blade for cutting are called *broadswords*, in contrast to swords used for thrusting alone. See *claymore*.

broadtail (brād'tāl), *n.* One of the numerous species of old-world parrots, of the genus *Platyceus*. *P. L. Sclater.*

broadthroat (brād'thrōt), *n.* [*< broad + throat*; a translation of *Eurylemus*, *q. v.*] A book-name of birds of the family *Eurylemidae* (which see). Also called *broadbill* and *broad-mouth*.

broad-tool (brād'tōl), *n.* A stone-masons' chisel with a very wide edge, used for finishing.

broad-tread (brād'tred), *a.* Having a wide face or tread, as a car-wheel.

Broadwell ring. See *ring*.

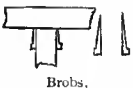
broadwise (brād'wiz), *adv.* [*< broad + -wise*.] In the direction of the breadth; breadthwise: as, to measure *broadwise*.

broomt, *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a misprint.] Apparently, a spirit or goblin.

The approach of the sun's radiant beams expelleth goblins, bingbears, hob-thrashes, *broomts*, screech-owl mates, night-walking spirits, and tenebrions.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 24.

brob (brob), *n.* [*E. dial.*; perhaps an alteration of *brod*, a nail, *brad*, verb *brod*, prick: see *brod* and *brad*.] 1. A wedge-shaped spike, driven along the side of a timber which abuts against another, to prevent it from slipping.—2. In coal-mining, a short, thick piece of timber, used for supporting the coal which is being holed or undercut; a prop. [Midland coal-field, England.]



Brob.

brob (brob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brobbied*, ppr. *brobbing*. [*E. dial.*, *< brob*, *n.*] To prick with a bodkin. *Halliwel.* [North. Eng.]

Brobdignagian (brob-ding-nag'i-an), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Like or likened to an inhabitant of the fabled region of Brobdignag in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels"; hence, of enormous size; gigantic.

German prose, as written by the mob of authors, presents, as in a *Brobdignagian* mirror, the most offensive faults of our own. *De Quincey, Style, i.*

II. n. A gigantic person.

"Sally!" screamed the *Brobdignagian*, "what bedrooms is disengaged? A gentleman wants a bed."

T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, II. v.

broct, *n.* [*F.*: see *bric-à-brac*.] A large vessel with a handle, and generally made of metal or coarse pottery, for holding liquids.

brocade (brō-kād'), *n.* [*< Sp. brocado* (= *Pg. brocado* = *It. broccato*; cf. *F. brocart*), *brocade*, prop. pp. of **brocar* (= *Pg. brocar*, bore) = *F. brocher*, embroider, stitch, etc.: see *broach*, *v.*] 1. A silken fabric variegated with gold and silver, or having raised flowers, foliage, and other ornaments: also applied to other stuffs wrought and enriched in like manner.

A gala suit of faded *brocade*. *Irvine.*

brocaded (brō-kā'ded), *a.* 1. Woven or worked into a *brocade*.

Brocaded flowers o'er the gay mantua shine. *Gay, Panthea.*

2. Dressed in *brocade*.—3. Decorated with flowers, etc., in relief: as, a *brocaded* silk. [Equivalent to French *broché*.]

brocade-shell (brō-kād'shel), *n.* A name given to *Conus geographicus*, one of the cone-shells,

or *Conidæ*: so called from the peculiar coloration.

brocage, *n.* See *brokage*.

brocard (brok'ård), *n.* [*< OF. brocard*, a maxim (in mod. *F.* a taunt, jeer, railery), *ML. brocardium*, so called, it is said, from *Brocard*, prop. *Burchard* or *Burkard*, bishop of Worms (died 1025), who published a collection of ecclesiastical canons, "Regulæ Ecclesiasticæ," also known as *Brocardica* or *Brocardicorum opus*.]

1. A law maxim founded on inveterate custom, or borrowed from the Roman law, and accounted part of the common law. Hence—2. An elementary principle or maxim; a short proverbial rule; a canon.

The legal *brocard*, "Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus," is a rule not more applicable to other witnesses than to consciousness. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

The scholastic *brocard* [Nihil est in intellectu quod non fuerit in sensu] . . . is the fundamental article in the creed of that school of philosophers who are called "the sensualists." *Ferrier, Inst. of Metaphysics, p. 261.*

brocardic (brō-kär'dik), *n.* Same as *brocard*.

I make use of all the *brocardics*, or rules of interpreters; that is, not only what is established regularly, in law, but what is concluded wise and reasonable by the best interpreters. *Jer. Taylor, Pref. to Duct. Dub.*

brocatt, *n.* An old form of *brocade*.

brocatel, brocatelle (brok'a-tel), *n.* [*< F. brocatelle* = *Sp. brocatel*, *< It. broccatello*, variegated marble (*F. brocatel*, tinsel or thin cloth of gold or silver), dim. of *broccato*, *broccaded*, *brocade*: see *brocade*.] 1. A variety of ornamental marble, the most famous localities of which are in Italy and Spain. That from Siena, which is perhaps the most characteristic and beautiful variety known, consists of a ground of yellow marble traversed by numerous interlacing veins of darker material, most of which are of a deep-violet color.

2. An inferior material used for curtains, furniture-covering, and the like, made of silk and wool, silk and cotton, or pure wool, but having a more or less silky surface.

The Vice-Chancellor's chaire and deske, Proctors, &c. covered with *brocatell* (a kind of *brocade*) and cloth of gold. *Eccl'yn, Diary, July 9, 1669.*

Also written *brocatello*.

broccoli (brok'ō-lī), *n.* [*It., pl. of broccolo*, a sprout, cabbage-sprout, dim. of *brocco*, a spit, skewer, shoot: see *broach*.] One of the many varieties of the common cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*), in which the young inflorescence is con-



Broccoli (*Brassica oleracea*, var.).

tracted into a depressed fleshy edible head. It is closely similar to the cauliflower.

broch (brōch), *n.* Same as *brough2*.

brochan (brōch'an), *n.* [*Gael. Ir. brochan*, porridge, gruel.] Oatmeal boiled in water; thick porridge. [*Scotland and Ireland.*]

brochant (brō'shant), *a.* [*F., ppr. of brocher*, stitch, etc.: see *brocade*.] In *her.*, lying over and covering: said of any bearing which partly covers another. Also *brouchant*.

brochantite (brō-shan'tit), *n.* [After *Brochant* de Villiers, a French mineralogist (1773-1840).] An emerald-green mineral consisting of hydrous sulphate of copper. The crystals are in thin rectangular and transparent tables.

Brochata (brō-kā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of brochatus*, projecting (of teeth), having projecting teeth (of animals): see *brochate*.] In Blyth's classification of mammals, a tribe or suborder of his *Diplodontia*, corresponding to the *Pachydermata*, herbivorous *Cetacea*, and *Rodentia* of Cuvier: so called from usually having persistently growing teeth, as the tusks of the elephant or the incisors of a rodent, or projecting tusks, as those of the swine and hippopotamus. Blyth divided his *Brochata* into *Proboscidea*, *Rodentia*, *Chorodina* (swine), and *Syrenia* (Sirenia), three of which (all excepting *Chorodina*) are now recognized orders of *Mammalia*; but the name is not in use.

brochate (brō'kāt), *a.* [*< NL. brochatus*, having projecting teeth, *< L. brochus, brochus*, projecting (of teeth), having project-

ing teeth (of animals): see *broach*.] Having tusks, tushes, or perennial teeth; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Brochata*.

brochet, *n.* A Middle English form of *broach* and *brooch1*. *Chaucer.*

broché (brō-shā'), *a.* [*F., pp. of brocher*, stitch, sew: see *broach*.] 1. Sewed or stitched: said of a book which is not bound or covered, except with a paper wrapper. See *brochure*.—2. Ornamented in weaving with threads which form a pattern on the surface; *brocaded*: said of a stuff, specifically of silk: as, a *broché* ribbon.

brochet (brō-shā'), *n.* [*F., a pike, luce*, formerly also a faucet, dim. of *broche*, a spit, *broach*: see *broach*.] A fish of the family *Cichlidae*, *Crenicichla saxatilis*, having an elongated form and pointed head, thus slightly resembling a pike. It is highly colored and has an ocellated spot at the root of the tail. It is an inhabitant of the fresh waters of South America and Trinidad. [*Local in Trinidad.*]

brochette (brō-shet'), *n.* [*F., dim. of broche*, a spit: see *broach*.] A skewer to stick meat on, used in cookery.

brochure (brō-shūr'), *n.* [*F., < brocher*, stitch: see *broach*.] 1. A pamphlet; an unbound book, of which the sheets are held together by sewing only. See *broché*.—2. Specifically, a small pamphlet, or one on a matter of transitory interest.

brock1 (brok), *n.* [*< ME. brok*, *< AS. broc* = *Dan. brok*, a badger; prob. of Celtic origin: *W. broch* = *Corn. broch* = *Bret. broch* = *Gael. Ir. Manx broc*; *Ir.* also *brech* and *brochd*, a badger; prob. so called from its white-streaked face, *< W. brech* = *Gael. Ir. breac*, speckled (see *brill*); cf. *Gael. brochach, brucach*, speckled in the face; cf. also *Dan. broget*, *Sw. brokig*, party-colored: see *brocket*. Cf. *bauson*.] A badger.

Or with pretence of chasing thence the *brock*, Send in a cur to worry the whole flock!

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

[Sometimes used as a term of reproach.

Marry, hang thee, *brock*! *Shak., T. N., ii. 5.]*

brock2 (brok), *n.* [*Shetland bruck*, *< ME. *brok* (not found), *< AS. gebroc*, neut., a piece, a fragment (cf. *broc*, affliction, trouble, fatigue) (= *OHG. brocco*, *MHG. brocke*, *G. brocken*, *m.*, = *Dan. brokke* = *Goth. ga-bruka*, *f.*, a piece; cf. dim. *MLG. brockel* = *ODan. broggel*, a piece, fragment), *< brecan* (pp. *brocen*), break: see *break*, and cf. *breach* with its variants *breck*, *brick1*, *brack1*, etc.; cf. also *brockle*.] A piece; a fragment. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

brock2 (brok), *v. t.* [*Also brok*, = *OHG. brochōn*, *brockōn*, *MHG. G. brocken* = *Dan. brokke*, break, crumble; from the noun.] To break, crumble, or cut into bits or shreds. [*Scotch.*]

brock3, *v. i.* [*ME. brocken*, perhaps a secondary form of *broken* (pp. *broken*), break. Cf. *brock2*.] To cry out; murmur; complain: a word of somewhat uncertain meaning, found only in the two passages quoted.

What helpth hyt the croke
That hys [is] to felthe [filth] ydo,
Aye [against] the croke to brokke,
"Why madest thou me so!"

William de Shoreham, Religious Poems (ed. Wright), p. 106.
He singeth *brokkyng* [var. *erouyng*, Wright, Morris] as a nyghtingale. *Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 191.*

brock4 (brok), *n.* [*E. dial.*; cf. *ME. brok* (see *quot.*); cf. *leel. brokk*, also *brokk-hest*, a trotter, trotting horse, *brokka*, trot. Origin and relations uncertain; the alleged *AS. "broc*, an inferior horse, a shaking horse, jade" (*Bosworth*), does not exist, the def. being due to an error of translation.] A cart-horse or draft-horse: a word of uncertain original meaning, applied also in provincial English to a cow. *Brockett; Halliwel.*

The carter smot and cryde as he were woid,
Hayt *brok*, hayt *scot*. *Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 245.*

brock5 (brok), *n.* [*Appar. a var. of bruck*, *q. v.*] The name of an insect. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

brock6 (brok), *n.* [Perhaps another use of *brock1*, a badger.] 1. A pig.—2. Swill for feeding pigs. [*North of Ireland.*]

brock7 (brok), *n.* Short for *brocket*.

brock8 (brok), *n.* [Possibly shortened from *broccoli*.] A cabbage. [*Prov. Eng.*]

brock9 (brok), *n.* A variant of *brough2*.

brockage (brok'āj), *n.* [*Appar. < brock2 + -age*.] In *numis.*, an imperfect coin.

All imperfect coins, curiously termed *brockages*, are picked out. *Ure, Dict., III. 349.*

brocket (brok'et), *a.* [*< Dan. broget*, older form **broket*, party-colored: see *brock1*.] Va-

riegated; having a mixture of black or other color and white: applied chiefly to cattle. [Scotch.] Also *brocked*, *broked*, and *brokit*.

brocket (brók'et), *n.* [*ME. broket*, substituted for *F. brocart*, now *broquart*, a brocket, so named from having but one tine to his horn, < *OF. broc*, *F. broche*, dial. *broc*, a spit, broach, etc., a tine of a stag's horn; cf. *OF. broquet*, dim. of *broc*, as above. Cf. *E. pricket*, < *prick*, a point, etc., and *G. spießer*, a broeket, < *spieß* = *E. spit*.] 1. A red deer two years old; a pricket. The term has been used (in the plural) by some naturalists to designate a group of the deer family.

2. Any deer of South America of the genus *Caribæus*. The red brocket is *C. rufus* of Brazil; the wood-brocket, *C. nemorivagus*.

brock-faced (brók'fäst), *a.* Having a white longitudinal mark down the face, like a badger.

brockish (brók'ish), *a.* [*brock* + *-ish*.] Like a brock or badger; beastly; brutal; as, "brockish boors." *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, i.

brockle (brók'l), *n.* and *u.* [*E. dial.*, also *bruekle*, var. of *brickle*, < *ME. brekel*, *bruket*, *bruket*: see *brickle*, and cf. *brock*, *n.*] 1. Same as *brickle*.—2. Apt to break through a field: said of cattle. [Prov. Eng.]

brock (brók), *n.* [*Se.*, < *leel. broddr*, a spike; cf. *Gael. Ir. brod*, a goad, prickle, sting: see *brad*, and cf. *prod*.] 1. A sharp-pointed instrument.—2. A prick with such an instrument; hence, an incitement; instigation.

brod (bród), *v. t. or i.*; pret. and pp. *brodded*, ppr. *brodding*. [*brod*, *n.*] To prick; spur; pierce; prod: often used figuratively. [Scotch.]

broddle (bród'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *broddled*, ppr. *broddling*. [*E. dial.*, freq. of *brod*, *v.*] To prick; pierce; make holes in.

brodekin, **brodequin** (bród'kin), *n.* [*F. brodequin*, earlier **brosequin*, *brousequin* = *It. boracechino* = *Sp. borcequí*, formerly *borzegui*, *borzegui*, *bolzeguin* = *Pg. borzequin*, < *MD. broseken*, *broseken*, *broosken*, buskin: see *buskin*.] A buskin or half-boot. [Obsolete or rare.]

Instead of shoes and stockings, a pair of buskins or brodekens. *Echard*, Hist. Eng.

brodel¹, **brodel**². See *brothel*¹, *brothel*².

broderit, **brodererit**. See *broider*, *broiderer*.

Brodie's disease, **joint**. See the nouns.

broellat (bró-el'ät), *n.* [*ML.*; < *OF. brouelle*.] A coarse kind of cloth, used for the ordinary dresses of countrymen and the monastic clergy in the middle ages. *Fairholt*.

brog¹ (brög), *n.* [*Se.*, < *Gael. brog*, a shoemakers' awl: see *broach*.] 1. A pointed instrument, as a shoemakers' awl; a joiners' awl.—2. A small stick used in catching eels. [North. Eng.]—3. A jab with a sharp instrument. [Scotch.]

brog² (brög), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brogged*, ppr. *brogging*. [*brog*, *n.*; cf. *Gael. brog*, spur, stimulate, goad, and see *prog*.] 1. To prick with an awl or other sharp-pointed instrument; push or thrust, as an instrument: as, to *brog* leather. [Scotch.]

Brogging an elshin through bend leather. *Scott*, Heart of Midlothian, v.

2. To catch (eels) by means of small sticks called *brogs*. [North. Eng.]

brog² (brög), *n.* [*Se.*, also *brogue*, perhaps a particular use of *brog*¹, 2; but cf. *leel. brugg*, a scheming, machination, lit. a brewing, < *brugga*, brew, concoct: see *breic*.] A trick.

brog³ (brög), *n.* [Perhaps an altered form of *bog*¹; but cf. *ML. brogilius*, etc., a thick, G. *brühl*, a marshy place overgrown with bushes, under *broil*².] A swampy or bushy place. *Halliwel*. [North. Eng.]

brog⁴, *n.* A variant of *brogue*¹.

brogan (bró'gan or bró-gan'), *n.* [*Cf. Gael. brógan*, pl. of *bróg*: see *brogue*¹.] 1. A form of half-boot in which the part covering the instep is undivided, and broad side-flaps meet above the instep-piece, and are tied by strings.—2. A boat used on Chesapeake Bay. [Local, U.S.]

bröggerite (brög'ér-it), *n.* [After the Norwegian mineralogist W. C. Brögger.] A mineral allied to uraninite, and consisting largely of uranium oxid.

brogglet (brög'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *brog*¹, *v.*, q. v.] 1. To pierce; prick. [Scotch.].—2. To fish for eels by troubling the water. *Wright*.

broggout. A Middle English variant of *broker*. **brogue**¹ (brög), *n.* [*Se. brog*, *brogue*, < *Gael. Ir. brög*, a shoe, *Gael.* also a hoof. The brogue was made of rough hide; it was regarded as characteristic of the wilder Irish, and so the name came to designate their manner of speaking English.] 1. Formerly, in Ireland, a shoe made of rawhide, with the hair outward, reaching as far as the ankle and tied by thongs.—2. A similar foot-covering worn by the Scotch Highlanders,



Ancient Irish Brogues.

but commonly made of deer-hide, either freshly stripped off or half dried, and having holes to allow water to escape.

To shun the clash of foeman's steel
No Highland brogue has turned the heel.
Scott, Nora's Vow.

Some [of the new captains and lieutenants] had been so used to wear brogues that they stumbled and shuffled about strangely in their military jack-boots.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.
3. A smooth piece of wood worn on the foot in the operation of washing tin, when the ore is in fine particles.—4. A dialectal manner of pronunciation: especially used of the mode of pronouncing English peculiar to the Irish.

In the House of Commons, the Scotch accent and the Irish brogue may be often heard. *Quarterly Rev.*

brogue² (brög), *n.* A variant of *brog*². **Brogues** (brög'z), *n. pl.* Same as *brogues*. [Prov. Eng.]

broit (broit), *v.* [*ME. broyden*, *broiden*, etc., variants (due to the pp. *broden*, *broiden*) of *broiden*, *broiden*, *braid*: see *braid*¹, and cf. *broider*.] Same as *braid*¹.

tire yowle heer was broyded [var. *broyded*, *broided*] in a tresse. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 191.

broider (broi'dér), *v. t.* [Early mod. *E.* also *brouder*, *brouder*, *brauder*, *broider*; < *ME. brouderen*, *brauderen*, confused with (as if freq. forms of) *broyden*, *broiden* (early mod. *E.* *broid*, *broud*, var. forms of *braid*¹: see *braid*¹, *broud*, *broud*), but prop. var. forms of *borduren*, *bordenen*, *E. border*, *v.* (after *broidery*, *brouder*, q. v.); ult. < *F. border*, usually *border* (= *Sp. Pg. bordar* = *It. bordare*, < *ML. *bordare*), adorn with needlework, prop. work on the edge, < *bord*, border, edge, welt, or hem of a garment, etc.: see *border* and *board*. Cf. *embroider*.] To adorn with figures of needlework, or by sewing on ornaments; embroider: as, "a broidered coat," *Ex. xxviii. 4.* [Obsolete or poetical.]

A red sleeve
Broider'd with pearls.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.
Buff coats all frowned and broidered o'er.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 15.

broiderer (broi'dér-ér), *n.* [*ME. broiderere*, *brouderere*, *broiderere*; < *broider* + *-er*.] One who embroiders: an embroiderer. [Rare.]

broideress (broi'dér-es), *n.* [*broider* + *-ess*.] A woman who embroiders; an embroideress. [Rare.]

broidery (broi'dér-i), *n.*; pl. *broideries* (-iz). [*ME. broiderie*, *broideric*, *brouderie*, *broiderie*, < *OF. broderie*, *broiderie*, < *broder*, *broider*, *border*: see *broider*. Cf. *embroidery*.] Embroidery; ornamental needlework wrought upon cloth. [Obsolete or poetical.]

The frail bluebell peereth over
Rare broid'ry of the purple clover.
Tennyson, A Dirge.

broignet, *n.* [*OF.*, also *broigne*, *brugne*, *brunie*, *ML. bronia*, *brunia*, of Teut. origin, < *AS. byrne*, etc., a cuirass: see *byrne*.] In the early middle ages, a defensive garment made by sewing rings or plates of metal upon leather or woven stuff. For this was substituted the hauberk of mail by those persons who could afford the expense; but the broigne, which could be manufactured at home or by any person who could sew strongly, was in use among the peasantry, and even among foot-soldiers, at least as late as the fourteenth century.

broil¹ (broil), *v.* [= *Se. broilye*, *brulye*, < *ME. broilen*, < *OF. bruiller*, *broil*, grill, roast, < *bruir* in same senses (*F. bruir*, blight), < *MHG. brüen*, *brüen*, seald, singe, burn, *G. brühen*, seald (= *MLG. brogen*, *broien*, *brugen*, seald, cook, = *MD. broeijen*, seald, *D. broeijen*, hatch, brood, breed, soak, grow hot), < *MHG. brüje*, *G. brühe* = *MD. broeije*, broth, < *Teut. *brō*, warm, heat. Cf. *brēal*, *brewis*, and see *brood*¹.] 1. *trans.* To cook by the direct action of heat over or in front of a clear fire, generally upon a gridiron, as meat or fish.

He cowde roste and sethe and broille and fire.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 383.

II. intrans. 1. To be subjected to the action of heat, as meat over a fire. Hence—2. Figuratively, to be greatly heated; be heated to the point of great discomfite.

God save you, sir! Where have you been broiling?
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

3. To fret; stew; be very impatient.

He broiled with impatience to put his design in execution.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, li. 5.

broil² (broil), *n.* [In the earliest use known, Lord Berners's translation of Froissart, vol. ii. e. 140 (1525), the word is spelled *breull*, appar. < *OF. *breul*, **breuil*, **broil*, a tumult, broil (= *It. broglio*, *Olt.* also *brolio*, *broggio* (Florio), confusion, tumult, rising, revolt), a verbal noun, agreeing with the newly formed mod. *F. brouille* (> early mod. *E. broilly*, *Se. brulye*), disagreement, misunderstanding, falling out (cf. *OF. brouilliz*, *brouillis*, quarrel, contention, discord, confusion), < *OF. brouiller*, mod. *F. brouiller* (= *Pr. brollhar* = *OSp. brollar* = *Pg. brollhar* = *It. brogliare*, *Olt.* also *brollare*), confuse, jumble, trouble, mar, spoil, etc., prob. orig. entangle as in a thicket (cf. *E. Broyl*, the name of a wood in Sussex), < *breul*, *breuil*, *broil* (= *Pr. bruelh*, *m.*; also *OF. bruelle* = *Pr. bruelha* = *Pg. brulha*, *f.*), a thicket, grove, wood, forest (agreeing with the assumed forms cited above in the sense of 'tumult, confusion'), = *It. bruolo*, a kitchen-garden, *brulo*, an orchard, *Olt. broilo*, *broilo*, a garden, < *ML. broilus*, *brolium*, *brogilus*, also *broel*, a wood, forest, park, deer-park, also a field, meadow, orchard, prob. < *OHG. *broil*, *MHG. brüel*, *G. brühl*, a marshy place overgrown with bushes: a word of unknown origin. Cf. *E. dial.* (North.) *brog*, a swampy or bushy place.] An angry tumult; a noisy quarrel; contention; discord.

But Cassanes retyring into Persia to pacifie new broiles,
the Sultan recovered the same.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 281.
Your intestine broils
Weakening the sceptre of old Night.

Milton, P. L., li. 1001.
And deadly feud, or thirst of spoil,
Break out in some unseemly broil.

Scott, Marston, i. 20.
= *Syn. Affray*, *Altercation*, etc. See *quarrel*¹, *n.*

broil², *v. i.* [*broil*², *n.* Cf. *embroil*².] To raise a broil; quarrel; brawl.

broil³ (bril), *n.* [Also written *bryle*; origin uncertain.] In mining, a collection of loose fragments, usually discolored by oxidation, resting on the surface, and indicating the presence of a mineral vein beneath. See *outcrop* and *gossan*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

broiler¹ (broi'lér), *n.* [*broil*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which broils; any device for broiling meats or fish.—2. A chicken fit for broiling.—3. A hot day. See *broiling*.

broiler² (broi'lér), *n.* [*broil*², *v.* + *-er*.] One who excites broils or promotes quarrels.

What doth he but turn broiler, . . . make new libels
against the church? *Hammond*, Sermons, p. 544.

broilery, *n.* [Early mod. *E. broylery*, *broil-erie*, also (as *F.*) *brouillerie*, < *F. brouillerie*, confusion, < *brouiller*, confuse: see *broil*².] Contention; dispute.

broiling (broi'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *broil*¹, *v.*] Excessively hot and humid; torrid: as, a broiling day.

The weather for this fortnight has been broiling without interruption, one thunder-shower excepted, which did not cool the air at all. *Gray*, Letters, l. 398.

broilly, *n.* An obsolete form of *broil*².

broilment, *n.* [= *Se. brulyement*; < *broil*² + *-ment*.] A broil; a brawl.

broinderg (broin'dérg), *n.* [*Gael. brudhearg*, redbreast, lit. red-bellied, < *bru* (gen. *bronn*, dat. *broinn*), belly (= *W. bru*, belly), + *dearg*, red.] A name for the redbreast, *Erythacus rubecula*. *Muccillivray*. [Local, Scotch.]

brokage (bró'kāj), *n.* [Also written *brocage*, < *ME. brokage*, *brocage*, < *broc*- in *brocour*, broker, + *-age*. See *broker*.] 1. An arrangement made or sought to be made through the agency of a broker or go-between.

He woveth hire by mene and by brocage.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 189.

2. The premium or commission of a broker; the gain or profit derived from transacting business as broker for another.—3. The trade of a broker; the transacting of commercial business, as buying and selling, for other men. See *broke*², *broker*.

The Jewes in Rome . . . live onely upon brokage and usury.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 15, 1645.

Of his rich cloaks and suits, though got by *brokage*.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iii. 2.

Marriage brokage. See *marriage*.

broke¹ (brōk). Preterit and (with *broken*) past participle of *break*.

broke⁴, *n.* [A var. of *brack¹*, *q. v.*] A breach.
Broke for broke, eye for eye, and tooth for tooth.
Becon, Works, ii. 94. (Davies.)

broke² (brōk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *broke^d*, ppr. *broking*. [Formed from *broker*, like *peddle* from *peddler*, etc.; ME. *broken* (*broke⁴*, *brook²*), is not found in this sense. See *broker* and *brokage*.] 1. To transact business for another in trade; act as agent in buying and selling and other commercial business; carry on the business of a broker.—2. To act as a go-between or procurer in love matters; pimp.

And *broke* with all that can in such a suit
Corrupt the tender honour of a maid.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 5.

We do want a certain necessary woman to *broke* between them, Cupid said.
Famshave.

3. To transact business by means of an agent.
But the gains of bargains are of a more doubtful nature; when men shall wait upon others' necessity, *broke* by servants and instruments to draw them on, . . . and the like practices.
Bacon, Riches.

broke³, *n.* An obsolete form of *brook¹*.

broke⁴, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *brook²*.

broken, *a.* See *brocket*. [Scotch.]
broken (brō'kn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *break*; < ME. *broken*, often shortened to *broke*, < AS. *brocen*, < *brean*, break; see *break*.] 1. Not integral or entire; fractional: opposed to *round*, as applied to numbers.

This new-created income of two millions will probably furnish £465,000 (1 avoid *broken* numbers).
Burke.

2. Rough; intersected with hills and valleys or ravines: applied to the surface of a country or district.—**3.** Bankrupt.—**4.** Imperfect; ungrammatical; wanting in fluency or correctness of pronunciation: as, *broken French*.

Break thy mind to me in *broken English*.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

5. In *her.*, depicted as having been forcibly torn off, leaving the end shivered or splintered.—**6.** In *entom.*, abruptly bent at an angle; geniculate: said specifically of antennæ in which the terminal portion forms an angle with the long basal joint.—**Broken beer.** See *beer¹*.—**Broken cadence.** See *cadence*.—**Broken chords**, in *music*, chords the tones of which are played in succession instead of simultaneously. See *arpeggio*.—**Broken colors**, in *painting*, colors produced by the mixture of two or more pigments. The term is usually applied to those tints which result from the combination in various proportions of blue, red, and yellow.—**Broken line**, a line formed of a number of straight lines joined at their ends and not forming a continuous straight line.—**Broken man**, a member of a clan which had been broken up, or one separated from his clan on account of crime; hence, an outlaw; a vagabond; a public depredator. [Scotch.].—**Broken meat**, victuals, fragments of food.—**Broken music**, music played on harps, guitars, and other instruments on which the chords are usually played as arpeggios.

Fair prince, here is good *broken music*.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 1.

Broken voyage, in *whale-fishing*, an unprofitable voyage, or a losing voyage. C. M. Seamon, Marine Mammals (Glossary), p. 310.—**Broken water**, waves breaking on and near shallows, or by the contention of currents in a narrow channel.—**Broken wind**. See *wind²*.

broken-backed (brō'kn-bakt), *a.* [ME. *brokebacked*.] 1. Having the back broken, in any sense of the noun *back*: as, a *broken-backed* book.

Yellow, thumbed, devastated by flies and time, stained with spots of oil and varnish, *broken-backed*, dog's-eared—a sorry lazar-house copy, which no bookstall-keeper would look at.
G. A. Sala, Dutch Pictures.

Specifically—**2. Naut.**, hogged: descriptive of the condition of a ship when, from faulty construction or from grounding, her frame becomes so loosened as to cause both ends to droop.

broken-bellied (brō'kn-bel'id), *a.* Having a ruptured belly; hence, broken down; degenerate. [Rare.]

Such is our *broken-bellied* age. E. Sandys, Essays, p. 168.

broken-hearted (brō'kn-hār'ted), *a.* Having the spirits depressed or crushed by grief or despair.

He hath sent me to bind up the *brokenhearted*. Isa. lxi. 1.

brokenly (brō'kn-li), *adv.* 1. In a broken, interrupted manner; without regularity.—2. In broken or imperfect language.

If you will love me soundly with your French heart, I will be glad to hear you confess it *brokenly* with your English tongue.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

brokenness (brō'kn-nes), *n.* [*< broken + -ness*.] The state of being broken.—**Broken-**

ness of heart, the state of having the spirits crushed by grief or despair; abject mental misery.

Helpless, hopeless *brokenness of heart*.
Byron, Corsair, iii. 22.

Nor was this submission the effect of content, but of mere stupefaction and *brokenness of heart*. The iron had entered into his soul.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvii.

broken-winded (brō'kn-win'ded), *a.* Having short breath or disordered respiration, as a horse. See *broken wind*, under *wind²*.

broker (brō'kēr), *n.* [*< ME. broker* (ML. reflex *brocarius*), usually *brokour*, *brocour* (AF. *brocour*, ML. **brocalor*; also, with prefix, AF. *abrocour*, ML. *abrocator*, with a corresponding verb, AF. *abroker*, ML. **abrocare* (also in deriv. *abrocamentum*: see *abbrochment*), act as a broker; prob. of LG. origin: MLG. *brucker*, a broker, = East Fries. *broker*, a broker (*schips-broker*, a ship-broker); prob. orig. 'one who uses, occupies, manages'; cf. MD. *broke*, *bruyek*, *breuk*, D. *gebruik*, use, custom (MLG. *brukinge*, use, usufruct), = OHG. *brūh*, G. *brauch*, custom, *gebrauch*, custom, use, employment, etc., = Dan. *brug* = Sw. *bruk*, use, employment, custom, trade, business; from the verb, MD. *bruycken*, *ghebruycken*, D. *gebruiken*, use, possess, = MLG. *bruken*, use, need, refl. use, have to do with, = OHG. *brūhen*, MHG. *brūchen*, G. *brauchen*, use, need, = AS. *brūcan*, ME. *bruken*, *brouken*, *broken*, use, possess, enjoy, digest, mod. E. *brook*, endure; see *brook²*. The F. *brocater*, deal in second-hand goods, is prob. of the same origin.]

1. A middleman or agent who, for a commission or rate per cent. on the value of the transaction, negotiates for others the purchase or sale of stocks, bonds, commodities, or property of any kind, or who attends to the doing of something for another. Brokers are of several kinds, according to the particular branch of business to which their attention is confined, as *stock-brokers*, *exchange-brokers*, *bill-brokers*, *cotton-brokers*, *ship-brokers*, etc. See these words.

Tom Folio is a *broker* in learning, employed to get together good editions, and stock the libraries of great men.
Addison, Tom Folio.

2. One who lends money on pledges, or lets out articles for hire; a pawnbroker, or a lender of goods.

The price of these hired clothes I do not know, gentlemen! Those jewels are the *broker's*, how you stand bound for 'em!
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

3. A pimp or procurer; a pander.
May be, you look'd I should petition to you,
As you went to your horse; flatter your servants,
To play the *brokers* for my furtherance.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, i. 2.

Hence, *broker*, lacking! ignominy and shame
Pursue thy life.
Shak., T. and C., v. 11.

[Some editions read *broker-lackey*.]
Broker's note, a bought or sold note; a voucher delivered by a broker to his principal containing particulars of a sale or purchase.—**Custom-house broker**. See *custom-house*.—**Street broker**, or *curbstone broker*, a stock-broker who is not a member of the stock exchange, but who carries out the orders of others by transactions in the streets, or by going from office to office. [U. S.]

brokerage (brō'kēr-āj), *n.* [*< broker + -age*; substituted for earlier *brokage*.] 1. The business or employment of a broker.—2. The fee or commission given or charged for transacting business as a broker.

brokerlyt (brō'kēr-li), *a.* [*< broker + -ly¹*.] Mean; servile.

We had determined that thou should'st have come
In a Spanish suit, and have carried her so; and he,
A *brokerlyt* slave! goes, puts it on himself.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

brokery (brō'kēr-i), *n.* [*< broker + -y*.] The business of a broker. Marlowe.

broking (brō'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *broke¹*, *v.*] 1. Engaged as a broker.—2. Pertaining to the business of a broker or a pawnbroker.

Redeem from *broking* pawn the blemish'd crown.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

3. Pandering; pimping.

Is 't you, Sir Pandarus, the *broking* knight of Troy?
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 1.

brokktet. See *brock¹*, *brock³*, etc.

broma (brō'mā), *n.* [*< Gr. βρώμα*, food, < βρώσκειν, 2d aor. ἐβρώσεν, eat; cf. βόρῃ, food, L. *vorare*, devour, from the same root.] 1. Aliment.—2. A preparation from cocoa-seeds or -beans, used in decoction as a beverage.

bromal (brō'mal), *n.* [*< brom(ine) + al(cohol)*.] A compound (CBr₃COH) obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol. It is a colorless, oily fluid, of a penetrating odor and sharp, burning taste. It has been used in medicine, having properties similar to those of chloral.

bromaloin (brō'ma-loin), *n.* [*< brom(ine) + (barb)aloin*.] A substance (C₃₄H₃₀Br₆O₁₄) derived from barbaloin by replacing six hydrogen

with six bromine atoms. It crystallizes in yellow needles.

bromate (brō'māt), *n.* [*< brom(ine) + -ate¹*.] A salt formed by the combination of bromic acid with a base.

bromatography (brō-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. βρώμα(τ-)*, food, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write, describe.] A description of foods. Also *bromography* and *bromatology*.

bromatology (brō-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [*< Gr. βρώμα(τ-)*, food, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak; see *-ology*.] Same as *bromatography*.

brome (brōm), *n.* [*< Gr. βρώμος*, a stench; see *bromine*.] Same as *bromine*.

brome-grass (brōm'grās), *n.* [*< brome*, E. for NL. *Bromus*, + *grass*.] A common name for grasses of the genus *Bromus*, of which there are about 40 species widely distributed, chiefly through the northern temperate zone. They are nearly allied to the fescue-grasses (*Festuca*), but are mostly coarse, and of comparatively little value. (Chees or cheat (*B. secalinus*) and Schrader's brome-grass (*B. unioloides*) have been cultivated as annual forage-grasses. Also, corruptly, *broom-grass*.)

Bromelia (brō-mē'li-ä), *n.* [NL., named for Olaf Bromel, a Swedish botanist (1639-1705).] A genus of American tropical plants, of the natural order *Bromeliaceae*, including four or five species having rigid, spiny-margined leaves closely packed upon a short stem. The wild pineapple (*B. pinguin*) is often used as a hedge-plant, and yields what is known as pinguin fiber. Theistle-grass of Mexico (*B. sylvestris*) produces an excellent fiber.

Bromeliaceae (brō-mē-li-ä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bromelia* + *-aceae*.] A natural order of endogenous plants, with inferior ovary, allied to the *Amaryllidaceae*, but with only three of the divisions of the perianth resembling petals, and the rigid leaves often scurfy and spiny. The species are all natives of tropical or subtropical regions of America, and many of them are epiphytes. The order includes the pineapple (*Ananas*) and some valuable fiber-plants of the genera *Bromelia* and *Karatas*. The other more important genera are *Tillandsia* (to which the Spanish moss of the southern United States belongs), *Pitcairnia*, *Echmea*, and *Billbergia*, many species of which are cultivated in hothouses for their curious habit and showy flowers.

bromhydrate (brōm-hi'drāt), *n.* [*< brom(ate) + hydrate*.] Same as *hydrobromate*.

bromias (brō'mi-as), *n.*; pl. *bromiades* (brō'mi-ä-dēz). [Gr. *βρομιάς*, a large cup.] In *archæol.*, a cup or drinking-vessel of the type of the sephus, but of larger size.

bromic (brō'mik), *a.* [*< brom(ine) + -ic*.] Pertaining to bromine.—**Bromic acid**, an acid containing bromine and oxygen with hydrogen replaceable by a base.—**Bromic silver**, the mineral bromyrite.

bromide (brō'mid or -mīd), *n.* [*< brom(ine) + -ide²*.] A compound formed by the union of bromine with another element or with an organic radical. Also *bromuret*.

bromidrosis (brō-mi-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βρώμος, a stench, + ἰδρῶς, sweat, perspiration.] Fetid perspiration.

brominated (brō'mi-nā-ted), *a.* [*< bromine + -ate² + -ed²*.] In *chem.*, treated or combined with bromine. *Fumes*.

bromine (brō'min), *n.* [*< NL. brominium*, < Gr. βρώμος, also βρώμος, a stench.] Chemical symbol, Br; atomic weight, 80. A non-metallic element allied in its chemical relations to chlorine and iodine. It is a dark-reddish liquid, opaque except in thin layers, sparingly soluble in water, having a specific gravity of 3.19 at 32° F. It is volatile, and emits at ordinary temperatures reddish vapors which have a powerful suffocating odor, and are intensely irritating to the mucous membrane. When dropped on the skin, bromine produces corrosive sores. It is not found native, but occurs combined with bases in very minute quantities in sea-water and the ashes of marine plants, and in larger amount in certain mineral springs. Some ores of silver also contain bromine in combination. With hydrogen bromine forms hydrobromic acid (HBr), and with bromine or hydrobromic acid most metals form compounds called bromides, which are extensively used in medicine. Bromine itself is also used medicinally in very dilute solutions. Also called *brome*.

brominism (brō'min-izm), *n.* [*< bromine + -ism*.] Same as *bromism*.

bromise, *v. t.* See *bromize*.

bromism (brō'mizm), *n.* [*< brom(ine) + -ism*.] A diseased condition produced by excessive use of bromides. It is characterized by somnolence, weakness of mind and memory, confused speech, feeble and staggering gait, impaired senses, diminished reflex excitability, suppression of sexual instinct, eruption on the skin, feebleness of the heart, catarrh, etc. Also called *brominism*.

bromite (brō'mit), *n.* Same as *bromyrite*.

bromize (brō'miz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bromized*, ppr. *bromizing*. [*< brom(ine) + -ize*.] In *photog.*, to prepare or treat with a bromide. Also spelled *bromise*.

bromlite (brō'm'lit), *n.* [*< Bromley* (Bromley Hill in Cumberland, England) + *-ite²*.] A car-

bonate of barium and calcium in orthorhombic crystals, intermediate between witherite and strontianite. Also called *alstonite*.

bromochloralum (brō'mō-klor-ā-lum), *n.* A solution of the chlorid and bromide of aluminium, frequently used as a disinfectant.

bromoform (brō'mō-fōrm), *n.* [*< brom(ine) + -form*, as in *chloroform*, *q. v.*] A colorless limpid liquid of agreeable odor, formed by the action of bromine and potassium hydrate on wood-spirit or ordinary alcohol. It is analogous to chloroform, but contains bromine in place of chlorine.

bromogelatin (brō'mō-jel'ā-tin), *a.* Formed from or prepared with certain bromides together with silver nitrate and gelatin, as the sensitive emulsions used for preparing dry plates in photographic work. See *emulsion* and *developer*.

bromography (brō-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [*< Gr. βρωμα, food, + γραφία, < γράφειν, write.*] Same as *bromatography*.

bromo-iodized (brō'mō-iō-dīz-d), *a.* Impregnated with bromides and iodides, as the collodion plate used in the wet process of photography.

bromuret (brō'mū-ret), *n.* [*< brom(ine) + -uret.*] Same as *bromide*.

bromureted (brō'mū-ret-ed), *a.* [*< bromuret + -ed.*] Impregnated or combined with bromine.

Bromus (brō'mus), *n.* [NL. (*L. bromos* in Pliny), *< Gr. βρόμος*, also *βρόμος*, a kind of oats, from same root as *βρόμα*, food, and *βρώμα*, food: see *broma*.] A genus of grasses; the brome-grass (which see).

bromyrite (brō'mi-rit), *n.* [*< brom(ide) + (argy-)rite.*] Native silver bromide, of a yellowish-green color, occurring at Hueco in Brittany, in Mexico, and in Chili, accompanying other ores of silver. Sometimes called *bromite* and *bromic silver*.

bronchi, *n.* Plural of *bronchus*.

bronchia (brong'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [LL., *< Gr. βρόγχα*, the bronchial tubes, in sing. *βρόγχιον*, equiv. to *βρόγχος*, the windpipe; cf. *βράγχα*, the gills: see *branchie*.] The bronchial tubes. See *branchial*.

bronchial (brong'ki-āl), *a.* [*< bronchia + -al.*] Belonging to the bronchi or the bronchia.—**Bronchial arteries**, branches of the thoracic aorta accompanying the bronchial tubes.—**Bronchial glands**. See *gland*.—**Bronchial hemorrhage**. Same as *bronchohemorrhagia*.—**Bronchial membrane**, the mucous membrane lining the bronchi and bronchial tubes.—**Bronchial tubes**, the ramifications of the bronchi, terminating in the infundibula of the lungs.—**Bronchial veins**, the veins accompanying the bronchial tubes and emptying into the superior intercostal and azygos veins.

bronchic (brong'kik), *a.* [*< bronchus + -ic.*] Same as *bronchial*.

bronchidesmus (brong-ki-des'mus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + *δεσμός*, a band, tie, *< δεῖν*, bind, tie.] A membrane which unites the bronchi of birds to some extent.

The membrane . . . which was termed by Garrod the *bronchidesmus* is complete in the stork.
Beddard, Proc. Zool. Soc., June, 1886, p. 321.

bronchiectatic (brong'ki-ek-tas'ik), *a.* [*< bronchiectasis + -ic*; prop. **bronchiectatic*.] Like or pertaining to bronchiectasis.

bronchiectasis (brong-ki-ek'ta-sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βρόγχα*, bronchial tubes, + *έκτασις*, extension, *< εκτείνειν* = *L. exten-dere*, extend.] In *pathol.*, dilatation of the bronchial tubes as produced in phthisis and chronic bronchitis.

bronchiole (brong'ki-ōl), *n.* [*< bronchiolus.*] A small bronchial tube.

bronchiolus (brong-ki-ō-lus), *n.*; *pl. bronchioli* (-li). [NL., dim. of *bronchus*, *q. v.*] A bronchiole.

bronchiostenosis (brong-ki-os-te-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βρόγχα*, the bronchial tubes, + *στενός*, contraction, *< στενναι*, contract, narrow, *< στενός*, narrow.] In *pathol.*, contraction of a bronchus or a bronchial tube.

bronchitic (brong-kit'ik), *a.* [*< bronchitis + -ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of bronchitis.

bronchitis (brong-ki'tis), *n.* [NL., *< bronchus*, windpipe (see *bronchia*), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, an inflammation of the bronchial membrane. It is a complaint of very frequent occurrence, and may be acute or chronic.—**Capillary bronchitis**, inflammation involving the minute bronchial tubes.

broncho, *n.* See *bronco*.

bronchocele (brong'kō-sēl or -sē'lē), *n.* [*< Gr. βρογχή, a tumor in the throat, < βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] Same as *goiter*.

bronchohemorrhagia (brong'kō-hem-ō-rā'-ji-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βρόγχος*, windpipe, + *αιμορ-*

ραγία, hemorrhage.] A term proposed by Andral for the exudation of blood from the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes, commonly called *bronchial hemorrhage*.

bronchophonic (brong-kō-fon'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of bronchophony.

bronchophony (brong-kōf'ō-ni), *n.* [*< Gr. βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + *φωνή*, voice.] In *pathol.*, an abnormal sound of the voice heard in auscultation of the chest. It is loud, near, and thrilling, but not so distinctly articulated as in pectoriloquy.

bronchopneumonia (brong'kō-nū-mō-ni-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + NL. *pneumonia*, *q. v.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the lung-substance, associated with and usually secondary to inflammation of the mucous membrane of the smaller bronchial tubes. Also called *caturrhæ* and *lobular pneumonia*.

bronchopneumonitis (brong-kō-nū-mō-ni'tis), *n.* [As *bronchopneumonia* + *-itis*.] Same as *bronchopneumonia*.

bronchorrhagia (brong-kō-rā'-ji-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + *-ραγία*, *< ρήγνιναι*, break, burst.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage from the bronchial tubes.

bronchorrhœa (brong-kō-rō-ā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + *ροία*, a flowing, flux, *< ρεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, copious exudation from the bronchial tubes.

bronchostenosis (brong-kō-ste-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + *στενός*, constriction: see *bronchiostenosis*.] In *pathol.*, constriction of a bronchus.

bronchotome (brong'kō-tōm), *n.* [*< Gr. βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + *τομή*, cutting, verbal adj. of *τέμνειν*, *ταμείν*, cut.] In *surg.*, an instrument for making the incision into the larynx or trachea in the operation of bronchotomy. There are many forms.

bronchotomy (brong-kō-tō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. βρόγχος*, the windpipe, + *τομή*, late form of *τομή*, a cutting, *< τέμνειν*, *ταμείν*, cut; cf. *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, the act of making an incision into the windpipe or larynx, usually for the purpose of affording a passage for air into and out of the lungs when any disease or accident hinders respiration by the usual channels, or to extract foreign bodies which have lodged in the trachea. The operation is called *tracheotomy* when the opening is made into the trachea, and *laryngotomy* when made into the larynx.

bronchotracheal (brong-kō-trā'kē-āl), *a.* [*< bronchus + trachea + -al.*] Situated partly in the bronchi and partly in the trachea: specifically applied to the syrinx of oligomyodian or haplophthonous birds, which is usually of this character. Also *tracheobronchial*.

bronchus (brong'kus), *n.*; *pl. bronchi* (-ki). [NL., *< Gr. βρόγχος*, the windpipe: see *bronchia*.] Either of the two main branches of the trachea: also sometimes used to denote any small bronchial tube. See *trachea*, *tung*, and *cut under thorax*.

bronco (brong'kō), *n.* [Commonly, but incorrectly, spelled *broncho*: appar. a particular application of *Sp. bronco*, rough, rude, sturdy, crusty, crabbed, morose, = *Pg. bronco*, rough, rude, coarse, awkward.] On the northwestern plains of the United States, an unbroken or imperfectly broken horse, usually a mustang or Indian pony.

In and out among the craft of heavier burden shuffled the small, tough bronchos. *The Century*, XXXI, 65.

brondt, *n.* A Middle English form of *brand*.

brongniardite (brong-yār'dit), *n.* [After the French mineralogist A. Brongniart (1770-1847).] A sulphid of antimony, lead, and silver, occurring massive in Mexico, with grayish-black color and metallic luster.

brontea, *n.* Plural of *bronteum*.

Bronteidæ (bront-ē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Brontes + -idæ*.] A family of trilobites.

Brontes (bront'ēz), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. Βρόντης*, one of the Cyclopes, lit. 'thunderer,' *< βροντή*, thunder.] A genus of Devonian trilobites, having a broad radiating tail, giving name to a family *Bronteidæ*. Also *Bronteus*.

bronteum (bront-ē-um), *n.*; *pl. brontea* (-ā). [*< Gr. βροντή*, *< βροντή*, thunder.] In the ancient theater, a machine for producing sound in imitation of thunder.

Bronteus (bront'ē-us), *n.* [NL.: see *Brontes*.] Same as *Brontes*.

brontolith (bront'ē-lith), *n.* [*< Gr. βροντή*, thunder, + *λίθος*, stone.] An ærolite or meteorolite; literally, a thunder-stone.

brontology (bron-tol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. βροντή*, thunder, + *-λογία*, *< λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A discourse or dissertation upon thunder.

Brontosaurus (bront-ō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βροντή*, thunder, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of huge fossil dinosaurian reptiles, notable for their small head and diminutive brain-cavity, the whole skull not exceeding some of the neck-bones in size. One species was about 50 feet long, and probably weighed 20 tons or more.

Brontotheriidae (bront'ō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Brontotherium + -idæ*.] A family of huge perissodactyl ungulate mammals from the Miocene of North America, established for the reception of the genus *Brontotherium*: same as *Menodontidae* and *Titanotheriidae*.

Brontotherium (bront-ō-thē-rī-um), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βροντή*, thunder, + *θηρίον*, beast.] A genus of gigantic extinct perissodactyls, typical of the family *Brontotheriidae*.

Brontozoum (bront-ō-zō-um), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. Βρόντης*, one of the Cyclopes (see *Brontes*), + *ζών*, animal.] A genus of gigantic animals, formerly supposed to be birds, now believed to be dinosaurian reptiles, known only by their tracks in the Triassic formation of the Connecticut valley. The stride was about 8 feet, and the length of the footprint about 17 inches.

bronze (bronz), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *brons* = G. *bronze* = Dan. *bronz* = Sw. *brons*, *< F. bronze* = Sp. *bronce* = Pg. *bronze*, *< It. bronzo*, *bronze* (cf. Bulg. Serv. Russ. *bronz*, Sloven. *bronec*, *brunec*, *brunc*, Pol. *bronce*, Alban. *brunze*, NGr. *μπρόντζος*, *bronze*, appar. from the Rom.), *< ML. bronzium* (also *bronzinus*, prop. adj., *> It. bronzino*, bronzed), *bronze*; perhaps, as some suppose, altered through Rom. influence from an orig. **brunium*, neut. of *brunius*, prop. adj., brown, but found only as a noun (also *bruniceus*), applied to a horse, *< brunus* (*> It. bruno*, F. *brun*, etc.), brown, *< OHG. brūn* = AS. *brān*, E. *bracen*: see *bracen*, and cf. *burnish*.] **I. n.** 1. An alloy of which copper forms the predominating portion, and into the composition of which tin almost always enters: but the name is also given to alloys containing no tin. The proportion of copper in various bronzes is usually between 80 and 90 per cent.; in some it falls as low as 70. The proportion of tin in the bronzes of different ages and those used for various purposes is almost as variable as that of copper. Bronze used for bells has the largest amount of tin; in some it reaches 25 per cent. The bronze formerly used for cannon contained about 10 per cent. of tin and often a small amount of zinc. Statuary bronze is, and has been from the beginning of its use for the purpose, of very variable composition. In some statuary called bronze there is less than 1 per cent. of tin, while zinc is present in sufficient quantity almost to justify calling the material brass. The zinc in various pieces of statuary cast within the past two or three hundred years, and erected in some of the principal cities of Europe, varies in quantity from less than 1 per cent. to 25. Lead is present in many bronzes, but usually in small amount, rarely being as much as 3 per cent. Bronze is an alloy of importance to both the arts and commerce, and is also of great historical interest, since it has been known from remote ages over a large part of the world. It is preferred to simple unalloyed copper, on account both of its color and of its greater durability. Among prehistoric races the use of bronze preceded that of iron; and among their remains are found swords, axes, and other cutting instruments of this material, sometimes artistically made and ornamented, as well as domestic implements and utensils of many kinds. The ancient Greeks, Romans, etc., made statuary of it in enormous quantities, and also coins, recording tablets, and a great variety of articles of common use. It is now not only used for cannon (for which purpose it has been to a great extent supplanted by steel), bells, and statuary, but also for parts of various machines, especially bearings, and for screw-propellers. The beauty and durability of bronze statuary depend in no small degree on the color and composition of the oxidized film or incrustation which forms upon it when it is exposed to the weather. This is called its *patina* (which see). In recent times numerous experiments have been made with a view to improve the quality of bronze in various ways, in particular by the addition of small quantities of other substances, especially metals. The most important result of these experiments seems to be *phosphor-bronze*, an alloy patented by two Belgian metallurgists about 1870, and now extensively used where toughness and resistance to wear are required. The amount of phosphorus in phosphor-bronze is less than 1 per cent., and the effect it produces is probably due to its redning action on the oxids of the other metals during the process of manufacture. Phosphor-bronze is of finer grain and color, and is believed to be much more durable than ordinary bronze; and it is thought by many that it will eventually be proved to be the best material for artillery. Extensive experiments have also been made with manganese, lead, and other metals. *Aluminium bronze* is an alloy of copper and aluminium now in use, especially where tensile strength is required. So-called *steel bronze* is a bronze hardened by mechanical compression. It has not come into general use, but was intended by its inventor to be used for cannon. See *aluminium*.

2. A work of art, as a statuette, bust, or model, composed of bronze, whether cast or wrought.

—3. A brown pigment or coloring substance

resembling bronze; bronze-powder.—4. Boldness; impudence; brass.

Imbrow'd with native *bronze*, lo! Henley stands,
Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 199.

Amber bronze. See *amber*².—**Bavarian bronze.** See *Bavarian*.—**Chemical bronze,** nitromuriate of platinum, an efficient but expensive bronzing liquid.—**Mal-leable bronze,** an alloy of copper and tin which contains in addition $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. of mercury.—**Manganese bronze,** an alloy formed by the addition of from 1 to 2 per cent. of manganese to the proportions of copper and zinc used in making brass.—**White bronze,** a generic name given to the lighter bronzes which approach the color of tin.

II. a. 1. Made of or resembling bronze: as, a *bronze statue*.—**2.** Characterized by the use of bronze: as, the *bronze age*.—**Bronze age.** See *archaeological ages*, under *age*.—**Bronze coloring,** surface effects resembling those of bronzes, produced either directly by application of color to the surface, or indirectly by changes due to the action of acids, salts, and coloring matter. See *bronzing*.—**Bronze green.** See *green*.—**Bronze turkey,** a large variety of domestic turkey with dark-brown plumage having a brilliant metallic luster.

bronze (bronz), v. t.; pret. and pp. bronzed, ppr. *bronzing*. [= F. *bronzer* = Sp. *broncear*, OSp. *bronzar* = Pg. *bronzear*, *bronzar*; cf. It. *ab-bronzare*, *tan*, *scorch*, *sunburn*, *imbrown*; from the noun.] **1.** To make brown or of the color of bronze, as by exposure to the sun.

Seam'd with an ancient swordcut on the cheek,
And bruised and bronzed.

Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

His face was bronzed as though by burning climes.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 414.

2. To give the color or appearance of bronze to, as by applying copper-dust or leaf to the surface, etc.—**3.** To harden or make like bronze; hence, figuratively, to make hard or unfeeling.

The lawyer who *bronzes* his bosom instead of his forehead.
Scott.

bronze-backer (bronz'bak'ér), n. A name given to the black-bass.

Bronze-backer is one of its pet names among the anglers.
Goode, American Fishes.

bronzed (bronzd), p. a. Colored by bronzing; of a bronze color; tanned.—**Bronzed glass,** ornamental glass of dark-green paste, which has been exposed to corrosive vapors, so that the surface is iridescent when seen by reflected light.—**Bronzed-skin disease.** Same as *Addison's disease* (which see, under *disease*).

bronze-gold (bronz'göld), n. A name given to all the so-called bronzes which have a golden color.

bronze-liquid (bronz'lik'wid), n. A kind of varnish mixed with bronze-powder to make bronze-paint.

bronze-liquor (bronz'lik'ör), n. A solution of antimony chlorid and copper sulphate, used for bronzing gun-barrels, etc.

bronze-paint (bronz'pánt), n. A pigment consisting of bronze-powder with varnish as a vehicle. Commonly called *gold-paint*.

bronze-powder (bronz'pou'dér), n. A pigment made by reducing leaves of Dutch metal, or some similar alloy, to powder. The color is varied as may be desired from pale-yellow to deep-red, by using different proportions of the component metals, copper and zinc.

bronzing (bronz'wing), n. A name for certain species of Australian pigeons, chiefly of the genus *Phaps*, distinguished by the bronze color of their plumage. The common bronze-winged ground-dove, *P. chalcophaps*, abounds in all the Australian colonies, and is a plump bird, often weighing a pound, much esteemed for the table.

bronzify (bronz'zi-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. bron-zified, ppr. bronzifying. [*bronze* + *-i-fy*.] To make like bronze; cast in bronze; represent in a bronze figure or statue.

St. Michael descending upon the Fiend has been caught and bronzified just as he lighted on the castle of St. Angelo.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxxv.

bronzine (bronz'zin), a. [= It. *bronzino*, bronzed, sunburnt (cf. ML. *bronzinus*, *n.*, bronze); < *bronze* + *-ine*.] Resembling bronze; bronze-colored.

bronzing (bronz'zing), n. [Verbal n. of *bronze*, v.] **1.** The process of giving a bronze-like surface to metals, plaster, wood, and other substances. This is commonly effected by the application of a liquid called *chemical bronze*, a solution of the chlorid (nitromuriate) of platinum; it may also be done by the electrolytic process, or by dusting with a bronze-powder any surface which has been rubbed with linseed-oil varnish. **2.** A metallic color or iridescent appearance as of bronze.

By this time the dark shadows ought to show the greenish, almost metallic look known as *bronzing*.
Lea, Photography, p. 45.

Bronzing-salt, antimony chlorid, so called because it is used in the process of bronzing gun-barrels and other articles of iron; bronze-liquor.

bronzing-machine (bronz'zing-má-shēn'), n. A machine for decorating wall-papers, fabrics, labels, etc., with bronze-powder.

bronzist (bronz'zist), n. [*bronze* + *-ist*.] One who casts bronzes, or works in bronze.

bronzite (bronz'zit), n. [*bronze* + *-ite*.] A ferri-ferrous variety of the mineral enstatite, having sometimes a submetallic bronze-like luster due to microscopic inclusions.

bronzy (bronz'i), a. [*bronze* + *-y*.] Resembling bronze: as, a *bronzy appearance*.

The *Cicindela maritima*, which is found only on sandy sea-shores, is of a pale *bronzy* yellow, so as to be almost invisible.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 51.

brool (brö), n. Same as *bree*¹.

broo² (brö), n. See *brow*, 11.

brooch¹ (bröch or bröch), n. [Same as *broach*, q. v., *brooch* being the commoner spelling of the word in this sense.] An ornamental clasp consisting of a pin and a projecting or covering



Brooch of the Merovingian period, found at St. Denis and now in the Musée de Cluny, Paris. (From "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

shield, used for fastening the dress, or merely for display. When the garment is large and heavy, as a cloak or the ecclesiastical cope, the brooch has generally been found insufficient, and has been replaced by the agraffe or some other form of clasp. Ornamental brooches are now worn mostly by women, but were formerly worn by both sexes, sometimes on the hat or cap. Also spelled *broach*.

He has a wide beard and flowing yellow hair; a green cloak wrapped around him; a bright silver brooch in his cloak over his breast.

Quoted by W. K. Sullivan, *Intro.* to O'Curry's *Anc. Irish*, p. ccccxlvi.

With *broches* and *anglets* of gold upon their caps.
R. Robinson, tr. of Sir T. More's *Utopia*, ii. 6.

Honour 's a good brooch to wear in a man's hat at all times.
B. Jonson.

brooch¹ (bröch or bröch), v. t. [*brooch*¹, *n.*] To adorn with or as with a brooch or brooches. [Rare.]

Not the imperious show
Of the full-fortun'd Cesar ever shall
Be brooch'd with me.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 13.

brooch² (bröch), n. [Origin uncertain.] A monotyp, or picture in one color, as a sepia sketch.

brood¹ (bröd), n. [*ME. brood, brod*, < AS. *bröd* (= D. *broed* = MLG. *brot* = OHG. MHG. *bruot*, G. *brut*), brood; with formative *-d*, from the same root (**brō*, warm, heat) as G. *brühe*, broth: see *broil*¹. Hence *breed*, q. v.] **1.** Offspring; progeny.

The lion roars and gluts his tawny brood.
Wordsworth.

2. A hatch; the young birds hatched in one nest, or those placed together in the care of one hen, or in an artificial brooder: as, a *brood* of chickens or of ducks.—**3.** That which is bred; species generated; that which is produced; hence, figuratively, sort or kind.

Have you forgotten Libya's burning wastes, . . .
Its tainted air, and all its broods of poison?
Addison, Cato.

4. In *mining*, any heterogeneous mixture with tin or copper ore, as *mundic* or *black-jack*. *R. Hunt*.—**5.** A north of Scotland name for salmon-fry.—**Ants' brood.** See *ant*¹.—**To sit on brood¹,** to be in the act of brooding, like a bird sitting on eggs; figuratively, to ponder.

There's something in his soul,
O'er which his melancholy sits on brood.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

= *Syn.* 2. *Corey*, etc. See *flock*.

brood¹ (bröd), v. [*ME. broden, brood* (< *brod*, brood), equiv. to the earlier *breden*, breed: see *breed*, v.] **I. intrans.** **1.** To sit persistently on eggs, covering and warming them with the body and wings, for the purpose of hatching them: said of birds.

Brodyn, as *byrdys*, foveo, fetifico. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 53.

Thou from the first
Wast present, and with mighty wings outspread
Dove-like sat'st brooding on the vast abyss.
Milton, P. L., i. 21.

2. To rest fixedly like a brooding bird.
Raven darkness brooded o'er the deep.
Sir W. Jones.

3. To meditate long and anxiously; remain a long time in anxiety or solicitous thought; have the mind dwelling persistently on a subject: with *on* or *over*.

Half mad
With exile, and with brooding on his wrongs.
M. Arnold, Empedocles.

II. trans. **1.** To sit over, cover, and cherish: as, a hen *broods* her chicks; hence, to nourish.

The thrifty earth that bringeth out
And broodeth up her breed.
Warner, Albion's Eng., ii. 11.

2. To cherish with care.

See how he broods the boy. *Fletcher, Bonduca*, iv. 2.
She broods and blesses me, she calms and gathers me.
E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 195.

3. To ponder over; plan or mature with care: as, "to brood war," *Bacon*, *War with Spain*.

You'll sit and brood your sorrows on a throne. *Dryden.*

brood², a. An obsolete form of *brood*.

brood-capsule (bröd'kap'sül), n. A cyst or capsule in which tænia-heads are developed, as an echinococcus (which see).

brood-cavity (bröd'kav'i-ti), n. A brood-pouch, in general.

brood-cell (bröd'sel), n. In *bee-culture*, a cell of a honeycomb destined for the reception of a larva. The brood-cells are separated from the honey-cells, generally occupying a different comb.

brooder (brö'dér), n. A device for the artificial rearing of young chickens or other birds. It consists essentially of an enclosed run, where the young birds are fed, and a covered place for them to run into, which is kept at a temperature of about 90° F., either by means of a lamp placed beneath the metallic floor, or by hot air or water-pipes carried above or below the space occupied by the chicks.

brooding (brö'ding), p. a. [Ppr. of *brood*¹, v.]

1. Sitting, as a bird on her eggs: as, a *brooding hen*.

Still did the nightingale
Unto his brooding mate tell all his tale.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 309.

2. Warming: as, "the brooding heat," *Tennyson*, *Mariana in the South*.—**3.** Pondering; thinking deeply; disposed to ponder or think deeply: as, a *brooding disposition*.

I could cite many instances where the brooding humor . . . of our new people long since cropped out in rhyme.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 59.

4. Settled; rooted; fixed in the heart: a figurative use derived from the steadfastness with which a bird sits on her eggs.

A brooding and unavowed hostility.
Milman, Latin Christianity, II. ix.

brood-mare (bröd'mär), n. A mare kept for breeding.

brood-pouch (bröd'pouch), n. A pouch, or some similar cavity of the body of an animal, in which eggs or young are received and detained for a time; a brood-cavity.

He [the male stickleback] only bears the brood-pouch and alone builds the nest.
Claus, Zoology (trans.), p. 104.

In the Entoprocta there is a peculiar brood-pouch.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 433.

brood-space (bröd'späs), n. A brood-cavity.

An egg in the brood-space formed between the body and the mantle.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 268.

broody (brö'di), a. [*ME. *brody*, < AS. *brödig* (= G. *brütig*), broody, < *bröd*, brood.] **1.** Of a brooding disposition; inclined to brood or sit, as a hen.

Tegetmeier states that a cross between two non-sitting varieties [of the common fowl] almost invariably produces a mongrel that becomes broody, and sits with remarkable steadiness. *Sir J. Lubbock, Origin of Civilisation*, p. 354.

2. Breeding or adapted for breeding: as, a *broody bitch*.

brook¹ (brük), n. [Early mod. E. also *brooke, broke*; < ME. *brook, brok*, < AS. *brōc*, a stream, = D. *broek* = MLG. *brök*, LG. *brook*, a marsh, pool, = OHG. *bruoh*, MHG. *bruoch*, G. *bruch*, a marsh, bog; perhaps orig. a gushing stream (cf. *spring*), being possibly connected remotely with AS. *bræcan*, etc., break, burst forth: see *break*.] A natural stream of water, too small to be called a river.

Springs make little rivulets; those united make brooks; and those coming together make rivers, which empty themselves into the sea.
Locke.

Brook-trout. See *trout*.—**To fly at the brook¹.** See *fly*¹.

brook¹ (brük), v. i. [Appar. < *brook*¹, *n.*] To draw together and threaten rain: said of the clouds: with *up*. [Old and prov. Eng.]

brook² (brük), v. t. [*ME. brooken, broken*, later forms of *brouken, bruken*, use, possess, enjoy; of food, digest (whence the mod. sense of 'stomach, endure'); < AS. *brūcan* (pret. *bræc*, pl. *brucan*, pp. *brocen*), use, have the use of, enjoy, esp. food, = OS. *brūkan* = OFries. *brūka* = MD. *bruycken, ghebruycken*, D. *gebruiken* = MLG. *bruken*, use, = OHG. *brühhan*, MHG. *brüchen*, G. *brauchen*, use, need, = Goth. *brūkjan*, use, = L. *frui* (for **frugvi*), enjoy (> *fruges*, fruits, *fructus*, fruit: see *fruit*), perhaps = Skt. *√ bhuji* (for **bhruji*), enjoy, esp. food. See *broker*,

also *fruit*, *fructify*, etc.] 1*t.* To use; enjoy; have the full enjoyment of.

So mot I brouke wel myn eyen twaye.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 479.

2*t.* To earn; deserve.

Which name she *brooked* as well for her proportion and grace as for the many happy voyages she made in her Majesty's service.

Sir R. Hawkins, Voyage to the South Sea, p. 11.

3. To bear; endure; support; put up with: always in a negative sense.

Your son, sir, insulted me in a manner which my honour could not *brook*.

Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

They could ill *brook* the slightest indignity at his hand.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

To leisurely delights and sauntering thoughts

That *brook* no ceiling narrower than the blue.

Lovell, Under the Willows.

brook-fish (brūk'fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Cyprinodontidae* and genus *Fundulus*: same as *kittifish* and *mummichog*. [Local, U. S.]

brookite (brūk'it), *n.* [After Henry James Brooke, an English crystallographer (1771-1857).] One of the three forms in which titanium dioxide occurs in nature. It is found in orthorhombic crystals of a brown or yellow color to black, and adamantine to metallic luster. *Jurinite* is another name for the same mineral. *Arkansite* is an iron-black variety from Magnet Cove, Arkansas.

brooklet (brūk'let), *n.* [*< brook* + *dim. -let*.] A small brook. *Longfellow.*

brooklime (brūk'lim), *n.* [*< ME. broklempe, broklembe, broklympe, < brok, brook, < lemp, etc.; of obscure origin.*] A plant, *Veronica Beccabunga*, with blue flowers in loose lateral spikes. See *speedwell*.

brook-mint (brūk'mint), *n.* [*< AS. brōcminte, < brōc, brook, < mīnte, mint.*] The water-mint, *Mentha sylvestris*.

brook-moss (brūk'mōs), *n.* A name given to species of the genus *Dicelyna*, slender aquatic mosses, with elongated leaves in three ranks, and with the fruit on short lateral branches.

brookweed (brūk'wēd), *n.* A plant, the water-pimpernel, *Samolus Valerandi*. See *Samolus*.

brooky (brūk'i), *a.* [*< brook* + *-y*.] Abounding with brooks: as, "Hebron's *brooky* sides." *J. Dyer, The Fleece, ii.*

broom (brōm), *n.* [*< ME. broom, brom, broom* (the plant, *L. genista*) also applied to the tamarisk, *L. myrica*], a brush, *< AS. brōm = MD. broom* (cf. *MLG. brām, LG. braam*), *broom* (*L. genista*): see *bramble*.] 1. The popular name of several plants, mostly leguminous shrubs, characterized by long, slender branches and numerous yellow flowers. The common or Irish broom is the *Cytisus* (*Genista*) *scoparius*, abundant throughout Europe, and famous as the *planta genista* (French *plante genêt*) which was the badge of the Plantagenets. It is a valuable remedy in dropsy, being one of the most efficient of hydragogues, and its seeds are used as a substitute for coffee. Spanish broom (*Spartium junceum*) is a closely allied species, as is also the dyer's broom (*Genista tinctoria*), which was formerly much used as a yellow dye and as the basis of the once celebrated Kendal green. See cuts under *Cytisus* and *Genista*.

2. A besom, or brush with a long handle, for sweeping floors, etc.: so called from being originally made of the broom-plant. Brooms are now made in Europe of this and various other materials; and in the United States their manufacture from broom-corn is an important business. A broom at the masthead of a vessel indicates that she is for sale, a sign derived probably from the old habit of displaying boughs at shops and taverns.—**Butcher's broom**, a prickly liliaceous shrub, *Ruscus aculeatus*: so called from its use by butchers in Europe in sweeping their blocks. Also called *knee-holly*.—**Yellow broom**, a name sometimes given in the United States to the wild indigo, *Baptisia tinctoria*.

broom (brōm), *v. t.* [*< broom*, *n.*] To sweep, or clear away, as with a broom.

The poor old workpeople *brooming* away the fallen leaves.

Thackeray, Newcomes, lviii.

broom (brōm), *v. t.* Same as *broom* 2.

broom-brush (brōm'brush), *n.* A whisk-broom or clothes-brush made from broom-corn. [U. S.]

broom-bush (brōm'bush), *n.* A weedy annual composite, *Parthenium Histerophorus*, of tropical America.

broom-corn (brōm'kōrn), *n.* A variety of *Sorghum vulgare*, a tall reed-like grass, rising to a height of 8 or 10 feet, a native of India. The branched panicles are made into brooms and brushes, for which purpose the plant is largely cultivated in the United States. The seed is used as feed for cattle.

broom-grass (brōm'grās), *n.* 1. Same as *broom-grass*.—2. In the United States, some species of *Andropogon*, as *A. scoparius* and *A. macrourus*. Also called *broom-sedge*.

broom-head (brōm'hēd), *n.* An adjustable clasp for holding bunches of broom-corn to a broom-handle.

broom-rape (brōm'rāp), *n.* A name given to parasitic leafless plants of the genus *Orobanche*,

and in the United States to species of the similar allied genera *Phelipaea* and *Aphyllon*. See *Orobanchaceae*.

broom-root (brōm'rōt), *n.* A root exported from Mexico and used in the manufacture of brushes. It is supposed to be the root of a grass, also known in trade as *Mexican* or *French whisk*.

broom-sedge (brōm'sej), *n.* Same as *broom-grass*.

broomstaff (brōm'stāf), *n.* Same as *broomstick*.

broomstick (brōm'stik), *n.* The stick or handle of a broom.

broom-tree (brōm'trō), *n.* A shrubby composite, *Baccharis scoparia*, of the mountains of Jamaica, broom-like from its slender, densely crowded, almost leafless branchlets.

broom-wise (brōm'vīs), *n.* A clamping arrangement for flattening and holding broom-corn so that it can be sewed into brooms.

broomweed (brōm'wēd), *n.* A species of *Cochlospermum*, of tropical America, used for making brooms. The sweet *broomweed* of the tropics is a common weed, *Scoparia dulcis*, of the natural order *Scrophulariaceae*.

broomy (brō'mi), *a.* [*< broom* + *-y*.] Pertaining to or consisting of broom; bearing broom: as, a "*broomy* peak," *J. Baillie*.

broose (brōs), *n.* [Sc., also spelled *brusc*, *bruise*: see *def.*] A race at country weddings.—To *ride the broose*, to run a race on horseback at a wedding from the church to the place where the wedding-feast was to be held. He who first reached the house was said to *win the broose*, that is, the *brose*, the prize of spicel-broth allotted to the victor. *Jamieson. See brose*.

broozet, *v.* Same as *brouse*.

Broza beds. See *bed*.

brose (brōz), *n.* [Sc., *< Gael. brothas* (*th* silent), *brose*. Cf. *broose*, *broth*.] A Scotch dish, made by pouring boiling water, boiling milk, the liquid in which meat has been boiled, or the like, on oatmeal, barley-meal, or other meal, and immediately mixing the ingredients by stirring. The dish is denominated from the nature of the liquid: as, *kail-brose*, *water-brose*, *beef-brose*, etc.—**Athole brose**, honey and whisky mixed together in equal parts, used in many parts of Scotland as a cure for hoarseness and sore throat arising from a cold. In the Highlands oatmeal is sometimes substituted for the honey. So called from *Athole*, a district of Perthshire, Scotland.

brose, *v.* An obsolete Middle English form of *bruise*.

brose (brōz'li), *n.* [So called from the town of *Broseley* in Shropshire, where there was a large manufactory of pipes.] A tobacco-pipe. [Local, Eng.]

Brosimium (brō'si-mum), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βρώσιμος*, eatable. *< βρώσις*, food, equiv. to *βρώμα*, food: see *broma*.] A genus of *Urticaceae*, suborder *Artocarpae*, one species of which, *B. Galetodendron*, is the cow-tree of South America. *B. Alacranum*, the breadnut-tree, common in the woods of Jamaica, produces nuts which when roasted are used as bread, and taste like hazel-nuts. The wood resembles mahogany, and is sometimes used by cabinet-makers. The leaves and young branches form a most useful fattening fodder for cattle. The snake- or leopard-wood, used as veneers and for walking-canies, is yielded by a species, *B. Aubletii*, from British Guiana.

Brosimidae (brōs-mi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Brosimium* + *-idae*.] A family of aacanthine fishes, typified by the genus *Brosimius*: same as the subfamily *Brosimini*. Also *Brasimidae*.

Brosiminae (brōs-mi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Brosimium* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of gadoid fishes, typified by the genus *Brosimius*, and distinguished by the development of only one long dorsal and anal fin and the separation therefrom of the caudal. Also *Brasmina*.

Brosimius (brōs'mi-us), *n.* [NL., *< Icel. brosmia* = Norw. *brosmie*, the vernacular name of the *Brosimius brosmie*.] A genus of fishes belonging to the cod family, *Gadidae*. One species, found on the northern coast of Scotland, is commonly called the *torsk* or *tusk*. See *torsk*.

brostent, *pp.* A Middle English form of *burst*, past participle of *burst*.

brozy (brō'zi), *a.* [*< brose* + *-y*.] Like *brose*; semifluid. [Scotch.]

brozany (brō'zā-ni), *n.* [A short form (like equiv. *AS. prutenc*) of *ML. abrotanum*: see *abrotanum*.] Southernwood.

broth (broch), *v. t.* [Perhaps a var. of the equiv. *brath*, which is appar. *< Icel. bregdha*, braid, knot, twine, = *AS. bregdan*, *E. braid*, *q. v.*] To plait straw ropes round (a stack of corn). *Jamieson. [Scotch.]*

brothel, *a.* A Middle English form of *brittle*.

brothelness, *n.* A Middle English form of *brittleness*.

broth-ground (brōt'ground), *n.* [*< "brod"*, ult. *< AS. broten*, *pp.* of *brēotan*, break (see *brott*), +

ground.] Ground newly broken up. [Prov. Eng.]

broth (brōth), *n.* [*< ME. broth, < AS. broth* = *Icel. broth* = *OHG. brot, brod* (*> ML. brodum, brodium*, *> It. brodo, broda* = *Sp. Pg. brolio* = *Pr. bro* = *OF. "brou"*, *pl. broues*, *> ME. browes*, *> E. brewis*, *q. v.*), *broth*; cf. *Ir. broth* = *Gael. brot, broth*, *Gael. brothas, brose* (see *brose*); prob. (with formative *-th*) from the root (*"bru"*) of *breu*, *q. v.*] Liquor in which flesh is boiled and macerated, usually with certain vegetables to give it a better relish. In Scotland the name is seldom used except when pot-barley forms one of the ingredients.

Good *broth*, with good keeping, do much now and then; Good diet, with wisdom, best comforteth men. *Tusser.*

broth, *a.* See *brath*.

brothel, *n.* [*ME., also brothel* (and corruptly *brodel, brodelle*), a wretch, a depraved man or woman; der. *bretheling*, a wretch; *< AS. "brēo-than"*, only in comp. *ā-brēo-than*, ruin, frustrate, pp. *ābrothen*, degenerate, base, trifling; connections doubtful.] A wretch; a depraved person; a lewd man or woman.

For nou is vehe boye bold, *brothel* and other, To taken of the trinite to been holden a syte.

Piers Plowman (A), xl. 61.

A *brothel*, which Mischeas hight.

Gower, Conf. Amant., iii. 173.

brothel (brōth'el), *n.* [An early mod. E. corruption of *ME. bordel*, a house of ill-fame, by confusion with *ME. brothel*, a wretch: see *brothel*.] A house of lewdness; a house appropriated to the purposes of prostitution; a bawdy-house; a stew.

Epicurism and lust Make it more like a tavern or a *brothel*, Than a grac'd palace. *Shak., Lear, i. 4.*

brothel (brōth'el), *v. i.* [*< brothel*, *n.* Cf. *bordel, n.*] To haunt brothels. *Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.*

brothelert, **brothellert** (brōth'el-ēr), *n.* [*< brothel* + *-ert*. Cf. *bordeler*.] One who frequents brothels.

Gamesters, jockies, *brothellers* impure. *Cowper, Task, ii.*

brothel-houset (brōth'el-hous), *n.* A brothel.

brothellert, *n.* See *brothelert*.

brothelry (brōth'el-ri), *n.* [*< brothel* + *-ry*.]

1. A brothel.—2. Lewdness; obscenity.

Brothelry able to violate the ear of a pagan.

B. Jonson, Dec. of Volpone.

brother (brōth'ēr), *n.*: *pl. brothers* or *brethren* (-ēr, *brēth'eren*). [*= Se. brither, < ME. brother, < AS. brōthor, brōther* = *OS. brōthar* = *OFries. brōther, brōder* = *D. broeder* = *MLG. brōder, LG. broder, broor* = *OHG. bruodar, MHG. bruoder, G. bruder* = *Icel. bróðir* = *Sw. Dan. broder, bror* = *Goth. brōthar*, a word common to all the Indo-Eur. languages: = *Gael. Ir. brathair* = *W. braud*, *pl. brodyr*, = *Corn. bedar* = *Manx braar* = *Bret. breur, brer* = *OBulg. bratŭr, bratŭ* = *Pol. and Serv. brat* = *Bohem. bratr* = *Russ. bratŭ* (Hung. *barát*, *< Slav.*) = *Lith. brōlis* = *Lett. brālis* = *OPruss. bratis* = *L. frater* (*> It. frate, fra*, with *dim. fratello* = *Wall. frate* (*> Alb. frat*) = *Pg. frade* = *OF. frere* (*> ME. frere, E. friar*, *q. v.*), *mod. F. frère* = *Pr. fraire*, *> prob. OSP. fraire, freire, Sp. fraile, freile*, contracted *fray, frey* = *OPg. freire*, *Pg. frei*, used, like *It. frate, fra*, as an appellation of a monk, the *Sp.* word for 'brother' in the natural sense being *hermano* = *Pg. irmão*, *< L. germanus*, *germane, german*; cf. also *E. fraternal*, etc.) = *Gr. φράτηρ, φράτηρ*, one of the same tribe, orig. a brother, = *Skt. bhātār, Prakrit bhāā, bhāāro* (Hind. *bhāi, bhāiyā*, Panjābi *pāi, Pāli bhātā*) = *Zend and OPers. brātar*, *Pers. birādar* (*> Turk. birāder*) = *Pahlavi birād* = *Kurdish berā*, brother; ulterior origin unknown: the term is appar. the suffix *-tar* (*E. -ther*) of agent. The *pl. brethren* is from *ME. bretheren, brethren*, formed, with weak *pl.* ending *-en*, from *brether, brethre, brithere*, also *pl.*, an unaltered form of *AS. brōthor*, also *brōthor*, the usual *pl.* of *brōthor*; cf. *AS. dat. sing. brēther*.] 1. A male person, in his relation to another person or other persons of either sex born of the same parents; a male relative in the first degree of descent or mutual kinship: used also of the lower animals: the converse of *sister*. See *brother-in-law* and *half-brother*.

My brother and thy uncle, call'd Antonio.

Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

2. A male person in his relation to any other person or persons of the same blood or ancestry; a member of a common family or race in his relation to all other members; in the plural.

all members of a particular race, or of the human race in general, as regards each other.

Jacob told Rachel that he was her father's brother [that is, his uncle Laban's]. Gen. xxix. 12.

Let us send abroad unto our brethren everywhere, that are left in all the land of Israel. 1 Chron. xiii. 2.

Of whom such massacre
Make they, but of their brethren; men of men?
Milton, P. L., xl. 680.

3. One of two or more men closely united without regard to personal kinship, as by a common interest; an associate; one of the same rank, profession, occupation, or belief, especially in law, religion, or organized charity.

We few, we happy few, we band of brothers;
For he to-day that sheds his blood with me
Shall be my brother. Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

4. Specifically, as a translation of *friar*, a member of a mendicant order.

Going to find a barefoot brother out,
One of our order. Shak., R. and J., v. 2.

5. In the plural form *brethren*, the designation of several Christian organizations, derived from the fact that the title was used by the primitive Christians in speaking of themselves; specifically, a sect of German Baptists, more popularly known as *Dunkers*.—6. A member of a religious congregation whose members do not receive the priesthood, but devote themselves to teaching or good works; also, a lay member of a community having priests.—7. Figuratively, one who resembles another in manners or disposition.

He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great waster. Prov. xviii. 9.

Often abbreviated *bro.*, plural *bro.*

[The plural form *brethren* is not now used in the sense of male children of the same parents, but only in the wider meanings of the word *brother*.]—**Amyclan brothers.** See *Amyclan*.—**Apostolic Brethren.** See *apostolic*, n., 1 (c), and *Apostoline*.—**Arval Brethren or Brothers.** See *arval*.—**Attidian Brethren.** See *Attidian*.—**Bohemian Brethren.** See *Bohemian*.—**Brethren and Clerks of the Common Life**, a monastic fraternity, clerical and lay, originating in the Netherlands about 1376, devoted to education and labor, and not bound by perpetual vows. Thomas à Kempis belonged to it. It spread widely, but became extinct in the seventeenth century. There was a female branch of the order.—**Brethren of Chelcie**, followers of Peter Chelcizky, a Bohemian reformer of the fifteenth century. They were organized into a separate community in 1457, and soon became known as *Bohemian Brethren*.—**Brethren of the Christian Schools**, a Roman Catholic order, consisting chiefly of lay men, devoted to the education of the poor, founded in France in 1679, and now numerous in various parts of the world.—**Brethren of the Community**, one of the two parties into which the Franciscans were divided in the beginning of the fourteenth century.—**Brethren of the Free Spirit**, a sect which arose in the thirteenth century, pantheistic in doctrine, perfectionists in principle, and enthusiasts in practice.—**Brethren of the Holy Spirit**, or **Brethren of the Redemption of Captives**, an order of monks in the twelfth century who devoted themselves to the redemption of captives from the Mohammedans.—**Brothers of Charity.** See *charity*.—**Christian Brothers.** See *Christian*.—**Elder Brethren**, the masters of Trinity House, London, the corporation charged with the regulation and management of the lighthouses and buoys on the shores and rivers of England, with the licensing of pilots, and with a general supervision over the lighthouse boards of Scotland and Ireland, called respectively the Commissioners of Northern Lights and the Ballast Board of Dublin.—**Exclusive Brethren.** See *Plymouth Brethren*, below.—**Full brothers.** See *full*.—**Plymouth Brethren**, **Plymouthites**, a sect of Christians which first attracted notice at Plymouth, England, in 1830, but has since extended over Great Britain, the United States, and among the Protestants of France, Switzerland, Italy, etc. They recognize all as brethren who believe in Christ and the Holy Spirit as his vicar, but they have no formal creed, ecclesiastical organization, or official ministry, which they condemn as the causes of sectarian divisions. Also called *Darbyites*, after Mr. Darby, originally a barrister, subsequently a clergyman of the Church of England, and thereafter an evangelist not connected with any church, to whose efforts their origin and the diffusion of their principles are to be ascribed. In a narrower sense the Darbyites are a branch of the Plymouth Brethren, entitled *Exclusive Brethren*, on account of the strictness of their views and the exclusiveness of their communion.—**United Brethren**, or **Unity of Brethren** (*Unitas Fratrum*), the official designation of the Bohemian Brethren and of their successors the Moravian Brethren, or Moravians.

brother (brōTH'ēr), *a.* Bearing a fraternal relation in a general sense; of the character of a brother: as, a brother man or magistrate.

It was then removed and planted in a remote place close to a brother long-styled plant. Darwin.

brother (brōTH'ēr), *v. t.* [*brother*, *n.*] 1. To consider or treat as a brother; address as a brother.—2. To relate as brothers; make kin.

One Die, one Mintage, one Humanity; every man the kinsman of every other; mankind *brothered* in the one mould of the Creative Word.

G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 196.

brother-german (brōTH'ēr-jēr'man), *n.* [*brother* + *german*]; cf. Sp. *hermano*, a brother,

under brother.] A brother on both the father's and the mother's side; a full brother.

brotherhead (brōTH'ēr-hed), *n.* [*ME. brotherhed*, var. of *brotherhod*.] See *brotherhood*.

brotherhood (brōTH'ēr-hūd), *n.* [*ME. brotherhod* (usually *brotherhed*, *E. brotherhead*); *brother* + *-hood*.] 1. The fact or condition of being a brother.

My brother kill'd no man, his fault was thought,
And yet his punishment was bitter death.
Who sued to me for him? . . .
Who spoke of brotherhood? Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1.

2. The quality of being brotherly.

And friendship shall combine, and brotherhood.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1.

3. An association of men for any purpose; a fraternity.

The church was a brotherhood; no other relation so aptly distinguished the spirit of union and self-sacrifice which it was designed should belong to it.

G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 549.

4. A class of individuals of the same kind, profession, or occupation.

The brotherhood of Christendom.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, ii.

The gloom
Spread by a brotherhood of lofty elms.
Wordsworth, Excursion, i.

brother-in-law (brōTH'ēr-in-lā), *n.* [*ME. brother in lawe*, *brodyr yn lawe*, etc., after OF. *frere en lay* [loi], ML. *frater in lege*.] The brother of one's husband or wife; also, one's sister's husband. For some purposes, but not all, the legal incidents of the affinity cease on the death of the one whose marriage formed the tie.

brotherless (brōTH'ēr-less), *a.* [*ME. *brotherless*, *AS. brōthorles*; see *brother* and *-less*.] Without a brother.

brotherliness (brōTH'ēr-li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being brotherly.

brother-lover (brōTH'ēr-luv), *n.* Brotherly affection. Shak.

brotherly (brōTH'ēr-li), *a.* [*ME. *brotherly*, *AS. brōthorlic*; see *brother* and *-ly*.] Pertaining to brothers; such as is natural for brothers; becoming brothers; kind; affectionate: as, *brotherly love*. = *Syn. Brotherly, Fraternal*. The former of these words expresses the more affection; the latter is often more formal or official.

Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love. Rom. xii. 10.

Who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserved
Over his brethren. Milton, P. L., xii. 26.

brotherly (brōTH'ēr-li), *adv.* After the manner of a brother; kindly; affectionately.

With these principles who knows but that at length he might have come to take the Covenant, as others, whom they *brotherly* admit, have done before him.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix.

brotherwort (brōTH'ēr-wért), *n.* An old name for the creeping thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*.

brothly, *adv.* See *brathly*.

brothyt, *a.* [*ME.*; origin obscure.] Shaggy; stiff.

His herde was brothyt and blake, that tille his brest rechede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), i. 1090.

brott (brot), *n.* [Appar. *ICel. brot*, a broken piece, a fragment (cf. *broti*, trees felled and left lying), *ICel. brjōta* (= *AS. brēotan*, pp. *broten*), break; see *brith*, and cf. *brot-ground*, *brotus*.] 1. Shaken corn. Brockett. [Prov. Eng.].—2. pl. Fragments; droppings; leavings. [Prov. Eng.]

Brotula (brōt'ū-lā), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Brotulidae*, now restricted



Brotula barbata.

to *B. barbata*, a species found in the Caribbean sea.

brotulid (brōt'ū-lid), *n.* A fish of the family *Brotulidae*. Also called *brotuloid*.

Brotulidae (brō-tū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Brotula + -idae*.] A family of teleostean fishes, typified by the genus *Brotula*, having various limits in different systems. Made by Gill a family of *Ophidiidae*, with angular ventrals reduced to one or two rays, and the anus in the anterior half of the length.

Brotulina (brōt'ū-lī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Brotula + -ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, the first group of *Ophidiidae*, having ventral fins developed and attached to the humeral arch.

Brotulina (brōt'ū-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Brotula + -ina*.] A subfamily of *Brotulidae* fishes, typified by the genus *Brotula*, to which different limits have been assigned.

brotuline (brōt'ū-lin), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Brotulinae*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Brotulinae* or *Brotulidae*.

brotuloid (brōt'ū-loid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Same as *brotulid*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Brotulidae*.

brotulophidid (brōt'ū-lof'i-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Brotulophididae*.

Brotulophididae (brōt'ū-lō-fid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Brotulophis (-phid-) + -idae*.] A family of *Ophidiidae*, represented by the genus *Brotulophis*, and including ophidioids with subbranchial (or thoracic) ventrals reduced to simple filaments, and the anus in the anterior half of the length.

Brotulophis (brō-tū'lō-fis), *n.* [NL., *< Brotula + Gr. ὄφις*, a serpent.] The typical genus of the family *Brotulophididae*, having the aspect of *Brotula*, but still more elongate and snake-like, whence the name.

brotus (brō'tus), *n.* [Cf. *E. dial. brotts*, fragments, leavings, droppings, ult. *< AS. brēotan* (pp. *broten*), break; see *brith*, *brott*.] Something added gratuitously; an additional number or quantity thrown in: same as *lagniappe*: used by negroes and others about Charleston, South Carolina.

brouchant, *a.* Same as *brochant*.

broudt, **browdt**, *v. t.* [*ME. brouden*, *browden*, etc., also *broiden*, etc., variants of *braiden*, etc., braid; see *braid*, and cf. *broid*, *broider*.] 1. To braid.

Hire yoww heer was brouded [var. *broyded*, *breided*] in a tresse.

Byhynde hire bak, a yerde long I gesse.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, i. 191.

2. To embroider.

Whit was hire smok, and brouddid al byfore
And eek behind on hire coler aboute
Of cole-blak silk. Chaucer, Miller's Tale, i. 52.

brouder, **browder**, *v. t.* Variants of *broider*.

Where'er you spy
This broudered belt with characters, 'tis I.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

brouderyt, *n.* A variant of *broidery*.

brouding, **browding**, *n.* Embroidery.

Harness . . . wrought so weel
Of goldsmithrye, of brouding, and of steel.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, i. 1640.

brouette (brō-et'), *n.* [F., a wheelbarrow, also, in contempt, a carriage, formerly also a sedan chair; ult. *< LL. birota*: see *barouche*.] A small two-wheeled carriage.

brough (brōch), *n.* [Also *brugh*, a var. of *burgh*, *burgh*, for *borough*: see *borough*.] 1. A borough.—2. A fortified place. Compare *brough*. [Scotch in both senses.]

brough (brōch), *n.* [Also *brugh*, *brogh*, *broch*, and *burg*, *burrow*; supposed to be a particular use of *brough*, *burg*, for *borough*, a fortified place; but in the sense of 'circle,' 'halo,' cf. *burrow*, *n.*, 4.] 1. An ancient circular building or round tower such as exist in Scotland and the adjacent islands. The Burg of Mousa is a circular building 41 feet high; its walls, which are double, with a vacant space between them, diminish from 14 feet in width at the base to 8 feet at the summit, and inclose a central area; the door is 7 feet high. These structures are older than the Scandinavian invasions, and probably date almost from the bronze age.

2. An encampment of a circular form; a ring fort. Also called *Pecht's* [*Pict's*] *house* or *Pecht's castle*.—3. In the game of curling, one of the two circles drawn around the tee.—4. A hazy circle around the sun or moon, considered as a presage of a change of weather. [Scotch in all senses.]

brough, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *brow*.

brougham (brō'am or brōm), *n.* [After the first Lord Brougham.] A four-wheeled close carriage, with one or two horses, and adapted to carry either two or four persons.

brought (brōt). Preterit and past participle of *bring*.

brouillerie, *n.* See *broilery*.

broukt, *v. t.* An older form of *brook*.

brouset, *v.* See *bruise*.



Brougham.

Brunonian.—**Brownian movement**, a rapid oscillatory motion often observed in very minute particles suspended in water or other liquid, as when carmine or gamboge is rubbed up in water, and first described by Robert Brown (1778–1831), a Scotch botanist and agriculturist. It is a purely physical phenomenon, not vital, and is probably explained by the fact that the particles are in very delicate equilibrium, and hence extremely sensitive to the slightest change of temperature. Also and originally called *Brunonian motion* or *movement*.

brownie (brō'ni), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *brown*: so called from their supposed color.] In Scotland, a spirit supposed to haunt houses, particularly farm-houses. The brownie was believed to be very useful to the family, particularly if treated well by them, and to the servants, for whom while they slept he was wont to do many pieces of drudgery. In appearance the brownie was said to be meager, shaggy, and wild.

It would be easy to trace the belief in brownies . . . to the lar, or hearth spirit of the ancients.

Encyc. Brit., II. 204.

browning (brō'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *brown*, *v.*] 1. The act of making brown. Specifically, the process of darkening the polished surfaces of gun-barrels and other metallic objects. Chlorid or butter of antimony, called *browning-salt*, is used in the process. 2. A preparation of sugar, port wine, spices, etc., for coloring and flavoring meat and made dishes.

Brownism (brō'nizm), *n.* [*< Brown + -ism.*] 1. The ecclesiastical system and doctrine of the Brownists; Independency or Congregationalism.

However, I must, without fear of offending, express my fear, that the leven of that rigid thing they call *Brownism* has prevailed sometimes a little of the furthest in the administrations of this pious people.

C. Mather, Mag. Chris., i. 3.

2. The Brunonian theory. See *Brunonian*.

Brownist (brō'nist), *n.* [*< Brown + -ist.*] A follower of Robert Brown or Browne (about 1550–1633), a Puritan, who first organized the body of dissenters from the Church of England afterward called Independents. See *Congregationalist*.

I had as lief be a *Brownist* as a politician.

Shak., T. N., iii. 2.

If I hate any, 'tis those schismatics that puzzle the sweet peace of our Church; so that I could be content to see an Anabaptist go to hell on a *Brownist's* back.

Howell, Familiar Letters, I. vi. 32.

The word Puritan seems to be quashed, and all that heretofore were counted such are now *Brownists*.

Milton.

Brownistic, Brownistical (brō-nis'tik, -tikal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Brownists or to their doctrines and practices; characterized by Brownism.

About the time of Governor Bradford's death, religion itself had like to have died in that colony, through a libertine and *Brownistic* spirit then prevailing among the people, and a strong disposition to discountenance the gospel-ministry, by setting up the "gifts of private brethren" in opposition thereto. *C. Mather, Mag. Chris.*, ii. 2.

brown-leemer, brown-leeming (brōun'lē'mēr, -ming), *n.* A ripe brown nut. Also called *brown-shuller*. [Prov. Eng.]

brownness (brōun'nes), *n.* The quality of being brown.

brown-shuller (brōun'shul'ēr), *n.* [That is, **brown-sheller.*] Same as *brown-leemer*.

brown-spar (brōun'spär), *n.* A name given to a ferruginous variety of dolomite.

brownstone (brōun'stōn), *n.* A name given to various kinds of dark-brown sandstone. In the United States it is the sandstone from the quarries in the Triassic or New Red Sandstone, and especially such a stone from quarries in the Connecticut river valley, much used as a building-stone.

brown-stout (brōun'stout'), *n.* A superior kind of porter. See *stout*.

brownwort (brōun'wört), *n.* [ME. not found; *< AS. brūn-wyrt, < brūn, brown, + wyrt, wort.*]

1. A name of the plants *Scrophularia aquatica* and *S. nodosa*, derived from the color of the stems.—2. A name of the self-heal, *Brunella vulgaris*, from its use in a disease of the throat called *die brūne* (the brown) in German.

brownie (brō'ni), *a.* and *n.* [*< brown + -y.*] Cf. *brownie*. I. *a.* Somewhat brown: as, "his brownie locks," *Shak., Lover's Complaint*, l. 85.

II. *n.*; pl. *brownies* (-niz). The top-knot. [Local Eng. (Cornwall).]

brown-post (brōun'pōst), *n.* In *arch.*, a cross-beam.

browse¹ (brōuz), *n.* [Appar. for **broust, < OF. broust*, a sprout, shoot, bud, *F. broust*, browse, browse-wood (cf. *Sp. broza*, rubbish of leaves, etc., *broust*, germ of a vine, bud of trees, thickets, rubbish), prob. *< MHG. broz*, *G. dial. (Bav.) bross, brosst*, a bud (cf. *Bret. brous*, a bud, shoot, *broust*, a thick bush, *brousta*, browse; prob. from the *F.*); cf. *OS. brustian*, sprout, and see *brush*.] The tender shoots or twigs of shrubs and trees, such as cattle may eat; green food fit for cattle, deer, etc. Also spelled *browze*.

The whiles their gotes upon the *brouzes* fedd.

Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 45.

Up hither drive thy goats, and play by me:

This hill has *brouze* for them, and shade for thee.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 943.

The deer leave the mountains and come to the plains below to feed on the *brouze* of the birch.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 63.

browse¹ (brōuz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *browused*, ppr. *browsing*. [Also *browze*, early mod. *E.* also *brouse*, *brouze*, *brooze*, appar. for **broust, < OF. brouster, F. brouter* (cf. *E. dial. brut, browse*) = *Pr. brostar*, nibble off the buds, sprouts, and bark of plants, browse, *< OF. broust*, a sprout, shoot, bud: see *browse*¹, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To feed on; pasture on; graze: said of cattle, deer, etc.

Elysian lawns

Browed by none but Dian's fawns. *Keats, Ode.*

The fields between

Are dewy-fresh, *browed* by deep-udder'd kine.

Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

2. To nibble and consume; eat off: said of cattle. The barks of trees then *browused*. *Shak., A. and C.*, i. 4.

II. *intrans.* 1. To graze; specifically, to feed on the tender shoots, branches, or bark of shrubs and trees: said of herbivorous animals.

Such like sort of fruit, which those animals *brouz'd* upon.

Oldys, Life of Raleigh.

The full lips, the rough tongue, the corrugated cartilaginous palate, the broad cutting teeth of the ox, the deer, the horse, and the sheep, qualify this tribe for *browsing* upon their pasture.

Paley, Nat. Theol., ii.

2. To feed: said of human beings. [Rare.]

There is cold meat i' the cave; we'll *browse* on that.

Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 6.

browse² (brōuz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *metal.*, imperfectly smelted ore.

browser (brōu'zēr), *n.* One who browses. Also spelled *browzer*.

browse-wood (brōnz'wūd), *n.* Bushes or twigs on which animals feed. [Rare.]

brow-sick¹ (brōu'sik), *a.* Sick with the browse; dejected; hanging the head.

But yet a gracious influence from you

May alter nature in our *brow-sick* crew.

Suckling, Prol. to a Masque.

browsing (brōu'zing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *browse*¹, *v.*] A place where animals may browse: as, "browsing-places for the deer," *Howell, Letters*, I. ii. 8. Also *browzing*.

brow-snap (brōu'snag), *n.* Same as *brow-antler*.

browspot (brōu'spōt), *n.* A glandular body between the eyes of a frog or toad; the interocular body, probably giving rise to the fiction of the jewel in the head of these animals.

browst (brōust), *n.* [Connected with *brou*, a form of *brew*¹, *q. v.*] That which is brewed; as much liquor as is brewed at one time. [Scotch.]

browstert, *n.* An obsolete form of *brewster*¹.

brow-transom (brōu'tran'sqm), *n.* An upper transom.

browze, *n.* and *v.* See *browse*¹.

browzer, browzing. See *browser, browsing*.

broydt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *braid*¹.

bruang (brō'ang), *n.* The native name of the Malayan sun-bear, *Helarctos malayanus*. It has fine and glossy black fur, with a white patch on the breast,



Bruang (Helarctos malayanus).

and a long and very flexible tongue, which it insinuates into recesses of the nests of wild bees, to rob them of their honey. It is easily domesticated, very harmless, and fond of children.

brubru (brō'brō), *n.* [Prob. a native name.] A book-name of an African shrike, the *Lanius* or *Nilus brubru*.

bruchid (brō'kid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Bruchidae*.

Bruchidæ (brō'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Bruchus + -idæ.*] A family of phytophagous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Bruchus*.

Bruchus (brō'kus), *n.* [LL. *bruchus*, ML. also *brucus* (*> ult. E. dial. bruck*, a field-cricket: see

bruck), *< Gr. βροῦχος*, a locust without wings.] 1.

A genus of *Coleoptera*, represented by the pea-weevils. It so closely resembles in general appearance the snout-beetles that it is usually classed with the *Rhynchophora*. Recent investigations have, however, demonstrated the fact that it is much more closely related to the leaf-beetles (*Chrysomelidae*), from which it is distinguished only by the distinctly pedunculate submentum. A large number of small species, now subdivided into several genera, are comprised in this genus, all readily recognizable from their squarish form, somewhat narrowing anteriorly;



European Grain-Bruchus (*B. granarius*). (Small figure shows natural size.) *a*, egg of *Bruchus pisi*, magnified.

the head being produced into a short beak, and the hind femora usually dilated and in most species toothed. In the larval state they live in the seeds of plants, especially of the family *Leguminosae*, as the bean and pea. The holes often observed in peas are made by the perfect bruchus to effect its escape.

2. [*i. e.*] A member of this genus. [The word *bruchus* is used in the Douay version of the Bible, by literal transcription from the Latin, in several places where the King James version has *locust*, *caterpillar*, or *cankervorm*; the first two are also found in Challoner's revision in some places where the Vulgate has *bruchus*.]

brucina (brō-si'nā), *n.* [NL.] Same as *brucine*.

brucine, brucin (brō'sin), *n.* [*< Brucea* (a genus of shrubs named after J. Bruce (1730–94), the African traveler) + *-ine*², *-in*².] A vegetable alkaloid (C₂₀H₂₆N₂O₄), discovered in what was thought to be the bark of the *Brucea antidysenterica*, but which was that of *Strychnos Nux-comica*. Its taste is exceedingly bitter and acrid, and it forms with the acids salts which are soluble and generally crystallizable. Its action on the animal economy is similar to that of strychnine, but much less powerful.

brucite (brō'sit), *n.* [After Dr. Bruce, a mineralogist of New York.] 1. A native hydrate of magnesium, usually found in thin foliated plates, of a white or greenish color and pearly luster.—2. Same as *chondrodite*.

bruck (bruk), *n.* [*E. dial.*, also *brock*; *< ME. bruk*, *bruke*, a young locust, grasshopper. = *Sp. brugo* = *It. bruco*, a grub, caterpillar, *< L. bruchus*: see *Bruchus*.] A field-cricket. [Prov. Eng.]

bruckle (bruk'l), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *brickle*.

Lasses and glasses are *bruckle* ware. *Scotch proverb.*

bruet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *brew*¹.

bruett, *n.* See *brucet*.

bruff (bruf), *a.* [*E. dial.*; cf. *bluff*¹.] 1. Hearty; jolly; healthy.—2. Proud; elated.—3. Rough in manner. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

brugh, *n.* See *brough*².

brugnet, *n.* [*OF.*: see *broigne*.] Same as *broigne*.

bru (brō), *n.* A name of the pig-tailed macaque, *Macacus nemestrinus*.

bruik (brūk), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *brook*².

bruilzie (brül'zi), *n.* See *brutye*.

bruin (brō'in; D. pron. *broin*), *n.* [The name given to the bear in the Dutch version of the celebrated tale or fable of Reynard the Fox, being merely the D. *bruin* = OHG. MHG. *brūn*, *G. braun* = E. *brown*, *q. v.*] A name given to the bear. [As a quasi-proper name, it is often written with a capital letter.]

bruise (brōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bruised*, ppr. *bruising*. [The spelling *bruise* is due to *OF. bruiser* (see below); early mod. *E. bruse, bruze*, *< ME. broosen, brosen, brusen*, also *brousen*, *broyesen*, more frequently *brysen, brisen, bresen*, also *brissen, bressen*, break, bruise; partly *< AS. brýsan*, break, bruise (to which all the ME. forms except *broosen, brosen, brousen, broyesen* could be referred; but the reg. mod. representative of *AS. brýsan* would be *brize* or **breeze*: see *brise*³); partly *< OF. bruser, broser, bruiser, bruissier, briser, briser*, *F. briser*, break (to which all the ME. forms could be referred). Cf. *briss*², *brise*³, *breeze*³, *brasil*. It is not certain that the *AS.* form is related to the *F.* form; the origin of both is unknown. Cf. *Gael. Ir. bris, break*.] I. *trans.* 1. To injure by a blow or by pressure without laceration; contuse, as a plant substance; dent or beat in without breaking, as anything hard: as, to *bruise* the hand; a *bruised* apple; "his *bruised* shield," *Shak., Hen. V.*, v., *Prol.* (cho.).

And shewyd to me all the Castyll with in The towers,
the wallys are sore *brond* and brokyn with the erthe
wquake which was in April last past.

Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 18.

He rode ouer hym on horsebak thre or foure tymes,
and *broued* hym sore and foule that nygh he was ther-
with slayn.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 476.

2. To crush by beating or pounding; pound;
bray, as drugs or articles of food.

Man, like to cassia, is prov'd best, being *bruise'd*.

Webster, *Duchess of Malt*, iii. 5.

3. Figuratively, to beat down or oppress; cud-
gel, as the brain; scourge; damage.

Bruise'd underneath the yoke of tyranny.

Shak., *Rich.* III., v. 2.

I will *bruise* my brains and confine myself to much
vexation.

Beau. and Fl., *Woman-Hater*, v. 2.

II. *intrans.* To fight with the fists; box.

Bruising was considered a fine, manly old English cus-
tom.

Thackeray.

bruise (bröz), *n.* [*< bruise, v.*] A contusion;
a superficial injury caused by impact, without
laceration, as of an animal body, a plant, or
other impracticable object.

bruiser (brö'zër), *n.* 1. One who bruises.—

2. A conave tool for grinding the specula of
telescopes. It is made of brass, about a quarter of an
inch thick, hammered as near the gage as possible. By
this instrument the speculum is prepared for the hands
of the polisher.

3. The name of various machines for bruising
grain, etc., for feeding cattle.—4. A boxer;
a pugilist; a bully.

For do not men delight—

We call them men—our *bruisers* to excite,
And urge with bribing gold, and feed them for the fight?

Crabbe.

Gentlemen were *bruisers*, and *bruisers* were gentlemen.

J. Hawthorne, *Dust*, p. 7.

5. A name applied to various plants supposed
to be efficacious in healing bruises, as bruise-
wort, soapwort, etc. [*Eng.*]

bruisewort (bröz'wört), *n.* [*ME. brysewort, <*

brysen, bruise, + wort, wort.] A name given to
several plants, as the daisy (*Bellis perennis*), the
soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*), etc., from their
supposed efficacy in healing bruises.

In the curious treatise of the virtues of herbs, Royal
MS. 18 A. vi., fol. 72 b, is mentioned "*brysewort*, or bon-
wort, or daysey, consolida minor, good to breke boches."

Wag., *Promptorium*, p. 52, note.

bruising (brö'zing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of bruise, v.*]

1. In *flux-working*, the process of passing flux,
after retting, between grooved rollers, to break
the woody portion; seutching.—2. A method
of treating hides by rubbing the grained side
with a graining-board.—3. In *wine-making*,
the process of pounding or stamping grapes
with a wooden maul or pestle, to soften the
skins and fleshy part.

bruit (bröt), *n.* [*< ME. brut, bruyt, brout, < OF.*
bruit, brui, F. bruit, noise, uproar, rumor (= *Pr.*
bruech, bruit, brut = *It. bruito*; *ML. brugitus*), *<*
OF. bruire, F. bruire = *Pr. brugir, bruzir* = *It.*
bruire, rustle, roar; of uncertain origin.] 1.
Report; rumor; fame.

A *bruit* ran from one to the other that the king was
slain.

Sir P. Sidney.

There came an uncertalne *bruite* from Barbados
of some disorder there.

Evelyn, *Diary*, June 26, 1671.

To view what *bruit* by virtue got, their lives could justly
crave.

A *Praise of Mistress Ryece*, Arber's *Eng. Garner*, I. 38.

2. A noise; a loud sound; a din.

Some fresh *bruit*

Startled me all aheap.

Hood.

3. [*Mod. F., pron. brwé.*] In *pathol.*, the name
given to sounds of various nature, in general
abnormal, produced in the body, or evoked in
it, by percussion or succussion: used to some
extent in English.—*Bruit de galop*, a cardiac sound
suggesting a gallop, the normal first sound being preceded
by a faint presystolic sound.—*Bruit de scie*, a rough car-
diac murmur, suggesting the sound of a saw.—*Bruit du*
diable (devil's bruit), a continuous humming sound heard
in the jugular veins at the base of the neck; venous hum.
It is more frequent and more marked in young persons
than in adults, and in anemic than in normal states.

bruit (bröt), *v.* [*< bruit, n.*] I. *trans.* To an-
nounce with noise; report; noise abroad.

By this great clatter one of the greatest note
Seems *bruited*.

Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 7.

Thou art no less than fame hath *bruited*.

Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, ii. 3.

It is marvell to think what his friends meant, to let
come abroad such shallow reasonings with the name of a
man so much *bruited* for learning.

Milton, *Church-Government*, i. 5.

But a dark rumour will be *bruited* up,
From tribe to tribe, until it reach his ear.

M. Arnold, *Sohrab and Rustum*.

II. *intrans.* To give forth sound; sound.

Bronze clarions awake and faintly *bruit*.

Keats, *Endymion*, i.

brule¹, *v. t.* [*ME., < OF. bruler, brusler, F.*
brûler, burn: see *brustle*³.] To burn.

In every part put to was the fire,

Ther paynymes were *bruled* and brend entire.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 2289.

Als the mooste parte of thys said ablay

By hym stroied, *bruled* and scorched tho:

Ther not lefte ne bode o sonle man that day.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 3313.

brule², *v.* An obsolete form of *broil*¹. [*Catholi-*
con Anglicum.]

brulée (brö'lä), *n.* [*F., prop. fem. pp. of brû-*
ler, burn.] In Canada, a piece of woodland
from which the timber has been burned; a
burned district.

bruliyement (brül'ye-mënt), *n.* Same as *broil-*
ment. [*Scotch.*]

brulyie (brül'yi), *n.* [*Se., also written brulzie*
(here, as in *assoilzie*, etc., *z* represents the old
z-shaped *y*; -*ly*, like -*li* in *billiards*, represent-
ing the former *F.* sound of -*li*), *< F. brouille*,
a quarrel, etc.: see *broil*².] Same as *broil*².
Burns.

brulzie (brül'yi), *n.* See *brulyie*.

Brumaire (brö'mär'), *n.* [*F. (after L. *bruma-*
rius), < brume, fog, < L. bruma, winter: see
brume.] The second month in the calendar
adopted by the first French republic, beginning
October 22d and ending November 20th (1793).

brumal (brö'mäl), *a.* [= *F. brumal, < L. bru-*
malis, < bruma, winter: see brume.] Belonging
to winter; wintry; hibernal. Sir T. Herbert;
Sir T. Broome.

And in the sky as yet no sunny ray,
But *brumal* vapors gray.

Longfellow.

brume (bröm), *n.* [*F., fog, mist, haze, < L.*
brüma, the shortest day in the year, the win-
*ter solstice, hence winter; prob. for *brevima,*
equiv. to brevissima, superl. fem. of brevis,
short: see brief.] Mist; fog; vapors. [*Rare.*]

And suddenly through the drifting *brume*

The blare of the horns began to ring.

Longfellow.

brummagem (brum'g-jem), *a.* [*Formerly also*
spelled bromidgham, etc., corruptions of Bir-
mingham in England, where many plated arti-
cles and cheap trinkets are made.] Showy but
worthless; fictitious; sham. [*Slang or colloq.*]

brumous (brö'mus), *a.* [*< brume + -ous.*] Per-
taining or relating to winter; hence, foggy;
misty; dull and sunless: as, a *brumous* climate.

brun (brun), *v.* A dialectal form of *burn*¹.

brunet, *n.* Same as *braigne*.

brunette (brö-net'), *n.* and *a.* [*F., fem. dim. of*

brun, brown: see brown. Cf. *burnet*¹, *burnet*².]
I. *n.* A woman with dark hair and eyes and
brown or dark complexion.

Your fair women therefore thought of this fashion to in-
suit the olives and the *brunettes*.

Manchester Guardian.

II. *a.* Dark in color; having a brownish or
olive tone: said of the complexion.

bruniat, *n.* [*ML.*] Same as *braigne*.

brunion (brun'yön), *n.* [*< F. brugnion, a nec-*
tarine, < L. prunum, a plum: see prune.] A
nectarine.

Brunner's glands. See *gland*.

Brunonian (brö-nö'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< ML.*
Bruno(n)- (< brunus, brown), proper name cor-
responding to E. Brown (see brown), + -ian.] I.
a. Pertaining or relating to any person bear-
ing the name of Brown; Brownian.—*Bruno-*
nian motion or movement. Same as *Brownian move-*
ment (which see, under *Brownian*).—*Brunonian theory*,
a theory of medicine founded by Dr. John Brown of
Edinburgh (1735-88), according to which diseases are
divided into two classes, those resulting from a deficiency
and those resulting from an excess of excitement—the one
class to be treated with stimulants, the other with debili-
tating medicines. Also called *Brownism*.

II. *n.* A student or graduate of Brown Uni-
versity in Providence, Rhode Island.

brunstane (brun'stän), *n.* A Scotch form of
brimstone.

brunswick (brunz'wik), *n.* [*Named from*
Brunswick (G. Braunschweig) in Germany.] A
close-fitting outdoor habit for ladies, intro-
duced into England from Germany about 1750.
The upper portion was made with the lapels open, and a
collar like that of a man's coat.

Brunswick green. See *green*.

brunt¹ (brunt), *n.* [*< ME. brunt, bront, shock,*
impetus, sudden impulse; appar., with forma-
tive -t (cf. Dan. brynde, conflagration, heat;
*Goth. *brunsts, in ala-brunsts, a whole burnt-*
offering), connected with brune, AS. bryne, a
burning (also brine: see brine¹) (= Icel. bruni,
a burning, > bruna, advance with the speed of
fire, said of a standard in the heat of battle,
*of a ship under full sail, etc.), < *brinnan: see*
burn¹.] 1. A sudden shock or impetus; a

collision, onset, or attack; a strenuous effort.
[Now rare.]

Thei sporeded their horse over the brigg at a *brunt*.

Mertin, ii. 282.

I must resolve to stand to the hazard of all *brunts* now.

Ford, *Love's Sacrifice*, v. 2.

It is instantly and irrecoverably scattered by our first
brunt with some real affair of common life.

Is. Taylor.

2. The heat or utmost violence of an onset;
the strength or violence of any contention.

The quiver of your arguments which is ever thin, and
weakly stor'd, after the first *brunt*, is quite empty.

Milton, *Church-Government*, i. 6.

We find the Christian chivalry always ready to bear the
brunt of battle against the Moors.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, i. 6.

brunt¹, *v. i.* [*ME. brunten; < brunt, n.*] To
make a sudden start. *Prompt. Parv.*

brunt² (brunt), *pp.* and *p. a.* A dialectal form
of *burnt*.

brunyt, *n.* See *byrnie*.

brush (brush), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also brushe,*
brusche; < ME. brusche, brusche, < OF. broche,
broce, broisse, brosse, a bush, a bushy place,
brushwood, thicket, = Pr. brossa = Sp. broza,
brushwood, thicket, rubbish of leaves and bark,
= ML. bruscia, a thicket (cf. ML. bruscale,
OF. brousaile, > ME. bruschalle, a thicket),
appar. confused with bruscus (> It. Sp. Pg.
brusco, F. brusq, > G. brüsch, butcher's broom,
knee-holly; cf. It. brusca, "ling or heath to
make brushes or brooms with" (Florio), now
a horse-brush), also rusceus, var. of L. ruscum,
rustum, butcher's broom; hence, as a particu-
lar sense of the same word (from the use of
small bushy plants, as heath, for the purpose),
a brush, ME. brusche, brusche, < OF. brouesse,
bruisse, brosse, F. brosse = Sp. broza, bruza,
a brush; cf. ML. brustia, a kind of comb (resting
partly perhaps on MHG. büste, a brush, < borst
= AS. byrst, bristle: see bristle); perhaps <
MHG. broz, a bud, shoot: see browse¹. The
forms and senses are involved; for the senses,
cf. *broom*¹.] 1. The small trees and shrubs of
a wood; a thicket of small trees; scrub.

Out of the thickest *brush*.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. i. 15.

The country is almost wholly marshy, and covered with
brush or low palms, with ponds here and there.

Science, V. 216.

2. Branches of trees lopped off; brushwood;
a sense common in the United States.—3. A
tract of country covered by thickets; hence, a
thinly settled country; the backwoods. [*South-*
western U. S.].—4. An instrument of various
forms, according to its intended use, consist-
ing of a quantity of some flexible material
attached to a handle or stock. Brushes are used
for applying paint and similar substances, cleaning,
polishing, rubbing, smoothing, etc. Their commonest
materials are bristles and certain kinds of hair. For
some purposes these are secured in a bunch to a ferrule
at the end of a handle, or bound or fastened to the handle
itself; for others they are inserted in doubled tufts into
holes bored in a stock, with or without a handle, the pro-
jecting doubled ends being secured by wires or otherwise,
and in ordinary forms covered by a back-piece glued on.
Among the materials used for making brushes are bristles,
hair of the badger, bear, and goat, hair from the tails of the
red and black sables, camels' hair (so called, but commonly
Russian squirrel), fitch- (skunk-) and horsehair, broom-
corn, ratan, split cane, rushes, coconut-fiber, the roots
and fibers of many tropical plants, wire, spun glass, fea-
thers, etc. The word is often compounded, showing the
specific purposes for which it is used, as blacking-, clothes-,
dust-, hat-, hair-, nail-, paint-, tooth-, scrubbing-, and
whitewash-brush. See *penicil*.

5. Anything resembling a brush, as the tails
of some animals, as the fox, or the panicles of
broom-corn used in the manufacture of brooms.

—6. An agricultural instrument made of small
trees, as the birch, and used instead of a harrow
for covering grain, grass-seed, etc., after they
have been sown.—7. In dynamo-electric ma-
chines (which see, under *electric*), one of the
bundles of copper wires or plates which are in
contact with the commutator of the armature
on opposite sides, and serve to take off the posi-
tive and negative currents of electricity gener-
ated.—8. In *elect.*, the luminous phenomenon,
consisting of diverging rays of pale-blue light,
observed when the discharge of an electric
machine takes place into the air from a small
ball or rounded point.—9. [*From the verb.*]
A passage; especially, a quick ride through the
brush or across country; a chase.

Let us enjoy a *brush* across the county.

Felding.

10. A skirmish; a slight encounter; a shock;
a collision: as, to have a *brush* with the enemy.

Let grow thy sinews till their knots be strong,
And tempt not yet the *brushes* of the war.

Shak., *T. and C.*, v. 8.

He might, methinks, have stood one *brush* with them, and have yielded when there had been no remedy.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 188.

11. An application of a brush, as in sweeping or dusting; a brushing; a removal as if with a brush: as, give my hat a *brush*. [Colloq.]

Leaves . . . have with one winter's *brush*

Fell from their boughs. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

12. A painter; one who uses a brush: as, a brother *brush*.—*Haidinger's brushes*, optical figures, early described by the Austrian mineralogist W. von Haidinger (1795-1871), appearing like colored brushes, sometimes resembling the ordinary interference-figures (see *interference*) of a biaxial crystal, observed with ordinary transmitted light in sections of certain minerals, especially those which effect a marked absorption of color, as andalusite, iolite, etc. The term also includes the peculiar phenomenon of four small colored tufts observed by some persons with the naked eye, by others when a Nicol prism is used, upon looking at a bright light, as a white cloud. The latter phenomenon is supposed to be due to the polarizing action of the eye itself.—*Hydraulic brush*. See *hydraulic*.—*Revolving brush*, a cylindrical brush supported in a frame and made to revolve rapidly on an axis by gearing or other mechanism. Such brushes are used for street-sweeping, and also by barbers.—*Rotary brush*. Same as *revolving brush*.—*Syn. 10. Rencounter, Skirmish*, etc. See *encounter*.

brush (brush), *v.* [*< ME. bruschen, < OF. brosser, v. i., beat the brush or thicket for game, scour the country, also simply cross, pass, F. brosser (= Sp. brozar, brush), < brosse, brush, thicket: see brush, n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To sweep or rub with a brush: as, to *brush* a hat.

The robes to kepe well & also to *brusche* them elenly.
Babees Book (ed. Furnivall), p. 180.

Let their heads be sleekly combed, their blue coats *brushed*.

Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

Dark wiry hair *brushed* on one side.

Bulwer, Pelham, xl.

2. To remove by brushing or by lightly passing over: as, to *brush* off dust.

Though from off the boughs each morn

We *brush* mellifluous dewa. *Milton*, P. L., v. 429.

I think the very best thing is to *brush* all the old Dons off the stage.

Disraeli, Coningsby, v. 2.

3. To sweep or touch as with a brush; strike lightly by passing over the surface; pass lightly over: as, to *brush* the arm in passing.

Brush'd with the hiss of rustling wings.

Milton, P. L., i. 768.

A thousand nights have *brush'd* their balmy wings
Over these eyes. *Dryden*.

4. Figuratively, to ruffle; excite.

Poor Silas's loss served to *brush* the slow current of Raveloe conversation.

George Eliot, Silas Marner, x.

5. To furnish with brushes or branches of dead trees to climb on: as, to *brush* peas.—To *brush* up, to furbish; polish; renovate; hence, to improve in any way; make brighter or clearer, as the memory or past knowledge.

You have commissioned me to paint your shop, and I have done my best to *brush* you up like your neighbours.

Pope.

II. intrans. 1. To move quickly or in haste; rush: as, to *brush* past a person.

Then Pollux . . . *brushit* into batell.

Destruction of Troy, l. 1216.

Snatching his hat, he *brushed* off like the wind.

Goldsmith.

Thro' the dim meadow toward his treasure-trove.

Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. To move or skim over with a slight contact, as a brush. *Dryden*.

The stamens are seated at the mouth of the corolla, and in falling off do not *brush* over the lowly-seated stigmas.

Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 42.

brush-bird (brush'bêrd), *n.* Same as *scrub-bird*.

brush-burn (brush'bêrn), *n.* The injury resulting from violent friction, as sliding down a rope or a slope of grass or ice. The effects are often similar to those of scalding water.

brusher (brush'êr), *n.* 1. One who brushes.—2. In *leather-manuf.*, one who performs the mechanical work of dyeing skins. *C. T. Davis, Leather*, p. 728.

brushet, *n.* [*ME. bruschet, < OF. brossettes, heath, dim. of brosse, etc., brush, heath: see brush and -et².*] 1. A thicket.—2. Brushwood.

And in that like *bruschet* by,

Five thousand of othere and more.

MS. Ashmole, 33, fol. 10. (Halliwell.)

brushful (brush'fûl), *n.* [*< brush + -ful.*] As much as can be lifted with a brush: as, a *brushful* of paint.

brush-hat (brush'hat), *n.* A hat which in the process of sizing is continually brushed with a hand-brush, for the purpose of bringing a nap to the surface.

brushiness (brush'i-nes), *n.* [*< brushy + -ness.*] The quality of being brushy.

brushing (brush'ing), *p. a.* Brisk; rapid: as, a *brushing* gallop.

brushing-machine (brush'ing-ma-shên'), *n.* 1. An apparatus for removing the dust from hats, or for laying the nap.—2. A machine having a cylindrical brush, used to lay the nap on cloth after shearing.—3. An apparatus for removing the dust and fuzz from wheat. It consists of a series of brushes and a blast of air for blowing away the dust and refuse.

brushite (brush'it), *n.* [After Prof. *Brush* of Yale College.] A hydrated phosphate of calcium found in the guano of Aves Islands and Sombroero in the West Indies, in slender monoclinic crystals of a pale-yellow color.

brush-jack (brush'jak), *n.* A hand-tool for holding bunches of brushwood while binding them into mats or fascines for use in embankments, etc.

brushlet (brush'let), *n.* [*< brush + dim. -let.*] In *entom.*, a scopula or small brush-like organ on the leg of a drone-bee, used for cleansing the body. *Westwood*.

brushman (brush'man), *n.*; pl. *brushmen* (-men). One who plies the brush; a painter.

How difficult in artists to allow
To other *brushmen* even a grain of merit!

Wolcott, Odes, viii.

brushment (brush'ment), *n.* [*< brush + -ment.* Cf. *bushment.*] Brush or small wood.

brush-monkey (brush'mung'ki), *n.* A name of the species of small American marmosets of the genus *Midas*.

brush-ore (brush'ôr), *n.* An iron ore found in the forest of Dean, England. Also called *black-brush-ure*.

brush-plow (brush'plou), *n.* A strong plow used for breaking up rough land covered with brush and small trees.

brush-puller (brush'pûl'êr), *n.* A machine for pulling up brushwood by the roots. *E. H. Knight*.

brush-tailed (brush'tâld), *a.* Having a bushy tail: specifically applied to certain porcupines of the genus *Atherura*.

brush-tongued (brush'tungd), *a.* Having a brushy tongue: specifically applied to parrots of the group *Trichoglossinae*.

brush-turkey (brush'têr'ki), *n.* The popular name of a large gregarious rasorial bird of Australia, the *Talegallus lathami*, of the family *Megapodiidae*, of about the size of a turkey, blackish-brown above and silvery-gray below: so called because it lives in the brush or scrub.

brush-wheel (brush'hwêl), *n.* 1. A toothless wheel sometimes used in light machinery to turn a similar wheel by means of bristles, or some brush-like or soft substance, as cloth, buff-leather, india-rubber, or the like, attached to the circumference.—2. A circular brush used in a lathe, with polishing-powders, for cleaning and polishing curved, indented, and chased work.

brushwood (brush'wûd), *n.* [*< brush + wood¹.*] 1. A thicket or coppice of small trees and shrubs.—2. Branches of trees cut off.

brushy (brush'i), *a.* [*< brush + -y¹.*] Resembling a brush; full of brush; rough; shaggy; long-haired.

The *brushy* substance of the nerve.

Boyle, Works, III. 343.

As soon as we got down near the *brushy* ravine we rode along without talking. *T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips*, p. 129.

brusk¹, brusque (brûsk), *a.* [*< F. brusque, < lt. brusco (= Sp. Pg. brusco), rude, sharp, sour; origin unknown.*] Abrupt in manner; rough; rude.

We are sorry to hear that the Scottish gentleman . . . found but a *brusk* welcome. *Wotton, Reliquiae*, p. 582.

=*Syn.* See *abrupt*. *brusk²* (brûsk), *a.* [*Cf. ML. bruscatius, of a bronze color, pp. of bruscare, bruzare, scorch, burn.*] In *her.*, tawny.

bruskness, brusqueness (brûsk'nes), *n.* [*< brusk, brusque, + -ness.*] The character of being brusk; a rude, abrupt, or blunt manner.

He was almost fierce in his *bruskness*.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss.

brusque, brusqueness. See *brusk¹, bruskness*. *brusquerie* (brûs'ke-rê), *n.* [*F., < brusque: see brusk and -ery.*] Same as *bruskness*.

Dorothea . . . spoke with cold *brusquerie*, . . . in amusing contrast with the solicitous amiability of her admirer.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 25.

Brussels carpet, lace, sprouts. See the nouns. *brust¹* (brust), *v.* A dialectal variant of *burst*: as, "like to *brust*," *Burns*.

brust², *n.* [*ME.: see birse, bristle.*] A bristle.

No Jupiter, no Apollin,
No is worth the *brust* of a swin.
Spec. Early Eng. Metr. Rom. (ed. Ellis), II. 332.

Roland longh (langued) and said,
No is worth the *brust* of a swine.

Rom. of Roland.

brust², *a.* [*ME., for *brusted, bristled, enraged, < brust, a bristle: see bristle.*] Bristled; enraged.

Cometh the maister budel [beadle] *brust* ase a bore.
Polit. Songs (ed. Wright), p. 151.

brusten (brus'tn), *a.* A dialectal variant of *burst*, past participle of *burst*.

brustle¹ (brus'l), *v.* [*< ME. brustlien, a parallel form to brastlien, < AS. brastlian, also bæstthian, crackle: see brastle.*] As an imitative word, cf. *rattle*.] *I. intrans.* To crackle; make a small crackling noise; also, to rustle, as a silk garment.

He routeth with a slepy noise,
And *brustleth* as a monkes froise,
When it is throwe into the panne.

Gower, Conf. Amant., ii. 93.

See, where the sea comes! how it foams and *brustles*!

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 7.

II. trans. To cause to crackle; crack.

Break 'em more; they are but *brustled* yet.

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, ii. 6.

brustle², *n.* A dialectal or obsolete form of *bristle*.

brustle² (brus'l), *v. i.* 1. An obsolete or dialectal form of *bristle*.—2. To approach one threateningly: as, "I'll *brustle* up to him," *Otway*.

brustle³ (brus'l), *v. t.* [*Also brusell; appar. a freq. form of bruise, ME. brusen, prob. suggested by brustle¹.*] To bruise; crush.

brustle⁴ (brus'l), *v. t.* [*Also written brusle; < OF. brusler, later bruler (> ME. brute, roast, fry), mod. F. brûler = Pr. bruslar, burn, = It. brustolare, burn, now grill, fry, toast, appar. (< L. as if *per-ustulare; cf. Pr. usclar for *ustlar = OSp. uslar = It. ustolare = Wall. asturâ, < L. ustulare, burn) dim. or freq. of Pr. bruzar, bruzar (for *brussar) = It. bruciare, bruciare, ab-bruciare (ML. bruscare, bruzare, brustare, burn, < L. as if *perustare, freq. of L. perurere, pp. perustus, burn through, < per, through, + urere, burn. The forms touch some of different origin, as those of brûl, q. v., and in E. the word may be indeed a particular use of brustle¹, crackle: see brustle¹.] To parch. *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]*

brut, *v. i.* [*E. dial., also brit, appar. < F. brouter, OF. brouster, browse: see browse¹.*] To browse.

Bruta (brö'tä), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of L. brutus, irrational, brute: see brute.*] 1†. In the Linnean system of classification, the second order of *Mammalia*, containing the genera *Elephas*, *Trichechus*, *Bradypus*, *Myrmecophaga*, *Manis*, and *Dasypus*.—2. In *mod. zool.*, disencumbered of the genera *Elephas* and *Trichechus*, and same as *Edentata*. [There is a growing tendency to use the term in this sense instead of *Edentata*, which latter is literally incorrect, few of the so-called edentates being toothless.]

brutal (brö'tal), *a.* [= *F. brutal, < ML. brutalis, savage, stupid, < L. brutus, applied to dumb animals: see brute.*] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a brute; brutish: as, *brutal* nature; "brutal kind," *Milton*, P. L., ix. 565.

In Irish districts, men deteriorated in size and shape, the nose stunk, the gums were exposed, with diminished brain and *brutal* form.

Emerson, Eng. Traits, p. 299.

How widely doth the brutal courage of Ajax differ from the amiable bravery of Diomedes!

Fieidling, Joseph Andrews.

Hence—2. Savage; cruel; inhuman; unfeeling: as, *brutal* passions; *brutal* manners.

Brutal alike in deed and word,

With callous heart and hand of strife,

How like a fiend may man be made!

Whittier, Mogg Megone, iii.

3. Rude; harsh; coarse; crude. [*Rare.*]

The human eye and mind together integrate, so to speak, the impressions of many separate and selected moments into one general view, while the camera can only give a *brutal* copy of an unselected state of things, with all its atmospheric and other imperfections.

Science, IV. 202.

=*Syn. 2. Brutish, Beastly*, etc. (see *brute*); unfeeling, ruthless, rude, rough, gross, merciless, barbarous.

brutalisation, brutalise. See *brutalization, brutalize*.

brutalism (brö'tal-izm), *n.* [*< brutal + -ism.*] The practice or exercise of brutality; inhumanity.

The industrial system of Europe required for its administration an amount of suffering, depravity, and *brutalism*, which formed one of the great scandals of the age.

Everett, Orations, II. 63.

brutality (brō-tal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *brutalities* (-tiz). [= *F. brutalité*, < *ML. brutalitas* (-s), < *brutalis*: see *brutal*.] 1. The quality of being brutal; inhumanity; savageness; gross cruelty; insensibility to pity or shame.

It is to be noted that the unredempted *brutality* implied by the stories of the earlier gods is in the stories of the later considerably mitigated.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 107.

2. A savage, shameless, or inhuman act.

The mere *brutalities* exercised in war by enraged conquerors are perhaps to be laid out of view in estimating the practical effects of despotism.

Brougham.

= *Syn.* 1. *Barbarity, ferocity, truculence.*

brutalization (brō'tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< brutalize*: see *-ation*.] The act of brutalizing, or the state of being brutalized. Also spelled *brutalisation*.

Scruples of conscience respecting the rectitude of their cause would paralyze officers and soldiers. So that a certain *brutalization* has to be maintained during our passing phase of civilization.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 190.

brutalize (brō'tal-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *brutalized*, ppr. *brutalizing*. [= *F. brutaliser*, < *brutal*: see *brutal*.] 1. Trans. To make brutal, coarse, gross, or inhuman; lower to the level of a brute.

Strange! that a creature rational, and east
In human mould, should *brutalize* by choice
His nature.

Coeper, Task, i.

Degraded and *brutalized* by a long course of oppressive misgovernment.

Whately.

II. intrans. To become brutal, inhuman, or coarse and beastly. [Rare.]

He . . . *brutalized* with them in their habits and manners.

Addison, Freeholder.

Also spelled *brutalise*.

brutally (brō'tal-i), *adv.* In a brutal manner; cruelly; inhumanly; in a coarse, gross, or unfeeling manner.

Brutally repulsed by the attending victors.
Goldenwith, Alexander and Septimius.

brute (brōt), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. brut*, fem. *brute*, = *Sp. Pg. It. bruto*, < *L. brutus*, heavy, unwieldy, stupid, insensible, unreasonable; particularly applied in later *L.* to the lower animals.] 1. *a.* 1. Senseless; unconscious.

Not walking statues of clay, not the sons of *brute* earth.

Bentley.

2. Wanting reason; animal; not human; as, a *brute* beast.

A creature . . . not prone
And *brute* as other creatures, but endowed
With sanctity of reason.

Milton, P. L., vii, 507.

I was amazed to see such actions and behaviour in *brute* beasts.

Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv, 1.

3. Characteristic of animals; of brutal character or quality.

Brute violence and proud tyrannic power.

Milton, P. R., i, 219.

The oppressed invoked the power of Christianity to resist the tyranny of *brute* force.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., ii, 454.

4. Blunt or dull of sentiment; without sensibility; rough; uncivilized; insensible.

The *brute* philosopher who never has proved
The joy of loving or of being loved.

Pope.

5. Not associated with intelligence or intellectual effort; unintelligent; irrational.

A more legitimate kind of valour that, showing itself against the untamed forests and dark *brute* Powers of nature, to conquer nature for us.

Carlyle.

6. Harsh; erude. [Rare.]

The *brute* fact is expressed in the phrase "One man's meat is another man's poison."

O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, vii.

= *Syn.* *Brute, Brutish, Brutal, Beastly, Bestial.* *Brute* is the most general of these words, and remains nearest to the distinguishing difference between man and beast, irrationality: as, *brute* force. *Brutish* is especially uncultured, stupid, groveling: as, *brutish* men. *Brutal* implies cruelty or lack of feeling: as, *brutal* language or conduct. *Beastly* expresses that which is altogether unworthy of a man, especially that which is filthy and disgusting in conduct or manner of life. *Bestial* is applied chiefly to that which is carnal, sensual, lascivious: as, *bestial* views or appetites.

The feats of Hercules . . . were triumphs of *brute* force.

Suener, Fame and Glory.

The *brutish*, the animal instincts, as is often the case, had been developed earlier than the intellectual qualities.

Haethorne, Seven Gables, xxi.

To mask . . .
With a glassy smile his *brutal* scorn.

Tennyson, Maud, vi.

This filthy simile, this *beastly* line.

Pope, Ep. to Sat., ii, 181.

And since his ways are sweet,
And theirs are *bestial*, hold him less than man.

Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

II. n. 1. A beast, especially one of the higher quadrupeds; any animal as distinguished from man.

Brutes may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, aquatic, or amphibious.

Locke.

2. A brutal person; a savage in disposition or manners; a low-bred, unfeeling person.

An ill-natured *brute* of a husband.

Franklin.

brutehood (brōt'hūd), *n.* [*< brute* + *-hood*.] The state of being a brute; the condition of being brute or brutish in nature or habits.

It is modestly suggested, by no means dogmatically affirmed, . . . that the influences that have raised mankind from *brutehood* to its present condition have not yet expended their force.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI, 461.

brutely, *a.* A Middle English form of *brutish*. **brutely** (brōt'li), *adv.* 1. In a rude manner; as a brute. *Milton*.—2. By brute force; without intelligent effort; blindly. [Rare.]

Property will *brutely* draw
Still to the proprietor.

Emerson, The Centennial Love.

bruteness (brōt'nes), *n.* [*< brute*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state of being brutal or a brute. [Rare.]

That sire he fowl bespake: Thou dotard vile,
That with thy *bruteness* shendst thy comely age.

Spenser, F. Q., II, vii, 12.

The immobility or *bruteness* of Nature is the absence of spirit.

Emerson, Nature.

brutification (brō'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< brutify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The act of brutifying; the act or state of becoming or making brutal or degraded.

She would have saved thee, as I said before, from *brutification*.

J. Baillie.

This ultra-Circcean transformation of spirit and *brutification* of speech we do not find in the lighter interludes of great and perfect tragedy.

Swinnburne, Shakespeare, p. 194.

brutify (brō'ti-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *brutified*, ppr. *brutifying*. [*< F. brutifier*, < *L.* as if **brutificare*, < *brutus*, brute, *a.*, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] To bring into the condition of a brute; degrade the moral or physical state of; make senseless, stupid, or unfeeling.

Not quite *brutified* and void of sense.

Barrow, Works, III, 5.

It has possessed only two secrets for governing, . . . to drain and to *brutify* its subjects.

Bentham.

brutish, *a.* A Middle English form of *brutish*.

brutish (brō'tish), *a.* [*< brute*, *n.*, + *-ish*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a brute or brutes.

There his welwoven toyles, and subtil traines,
He laid the *brutish* nation to enwrap.

Spenser, Astrophel.

Wandering gods disguised in *brutish* forms.

Milton, P. L., i, 481.

2. Like a brute; characteristic of brutes. (*a*)

Unfeeling; savage; ferocious; brutal.

Bombarding of Cadiz: a cruel and *brutish* way of making war, first begun by the French.

Keely, Diary, August 25, 1695.

Can purchase him, nor honours, peaceably,
And force were *brutish*.

Fletcher (and another), Nice Valour, iv, 1.

(*b*) Gross; carnal; bestial.

It is the *brutish* love of this world that is blind.

Baxter, Saint's Rest, xiv.

(*c*) Uncultured; unrefined; ignorant; stupid; insensible.

Brutes and *brutish* men are commonly more able to bear pain than others.

N. Grece, Cosmologia Sacra.

They were not so *brutish* that they could be ignorant to call upon the name of God.

Hooker, Eccles. Pol., v, § 35.

= *Syn.* *Brutal, Beastly*, etc. (see *brute*), dull, barbarous, animal, sensual.

brutishly (brō'tish-li), *adv.* In a brutish manner; grossly; irrationally; stupidly; savagely.

brutishness (brō'tish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being brutish in nature, disposition, or appearance; savageness.

Not true valour, but *brutishness*.

Bp. Sprat.

In many of the Cynocephali, longitudinal osseous ridges are developed upon the maxillæ, and greatly increase the *brutishness* of their aspect.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 398.

brutism (brō'tizm), *n.* [*< brute* + *-ism*.] Brutal instincts or tendencies; bruteness; animality.

brutting (brūt'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *brut*, *v.*] Browsing.

Hornbeam preserves itself best from the *brutting* of the deer.

Evelyn, Sylva, i, vi, 2.

brutum fulmen (brō'tum ful'men), [*L.*: *brutum*, neut. of *brutus*, insensible; *fulmen*, a thunderbolt: see *brute* and *fulminate*.] A harmless thunderbolt; mere noise like thunder; empty noise and nothing more.

The actors do not value themselves upon the clap, but regard it as a mere *brutum fulmen*, or empty noise, when it has not the sound of the oaken plant in it.

Addison, The Trunkmaker at the Play.

Brutus (brō'tus), *n.* [Appar. in reference to *Brutus*, one of the two celebrated Romans of

that name. Roman busts and statues often show such an arrangement of the hair.] A former mode of dressing the hair, in which it was brushed back from the forehead, and worn at first in disorder, afterward in close curls. The style seems to have originated in Paris at the time of the Revolution (1793-94), when it was the fashion to imitate the contemporary conception of Roman antiquity. As transplanted to England, the style lasted longer than in France. The word is now used for a lock of hair brushed upward and backward from the forehead.

He wore his hair with the curls arranged in a *Brutus* à la George the Fourth.

Mayhew.

bruyère (brō-yār'), *n.* [*F.*, formerly *bruyere*, *briere*, heath: see under *brier*.] The tree-heath of Europe, *Erica arborea*.

Bryaceæ (brī-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Bryum* + *-aceæ*.] An order of mosses, comprising all the true mosses, as distinguished from the peat-moss (*Sphagnum*) and the schizocarpous mosses (*Andreaea*). See *moss*.

Bryanite (brī'an-it), *n.* [From their founder, William Bryan (about 1815).] One of a Methodist body, more properly known as *Bible Christians* (which see, under *Bible*).

Brydges cloth. Same as *cloth of Bruges* (which see, under *cloth*).

brygmus (brīg'mus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. βρυγμός*, a biting, gnashing of teeth, < *βρίσκειν*, bite, gnaw, gnash.] In *pathol.*, gnashing or grating of the teeth during sleep: a symptom in certain diseases.

bryle (brīl), *n.* Same as *broil*.¹

brym¹, **brymm**¹, etc. See *brim*¹, etc.

brynk¹, *n.* See *brink*.

bryological (brī-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Relating to bryology; consisting of mosses: as, the *bryological* flora. *Nature*.

bryologist (brī-ō-lō-jist), *n.* [*< bryology* + *-ist*.] A botanist who has made a special study of the mosses and is skilled in their determination; a specialist in bryology.

Thanks to our sole surviving *bryologist*, the venerable Lesquereux, we have at length a comprehensive manual of North-American mosses.

Science, IV, 446.

bryology (brī-ō-lō-jī), *n.* [*< Gr. βρύον*, moss (see *Bryum*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of mosses, their structure, affinities, classification, etc.

Bryonia (brī-ō-ni-ā), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. βρύωνια*, also *βρύων*, bryony, < *βρίσκειν*, teem, swell, be full. Hence *E. bryony*.] 1. A genus of plants, natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*: see *bryony*.—2. [*L. e.*] The name in the pharmacopœias of the root of *Bryonia alba* and *B. dioica*, used as a cathartic.

bryonin, **bryonine** (brī-ō-nin), *n.* [*< bryony* + *-in*, *-ine*.] A white intensely bitter principle, a glucoside (C₄₈H₈₀O₁₉) extracted from the root of *Bryonia alba* and *B. dioica*. Also spelled *brionin*, *brionine*.

bryony (brī-ō-ni), *n.* [*< L. bryonia*: see *Bryonia*.] The common name of species of *Bryonia*, a cucurbitaceous genus of plants, possessing acrid, emetic, and purgative properties which have given them reputations as remedies for many diseases from early times. The common white- or red-berried bryony, *B. dioica*, and the black-berried, *B. alba*, are both natives of Europe. Also spelled *briony*.—**Bastard bryony**, of the West Indies, *Pilea (Cissampelos) sicyoides*.—**Black bryony**, of Europe, the *Tamus communis*, a tall climbing plant belonging to the natural order *Dioscoreaceæ*. It has large black roots, the acrid juice of which has been used in plasters.

Bryophyta (brī-ōf'i-tā), *n. pl.* [*< NL. bryophyllum*, < *Gr. βρύον*, moss, + *φύτον*, a plant.] A division of the higher cryptogams, including the *Hepaticæ* and mosses.

bryophyte (brī-ō-fit), *n.* A member of the *Bryophyta*.

bryoretin (brī-ō-ret'in), *n.* [Irreg. < *bryonin*.] A substance produced from the glucoside bryonin by treating it with an acid.

Bryozoa (brī-ō-zō-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. βρύον*, moss (see *Bryum*), + *ζῷον*, pl. ζῶα, an animal.] A name formerly given to the *Polyzoa*, from their resemblance to mosses. *Ehrenberg*, 1831. See *Polyzoa*.

bryozoan (brī-ō-zō-ān), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* In *zool.*, relating to the *Bryozoa*.

II. *n.* One of the *Bryozoa*.

bryozoid (brī-ō-zō'id), *a.* and *n.* Same as *bryozoan*.

bryozoön (brī-ō-zō-ōn), *n.* Same as *bryozoan*.

bryozoum (brī-ō-zō-ūm), *n.* [*NL.*, sing. of *Bryozoa*.] One of the *Bryozoa*. *Dana*.

Bryum (brī'nūm), *n.* [*NL.* (*L. bryon*), < *Gr. βρύον*, a kind of mossy seaweed, tree-moss, lichen, the clustering male blossom of the hazel, a blossom or flower, < *βρίσκειν*, teem or swell, be full, grow luxuriantly.] A large and

important genus of mosses, characterized by fruit borne at the ends of the branches, and a pendent, pyriform capsule which has a double row of transversely barred teeth.

bryzet, *n.* An obsolete form of *breeze*l.

B. Sc. An abbreviation of *Baccalaureus Scientiæ*, or Bachelor of Science.

bu (bō), *n.* [Jap.] A rectangular silver coin of Japan, equal to one fourth of a ryo or tael. It is not now in circulation, but the name is still sometimes given to the fourth part of a yen or dollar. Also spelled *boo*, and formerly called (erroneously when more than one were spoken of) *ichiboo* and *itzeboo*.

bu., bush. Abbreviations of *bushel* or *bushels*.

buansuah, buansu (bō-an-sō'ā, bō-an-sō'), *n.* The native name of the *Cyon primæus*, the wild dog of Nepal and northern India, sup-



Buansuah (*Cyon primæus*).

posed by some to be the original type of the dog tribe. It is of a reddish color, pale underneath, with a bushy, pendulous tail, and in size intermediate between the wolf and the jackal, but with very strong limbs. It is capable of being tamed. See *Cyon*.

Buarrhemon (bō-a-rē'mon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. βῶς, ox, + ἄρρημον, speechless: see *Arrhemon*.] An extensive genus of pitilene tanagers, containing about 35 species, of terrestrial habits and dull colors. *Bonaparte*, 1850. See *Arrhemon*.

buat (bō'at), *n.* [Gael. Ir. *buite*, a firebrand, Ir. also fire.] A hand-lantern. Also written *bowet*. [Scotch.]

buaze-fiber (bū'az-fi'bēr), *n.* The fiber of a polygalaceous bush of tropical Africa, *Securidaca pallida*, described as of excellent quality and resembling flax.

bub¹ (bub), *n.* [Perhaps short for *bubble*; cf. *bub²*.] 1. A substitute for yeast, prepared by mixing meal or flour with a little yeast in a quantity of warm wort and water.—2. Strung drink of any kind; liquor, especially malt liquor. [Cant.]

bub² (bub), *v. t.* [Short for *bubble*.] To throw out in bubbles. *Mir. for Mays*.

bub³ (bub), *n.* [Also *bubby*; origin obscure; cf. *pap*.] The word bears a close but accidental resemblance to Hind. *babbi*, *bubī* (a pron. u), a woman's breast.] A woman's breast. [Vulgar.]

bub⁴ (bub), *n.* [Also *bubby*, a dim. form; usually supposed to be, like *bub²*, a corruption of *brother*. Cf. *G. bube*, etc., a boy: see *boy*.] A boy: used in familiar address. [Colloq., U. S.]

Bubalichthyinæ (bū-bal-ik-thi-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bubalichthys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Catostomidæ*: synonymous with *Ietiobinæ* (which see).

bubalichthyine (bū-bal-ik'thi-in), *u. and n. I.* *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Bubalichthyinæ*.

II. n. One of the *Bubalichthyinæ*; a buffalo-fish.

Bubalichthys (bū-bal-ik'this), *n.* [NL., < *Bubalus* + Gr. ἰχθύς, a fish.] The typical genus of catostomid fishes of the subfamily *Bubalichthyinæ*; the buffalo-fishes.

bubaline (bū'ba-lin), *a.* [< L. *bubalinus*, pertaining to the *bubalus*, buffalo.] 1. Pertaining to the *bubalus* or buffalo.—2. Resembling a buffalo; bovine: as, the *bubaline* group of antelopes: specifically applied to *Alcelaphus bubalis*, the bubaline antelope.

bubalis (bū'ba-lis), *n.* [NL., also *bubale*; < Gr. βουβαλίς, an African species of antelope; doubtfully referred to βῶς, ox.] A large bubaline antelope of Africa, *Alcelaphus bubalis*.

Bubalornis (bū-ba-lōr'nis), *n.* [NL., < *Bubalus* + Gr. ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of African weaver-birds, of the family *Ploceidæ*; the buffalo weaver-birds. They are named from their habit of following cattle in order to feed on the parasites

which infest their hides. *B. erythrorhynchus* is common in Damaraland, where it is known to the natives as the *tsabagushoa*. *Sir Andrew Smith*.

Bubalus (bū'ba-lus), *n.* [L.: see *buffalo*.] 1. A genus or subgenus of bovines, containing the buffaloes proper, as the Indian buffalo and the African buffalo: sometimes restricted to the latter. *Hamilton Smith*, 1827. See cuts under *buffalo*.—2. [l. c.] A member of this genus.

bubber (bub'ēr), *n.* [< *bub¹*, 2, + *-er¹*.] A drinker.

Though I am no mark in respect of a huge butt, yet I can tell you great *bubbers* have shot at me.

Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

bubble¹ (bub'l), *n.* [First in early mod. E.; = MLG. *bubbele*, LG. *bubbel* = MD. *bobbel* = Dan. *boble* = Sw. *bubbla*, formerly *bubla*, a bubble. The E. and Scand. forms are prob. of LG. origin, but all, like the equiv. early mod. E. *burble* (see *burble*), L. *bulla* (see *bulla*, *bull²*, *boil²*, etc.), Skt. *budbuda*, Hind. *budbudā*, *bul-bulā*, Hindi *butūtā*, Pali *bubbulam*, a bubble (and, more remotely, like Bohem. *boubel*, *bub-lina*, Pol. *bąbel*, > Little Russ. *bombel*, a bubble—words having the same ult. base as *bomb²*, *bombus*, q. v.), are prob. ult. imitative of the sound of the gurgling of water in which bubbles are forming. Cf. *blubber*, *blobber*, *blob*. The senses of 'a trifle, delusion, trick,' etc., proceed naturally from the lit. sense, and have no orig. connection with the accidentally similar It. *bubbola*, *bubula*, a trick, fib, sham, deceit, pl. *bubbote*, idle stories, formerly "bubote, *bub-bule*, toiles, iests, vanities, nifles, trifles, bubbles" (Florio), < *bubbolare*, cheat, trick, rob, formerly "bubolare, to bubble" [i. e., cheat, gull, dupe] (Florio), < *bubbola*, *bubula*, formerly *bubola*, *pupola*, *pappula*, a hoopoe (see *hoop³*, *hoopoe*, *upupa*), the figure of speech being the same as the verbs *gull* and *dupe*, q. v.] 1. A small vesicle of water or other fluid inflated with air or other gas, and floating on the surface of the fluid. Such vesicles can sometimes, as in the case of the soap-bubble, be separated from the surface of the liquid, or be formed independently of it, by blowing from a pipe or other instrument.

Oh, Fortune,
That thou hast none to fool and blow like bubbles
But kings and their contents!

Fletcher (and another?), *Prophetess*, iii. 3.

Ay, thus we are; and all our painted glory
A bubble that a boy blows into the air,
And there it breaks.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

2. A small globe of air or other gas in or rising through a liquid.—3. The vesicle of air in the glass spirit-tube of a mechanics' level.—4. One of the small hollow beads of glass formerly used for testing the strength of spirits by the rate at which they rise after being plunged in them. See *bead*, 7.—5. Anything that wants firmness, substance, or permanence; that which is more specious than real; a vain project; a false show; a delusion; a trifle.

A soldier, . . .

Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth.

Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

War, he sung, is toil and trouble;

Honour, but an empty bubble.

Dryden, *Alexander's Feast*.

6. An inflated speculation; a delusive commercial project, especially one which is put forward as insuring extraordinary profits; hence, a financial imposition or fraud; a cheating trick: as, the South Sea bubble. See below.

This may not at first sight appear a large sum to those who remember the bubbles of 1825 and of 1845.

Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, xxiv.

7t. A person deceived by an empty project; a dupe.

He has been my bubble these twenty years.

Arbutnot, *John Bull*.

His pity and compassion make him sometimes a bubble to all his fellows.

Steele, *Tatter*, No. 27.

Bubble Act, an English statute of 1790, intended to restrict illusory schemes of corporate or associate organization: adopted to prevent the repetition of such frauds as the South Sea bubble.—**Bubble and squeak**. (a) A dish consisting of fried beef and cabbage: probably so called from the sounds made during frying.

Rank and title! bubble and squeak! No! not half so good as bubble and squeak; English beef and good cabbage. But foreign rank and title; foreign cabbage and beef! foreign bubble and foreign squeak!

Bulwer, *My Novel*, viii. 8.

(b) In New England, hash or minced meat.—**South Sea bubble**, a financial scheme which originated in England about 1711 and collapsed in 1720. It was proposed by the Earl of Oxford to fund a floating debt of £10,000,000, the purchasers of which should become stockholders in a cor-

poration, the South Sea Company, which was to have a monopoly of the trade with Spanish South America, and a part of the capital stock of which was to constitute the fund. The refusal of Spain to enter into commercial relations with England made the privileges of the company worthless; but by means of a series of speculative operations and the inflation of the people its shares were inflated from £100 to £1,050. Its failure caused great distress throughout England.

bubble¹ (bub'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bubbled*, ppr. *bubbling*. [= MLG. LG. *bubbeln* = MD. D. *bob-belen* = Dan. *boble*, bubble; from the noun.] *I. intrans.* 1. To rise in bubbles, as liquors when boiling or agitated; send up bubbles.—2. To run with a gurgling noise; gurgled: as, "bubbling fountains," *Pope*, *Autumn*, l. 43.

On you swoll'n brook that bubbles fast
By meadows breathing of the past.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, xcix.

3. To utter a bubbling or gurgling cry. [Rare.]

At mine ear

Bubbled the nightingale. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, iv.

II. trans. 1. To cause to bubble.

I'd bubble up the water through a reed. *Keats*.

2. To cheat; deceive or impose on; hoodwink; bamboozle.

Bubbled out of their goods and money!

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, i. 11.

When slavery could not bully, it bubbled its victim.

W. Phillips, *Speeches*, p. 377.

bubble² (bub'l), *v. i.* [Also *bibble*; cf. *bubble¹* and *blubber*.] To shed tears in a sniveling, blubbering, childish way. *Jamieson*. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

bubble³ (bub'l), *n.* Snot. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.] **bubble-bowt**, *n.* [A piece of fashionable slang, mentioned by *Pope*, along with *cosin*, *tompion*, *colmar*, *toupee*, in the quot. below, as "in use in this present year 1727": supposed to stand for *bubble-beau, < bubble, v., + obj. beau; but perhaps of no particular meaning.] A tweezer-case.

Lac'd in her cosins [stays] new appear'd the bride,

A bubble-bowt and tompion [watch] at her side,

And with an air divine her colmar [fan] ply'd.

Then, oh! she cries, what slaves I round me see!

Here a bright Redcoat, there a smart toupee.

Pope, *Treatise on the Bathos*.

bubbler (bub'lēr), *n.* 1t. One who cheats. *Pope*.—2. A fish of the family *Scienidae*, *Aplocheilichthys grunniens*, the fresh-water drumfish, found in the waters of the Ohio river; so called from the peculiar noise it makes. Also called *bubbling-fish*.

bubble-shell (bub'l-shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Bullidae* and genus *Bulla*, of an oval form, with the outermost whorl involving all the others. Species are numerous in tropical and warm seas. See cuts under *Bulla*.

bubbling (bub'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bubble¹*, v.] Emitting or exhibiting bubbles; giving out a sound such as is caused by bubbles; gurgling.

The bubbling cry

Of some strong swimmer in his agony.

Byron, *Don Juan*, ii. 53.

bubbling-fish (bub'ling-fish), *n.* Same as *bubbler*, 2. *Rafinesque*.

bubbly¹ (bub'li), *a.* [< *bubble¹* + *-y¹*.] Full of bubbles: as, "bubbly spume," *Nash*, *Lenten Stuffe*, p. 8.

bubbly² (bub'li), *a.* [< *bubble³* + *-y¹*.] Snotty: as, the bairn has a bubbly nose. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

bubbly-jock (bub'li-jok), *n.* A turkey-cock. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

bubby¹ (bub'i), *n.*; pl. *bubbies* (-iz). [See *bub³*.] A woman's breast. [Vulgar.]

Why don't you go and suck the bubby?

Arbutnot, *John Bull*.

bubby² (bub'i), *n.* [Dim. of *bub⁴*.] A familiar term of address to little boys; bub. [U. S.]

bubo¹ (bū'bō), *n.* [= F. *bubon* = Sp. *bubon* = Pg. *bubão* = It. *bubone* = Wall. *buboin*, < ML. *bubo* (-n), a tumor, < Gr. βουβών, the groin, a swelling in the groin.] In med., an inflammatory swelling of a lymphatic gland, especially such as arises in the groin from venereal infection.

Bubo² (bū'bō), *n.* [L., an owl, the horned owl. The name is supposed to be imitative of its cry as if "bu-bu"; cf. E. *tu-whoo*, etc.] A genus of large owls with conspicuous plumicorns, relatively small ear-aperture, incomplete facial disk, and feathered feet. It contains the great owl or eagle-owl of Europe, *B. maximus*, the great horned owl of North America, *B. virginianus*, and sundry other species. See cut on next page.

bubonic (bū-bōn'ik), *a.* [< ML. *bubo* (-n), a tumor (see *bubo¹*), + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a bubo.

Virginia Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*).

Buboninae (bū-bō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bubo* (*Bubon*) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of owls, family *Strigidae*, adopted by some writers for the genera *Bubo*, *Scops*, and some other horned or "cat" owls.

bubonine (bū'bō-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Buboninae*.

bubonocoele (bū-bō-nō-sēl or -sē-lē), *n.* [*Gr.* *βουβονοκήλη*, < *βουβών*, the groin (see *bubo*), + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, inguinal hernia or rupture: often restricted to an oblique inguinal hernia which has not passed the external ring, but occupies the inguinal canal.

bubuklet, *n.* A pimple: a word of uncertain form and origin, found only in the following passage, where it is put into the mouth of a Welshman. His face is all *bubukles*, and welks, and knobs, and flames of fire. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iii. 6.

Bubulcus (bū-bul'kus), *n.* [NL., < *L. bubulcus*, a plowman, herdsman (cf. *bubulus*, pertaining to oxen or cattle, < *bos* (*bor-*), an ox: see *Bos*.)] A genus of herons, containing the buff-backed heron, *B. ibis*, formerly called *Ardea bubulcus* and *Ardea russata*, chiefly an African species, related to the squacco heron.

bubulin (bū'bū-lin), *n.* [*L. bubulus*, pertaining to cattle (< *bos* (*bor-*), an ox: see *Bos*), + *-inus*.] A peculiar substance existing in the dung of beasts, which is copiously precipitated by metallic salts, tincture of galls, and alum, and therefore active in the application of cow-dung to calico-printing.

bucan, buccan (buk'an), *n.* [*F. boucan*, "a woollen-gridiron, whereon the Canibals broyle pieces of men, and other flesh" (Cotgrave), a place for smoking meat; said to be a native Carib word; hence *bucaneer*, etc. See *bucaneer*.] 1. A kind of gridiron for smoking meat.—2. A place where meat is smoked.—3. In the West Indies, a place where coffee or cocoa is dried. *Ill. London News*.

Also *bocan, boucan*.

bucan, buccan (buk'an), *v. t.* [Also written *boucan*; < *F. boucaner*, < *boucan*, *E. bucan*, *n.*, q. v.] To cut into long pieces, salt, and smoke on a bucan, as beef: a mode of preserving meat formerly practised by the Caribs and afterward by Europeans in the West Indies. Also *boucan*.

Dressed in the smoke, which in their language they call *boucaned*. *Hakluyt*.

bucaneer, buccaneer (buk-ā-nēr'), *n.* [*F. boucanier*, a curer of wild meat, a pirate, < *boucaner*, smoke meat, < *boucan*, a place for smoking meat: see *bucan*, *n.*] 1. Originally, one of the French settlers in Hispaniola or Hayti and Tortugas, whose occupation was to hunt wild cattle and hogs, and cure their flesh.

It is now high time to speak of the French nation who inhabit a great part of this island [Hispaniola]. . . . The hunters are again divided into several sorts. For some of these are only given to hunt wild Bulls and Cows, others only hunt wild Bores. The first of these two sorts of hunters are called *Bucaniers*. . . . When the *Bucaniers* go into the woods to hunt for wild bulls and cows, they commonly remain there the space of a whole twelvemonth or two years without returning home.

Bucaniers of America (London, 1684), p. 59.

2. A pirate; a freebooter; especially, one of the piratical adventurers, chiefly French and British, who combined to make depredations on the Spaniards in America in the second half of the seventeenth century: so called because the first of the class were Frenchmen driven from their business of bucaning by the Spanish authorities of Hispaniola.

He [Warren Hastings] was far too enlightened a man to look on a great empire merely as a buccanier would look on a galloon. *Macaulay*, *Warren Hastings*.

Also spelled *bucanier, buccanier*.

bucaneer, buccaneer (buk-ā-nēr'), *c. i.* [*< buccaneer, n.*] To act the part of a pirate or freebooter. *Quarterly Rev.*

The irreverent buccaneering bee

Hath stormed and rifled the nunnery of the lily.

Lowell, *Al Fresco*.

bucaneerish, buccaneerish (buk-ā-nēr'ish), *a.* [*< buccaneer* + *-ish*.] Resembling a buccaneer.

By moonlight we are creeping under the frowning cliffs of Aboofeyda, and voyage all night in a buccaneerish fashion. *C. D. Warner*, *Winter on the Nile*, p. 414.

bucaro (bū'kārō), *n.* [*Sp. búcaro*, a vessel made of an odoriferous earth of the same name, > *Pg. bucaro*, a sort of earth.] An earthenware water-jar used in Spain and Portugal. Those made in Estremadura, of light-reddish clay, are especially esteemed.

bucca (buk'ā), *n.*; *pl. buccae* (-sē). [*L.*; hence *bucca*, *bouche*, *buckle*, *buckler*, etc.] In *anat.*, the hollow part of the cheek which projects when the cheeks are inflated; also, the entire cheek, and hence the mouth as a whole, with reference to its cavity and all the surrounding parts.

buccal (buk'al), *a.* [*< bucca* + *-al*; = *F. buccal*.] 1. Pertaining to the bucca or cheek.—2. Pertaining to the sides of the mouth, or to the mouth or mouth-parts as a whole; oral; maxillary.—**Buccal artery**, a branch of the internal maxillary artery.

—**Buccal cavity**, the cavity of the mouth.—**Buccal funnel**, in *Rotifera*.—**Buccal ganglia**, in *Mollusca*, ganglia which give off nerves to the mouth and alimentary canal. They are connected with the cerebral ganglia by a pair of nerves along the esophagus.—**Buccal glands**. See *gland*.—**Buccal mass**, in *Mollusca*, the so-called pharynx, the organ of prehension and mastication of food, present in all mollusks except lamellibranchs.

—**Buccal nerve**. (a) A branch of the facial nerve which supplies the buccinator and orbicularis oris muscles. (b) A branch of the inferior maxillary nerve supplying the integument and mucous membrane of the cheek.—**Buccal openings or fissures**, in *Coleoptera*, posterior prolongations of the mouth-cavity, on each side of the mentum.—**Buccal sutures**, in *Coleoptera*, impressed lines originating in the buccal fissures or corners of the mouth, running backward, and often coalescing behind. Also called *gular sutures*.—**Buccal vein**, a vein of the cheek emptying into the facial vein.

buccan, buccaneer, buccaneerish. See *bucan, buccaneer, buccaneerish*.

buccate (buk'āt), *a.* [*< NL. buccatus*, < *L. bucca*, the cheek distended.] In *entom.*, having distended genae, or cheeks, as certain *Diptera*.

buccellation (buk-sē-lā'shon), *n.* [*< L. buccellus*, a small mouthful, small bread divided among the poor (cf. *buccellatum*, a soldier's biscuit), dim. of *bucca*, the cheek, mouth: see *bucca*.] The act of breaking into small pieces. *Harris*.

bucchero (bū'kārō), *n.* [*It.*] In *archeol.*, a kind of ancient Tuscan pottery of a uniform black color, and neither glazed nor painted. Vases in this ware are of two classes: those scantily ornamented with designs in low relief, impressed upon the clay by the rotation of an engraved cylinder; and those of later date, profusely ornamented with reliefs from independent stamps, and with figures molded separately and applied to the surface. This ware is peculiar to Tuscany, and is found particularly in the tombs of Vulci, Chiusi, and the neighboring region. Often called *bucchero nero* (black buccero).

buccin (buk'sin), *n.* Same as *buccina*.

buccina (buk'si-nā), *n.*; *pl. buccinae* (-nē). [*L.* prop. *buccina*, a (crooked) trumpet (> prob. *Gr. βουκίνη* (in deriv. sometimes *βορ-)*, a trumpet), prob. for **boricina*, < *bos* (*bor-*), an ox, cow, + *canere*, sing. play; orig. a cow's horn.] An ancient musical instrument of the trumpet kind, originally a horn of an ox or cow, blown by a shepherd to assemble his flocks. See *bussynae*.

buccinal (buk'si-nāl), *a.* [*< buccina* + *-al*.] 1. Shaped like a trumpet.—2. Sounding like a horn or trumpet.

buccinator (buk'si-nā-tor), *n.*; *pl. buccinatores* (buk'si-nā-tō-rēz). [*L.* prop. *buccinator*, < *buccina*, pp. *buccinatus*, blow a trumpet, < *buccina*, trumpet: see *buccina*.] 1. In *anat.*, the trumpeter's muscle; a thin flat muscle forming the wall of the cheek, assisting in mastication, and also in blowing wind-instruments (whence its name).—2. The specific name of the trumpeter swan of North America, *Cygnus buccinator*.—**Buccinator nerve**, the buccal nerve of the inferior maxillary.

buccinatory (buk'sin-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< buccinator* + *-y*.] Of or pertaining to the buccinator muscle.

The buccinatory muscles along his cheeks.

Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, lii. 6.

buccinid (buk'si-nid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Buccinidae*; a whelk.

Buccinidae (buk-si-nī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buccinum* + *-idae*.] A family of rhachiglossate prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks, typified by the genus *Buccinum*, to which very dif-

ferent limits have been assigned. By the older authors representatives of various other modern families were associated with *Buccinum*. By modern authors it is restricted to a smaller definite group, defined chiefly by the armature of the mouth. The animal has a lingual ribbon armed with erect cuspidate median teeth and lateral teeth, surmounted by 2 to 5 denticles, of which the outermost are largest. The shell is represented by that known as the whelk. The typical species are inhabitants of the cold seas, but others are inhabitants of warm seas. See cut under *Buccinum*.

bucciniform (buk-sin'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< Buccinum* + *L. forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of a buccinoid whelk.

Buccininae (buk-si-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buccinum* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of buccinoid gastropodous mollusks. See *Buccinidae*.

buccinoid (buk'si-nōid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Buccinum* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Resembling mollusks of the genus *Buccinum*; shaped like a whelk.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Buccinidae*.

Buccinoida (buk-si-nō'idā), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Buccinoidea*.

Buccinoidea (buk-si-nō-ēd'), *n. pl.* [F.] The name of Cuvier's third family of peetinibranchiate gastropods, sometimes Latinized as *Buccinoidea*. The group includes, but is more extensive than, the modern family *Buccinidae*.

buccinopsid (buk-si-nop'sid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Buccinopsidae*.

Buccinopsidae (buk-si-nop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Buccinopsis* + *-idae*.] A family of rhachiglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Buccinopsis*. The animal has an elongated lingual ribbon, with thin unarmed median teeth and unicuspid versatile lateral teeth. The shell is like that of a whelk.

Buccinopsis (buk-si-nop'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Buccinum* + *Gr. ὄψις*, appearance.] A genus of gastropods with shells like those of the genus *Buccinum*, typical of the family *Buccinopsidae*.

Buccinum (buk'si-num), *n.* [L., prop. *buccinum*, a shell-fish used in dyeing purple, < *buccina*, a trumpet.] The typical genus of mollusks of the family *Buccinidae*.

By the old authors numerous and very heterogeneous species were combined in it, but by modern systematists it is restricted to the whelks, of which *B. undatum* is a typical example.

Bucco (buk'ō), *n.* [NL., < *L. bucca*, a babbler, blockhead, fool, lit. one who has distended cheeks, < *bucca*, cheek.] In *ornith.*, a generic name variously used.

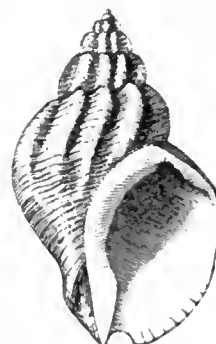
(a) By Brisson (1766) applied to a genus of birds containing an American species of the modern family *Buccinidae* and two species of *Capitonidae*. (b) By Linnaeus (1766) used for a genus of birds, containing one American species of *Buccinidae*, erroneously attributed to Africa. (c) Applied to a genus of birds, containing a heterogeneous lot of species composing the two families *Buccinidae* and *Capitonidae*. (d) Transferred by Temminck (1820) to the *Capitonidae*, or scapular barbets. (e) Restored by Gray (1846) to the American barbacons, and used by nearly all subsequent ornithologists as the typical genus of the family *Buccinidae*, or puff-birds. About 15 species are known, all from South and Central America, having a stout, turged bill, broad at the base and somewhat hooked at the end, with basal nostrils, rictal vibrissae, short rounded wings, moderate rounded tail of 12 rectrices, and zygodactyl feet, with the third toe longest. *B. collaris* is reddish-brown, with a black collar; the other species are mostly pied with black and white, or otherwise variegated.

buccolabial (buk-ō-lā'bi-āl), *a.* Pertaining to the cheek and lip.—**Buccolabial nerve**, the buccal branch of the inferior maxillary nerve; sometimes restricted to its terminal branch.—**Superior buccolabial nerve**, the buccal branch of the facial nerve.

Bucconidae (bu-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bucco* (*n*) + *-idae*.] The puff-birds; the fissirostral zygodactyl barbets; the barbacons; a family of picarian birds related to the jacamars, or *Galbulidae*. They have a large, heavy head and bill, prominent rictal vibrissae, short rounded wings and tail, the toes yoked in pairs, tarsi scutellate and reticulate, no aftershafts, nude oil-gland, 16 primaries, 12 rectrices, operculate nostrils, and eyelashes. The family is small and compact, and confined to America, where it is represented by about 43 species of the 7 genera *Bucco*, *Malacoptila*, *Micromonacha*, *Nonnula*, *Haploptila*, *Monacha* (or *Monasa*), and *Chelidoptera*. The name was formerly indefinitely applied to different groups of birds represented by the genera *Capito*, *Megascops*, etc., as well as *Bucco*.

buccula (buk'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl. bucculae* (-lē). [*L.*, dim. of *bucca*, the cheek or puffed-out mouth. Cf. *buckle*.] In *anat.*, the fleshy part under the chin.

Bucellas (bū-sel'as), *n.* A Portuguese wine formerly much exported to England. It is made near Lisbon.

Common Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*).

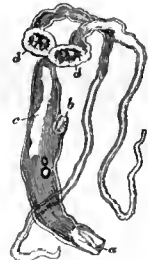
bucentaur (bū-sen'tār), *n.* [= *F. bucentaure* = *It. bucentorio*, *bucentoro*, < *Gr. βοῦς*, ox, + *κένταυρος*, centaur.] 1. A mythical monster, half man and half bull; a centaur with the body of a bull in place of that of a horse.—2. [*cap.*] The state barge of Venice, in which the doge and senate annually on Ascension day performed the ceremonial marriage of the state with the Adriatic, symbolic of the commercial power of the republic.

The spouseless Adriatic mourns her iord,
An annual marriage now no more renewed;
The Bucentaur lies rotting unrestored,
Neglected garment of her widowhood.

Byron, *Childe Harold*, iv. 93.

Bucephala (bū-sef'a-lā), *n.* [*NL.*, fem. of *bucephalus*, < *Gr. βουκεφάλος*, ox-headed: see *Bucephalus*.] A genus of ducks, of the subfamily *Fuliginae*, based by Baird in 1858 upon the buffle-headed duck of North America (*Anas albeola* of Linnaeus, *Fuligula albeola* of authors in general, now *Bucephala albeola*), including also the garrots, called by him *Bucephala americana* and *B. islandica*. See *buffle*¹.

Bucephalus (bū-sef'a-lus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. βουκεφάλος*, ox-headed, < *βοῦς*, ox, + *κεφάλῃ*, head. Cf. *L. Bucephalus*, *Bucephala*, also *Bucephalus*, < *Gr. βοῦκεφάλος*, ox-headed, the name of the celebrated war-horse of Alexander the Great.] 1. The cercarian larval stage of certain flukes, or *Trematoda*, named under the supposition that it was a distinct animal. *Bucephalus polymorphus*, a parasite of the fresh-water mussel, whose sporocysts sometimes fill all the inter-spaces of the viscera of the mussel, is supposed to develop into the trematode genus *Gasterostomum*, a parasite of fresh-water fishes.



Bucephalus polymorphus, magnified.
a, b, suckers; c, clear cavity; d, d, caudal appendages.

2. In *herpet.*, a genus of African snakes, of the family *Dendrophidae*, as the *Bucephalus capensis*.—3. [*l. c.*] A snake of this genus: as, "the Cape bucephalus," *Sceler.*

Buceridae (bū-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, short for *Bucerotidae*.] Same as *Bucerotidae*.

Buceroides (bū-se-roi'dēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Buceros* + *-oides*.] In Blyth's classification of birds (1849), a division of *Syndactyli*, including the hornbills and hoopoes, or *Bucerotidae* and *Upupidae*, respectively also called *Appendirostres* and *Arculirostres*: distinguished from *Halecyoides* (which see).

Bucerontidae (bū-se-ron'ti-dē), *n. pl.* Improper form of *Bucerotidae*.

Buceros (bū'se-ros), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. βοῦκερας*, *βοῦκερας*, horned like an ox, < *βοῦς*, ox (see *Bos*), + *κέρας*, horn.] The typical genus of the family *Bucerotidae*. It was formerly coextensive with the family, but is now variously restricted.

Bucerotidae (bū-se-rot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Buceros* + *-otidae*.] The hornbills; a family of non-passerine insessorial birds of the warmer parts of the old world, having a huge bill, surmounted by a boss, casque, or horn, in some cases as large as the bill itself. The technical characters are a highly pneumatic skeleton, peculiar pterylosis, no aftershoots, hairy eyelashes, 10 rectrices, tufted elcodochnon, no ceca, a gall-bladder, and symplesmous syndactylous feet. About 50 species are described, distributed in about 20 modern genera. See *hornbill*. Also called *Buceridae*, *Bucerotidae*.

Buchanite (buk'an-it), *n.* [*Buchan* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] One of a sect which arose in 1783, in the Relief Congregation at Irvine, Scotland, under the leadership of a Mrs. (more commonly known as Lucky) Buchan. She declared herself to be the woman of Rev. xii., and Mr. White, the pastor of the congregation to which she belonged, her "man-child"; and she taught her followers that they would be translated to heaven without tasting of death. The sect was always small, and is now extinct.

bucholzite (bū'kōlt-sit), *n.* [Named after the chemist Buchholz (1770-1818).] A variety of fibrolite.

buchu (bū'kū), *n.* [A native name; also spelled *bucku*.] The leaves of several species of *Barosma*, shrubby plants at the Cape of Good Hope, having an aromatic taste and penetrating odor, and extensively used in medicine for various disorders of the stomach and urinary organs. See *Barosma*.

buck¹ (buk), *n.* [*ME. buk*, *bucke*, *bukke*, a male deer; also, as orig., a he-goat; < *AS. bucca*, a he-goat (*AS. gāt*, > *E. goat*, is a she-goat; cf. *gāt-bucca*, a he-goat; cf. *AS. hæfer* = *L. caper*, a he-goat; *Gr. κάπρος*, a boar); *buc* (rare), a male deer, = *OS. buk*, a he-goat, = *Fries. bok* = *D. bok* = *OHG. boch*, *MHG. boc*, *G. bock* = *Isl. bukk*,

also *bokkr* and *bokki*, = *Sw. bock* = *Dan. buk*, he-goat, ram, buck (deer). Cf. *Skt. bukka* (*Hind. bok, boka*), *Zend būca*, a goat. Hence (from *Teut.*) *F. boue*, *OF. boc* (whence ult. *E. butcher*, *q. v.*) = *Pr. boc* = *Cat. boc* = *Sp. dial. boque*, *OSP. buco* = *It. becco* (*ML. buccus*) = *W. buch* = *Gael. boc* = *Ir. boc*, *poc* = *Corn. byk* = *Bret. buch, bouch*, a he-goat.] 1. A he-goat.

As of a tiechen [kid] . . . kumeth a stinkinde got [goat], other [or] a bucke. *Ancren Ricle*, p. 100.

Wher [whether] I sal etc bules flesche
Or drinke the blode of bukes nesche?
Pa. xlix. (l.) 13 (*Mid. Eng. version*).

2. The male of the deer, the antelope, the rabbit, or the hare: often used specifically of the male of the fallow-deer; a roebuck.—3. A gay or fashionable man; a fop; a blood; a dandy.

He had brilliant underwaistcoats, any one of which would have set up a moderate buck. *Thackeray*.

A whole class of young bucks of the lower order—"Ar-rya" is the British term—get themselves up in the closest allowable imitation of bull-fighters. *Lathrop, Spanish Vistas*, p. 26.

4. A male Indian. [*U. S.*].—5. A male negro. [*U. S.*].—6. The mark of a cuckold.

Buck? I would I could wash myself of the buck!
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

Great buck, a roebuck in its sixth year or older.—To blow the buck's horn, to lose one's trouble; go whistle.

She loveth so this heende Nicholas
That Absolon may blowe the buckes horn.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 201.

buck¹ (buk), *v. i.* [*< buck*¹, *n.* Cf. *MHG. bucken*, butt like a goat, also as *G. bucken*, smell like a goat, also *buck*. Cf. *buck*² and *buck*⁴.] 1. To copulate, as bucks and does.—2. To butt: a sense referred also to *buck*⁴ (which see).

buck² (buk), *v.* [*Prob. of dial. origin, not being recorded in literature until recently; prob., like the related buckle*¹, of *LG. origin*: cf. *MD. bucken*, *bocken*, bend, *D. buken*, bow, stoop, submit, yield, = *MLG. buken*, *LG. buken* = *MHG. bucken*, *büeken*, *G. büeken*, bend (cf. *MHG. bucken*, sink down, tr. lay down), = *Sw. bucka* = *Norw. bukka* = *Dan. bukke*, bow; a secondary verb from *D. buigen*, *G. biegen*, etc., = *AS. būgan*, *E. bow*¹, bend. *Buck*² is thus formally a secondary form of *buck*¹, dial. *bug*³, bend (cf. *burom* = *bucksome*, of the same origin), having as its freq. form *buckle*¹. In the 2d and 3d senses the verb might be referred to *buck*¹, a goat, as *caper*¹ to *L. caper*, a goat. Cf. *G. bucken*, naut., heave up and down, pitch; of a horse, bend down the neck and fling out behind, usually referred to *bock*, a goat.] **I. intrans.** 1. To bend; buckle. [*U. S.*]

To buck, meaning to bend, is a common word in the South. *The American*, VI. 237.

2. To spring lightly. *Hallucell.* [*Prov. Eng.*].—3. To make a violent effort to throw off a rider or pack, by means of rapid plunging jumps performed by springing into the air, arching the back, and coming down with the fore legs perfectly stiff, the head being commonly held as low as possible: said of a horse or a mule.—4. To "kick"; make obstinate resistance or objection: as, to buck at improvements. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

II. trans. 1. To punish by tying the wrists together, passing the arms over the bent knees, and putting a stick across the arms and in the angle formed by the knees. [*U. S.*].—2. To throw, or attempt to throw (a rider), by bucking: as, the bronco bucked him off. [*U. S.*]



Bucking Bronco.

buck² (buk), *n.* [*< buck*², *v.*] A violent effort of a horse or mule to rid itself of its rider or burden; the act of bucking.

buck³ (buk), *v. t.* [= *Sc. bouk*, < *ME. bouken*, wash or steep in lye (not in *AS.*) = *MD. buiken* = *MLG. buken*, *LG. büken* = *MHG. büchen*, *beuchen*, *G. buchen* = *Sw. byka* = *Dan. byge*; cf. *Bret. buga* = *OF. buer* = *Sp. *bugar* = *It. bucare* (Florio), wash in lye (> *F. buée*, *Sp. bugada*, *It. bucata* (obs.), *bucato*, washing in lye), < *ML. *bucare*, prob. borrowed from *Teut.* Cf. *Gael. Ir. buac*, dung used in bleaching, the liquor

in which cloth is washed, bleached linen cloth, linen in an early stage of bleaching (cf. *Ir. buacar*, cow-dung), < *Gael. Ir. bo* = *W. buw*, a cow, = *E. cow*¹, *q. v.* But the connection of these Celtic forms with the *Teut.* is doubtful.] To soak or steep (clothes) in lye, as in bleaching; wash in lye or suds; clean by washing and beating with a bat.

buck³ (buk), *n.* [= *Sc. bouk*: see *buck*³, *v.*] 1. Lye in which clothes are soaked in the operation of bleaching; the liquor in which clothes are washed.—2. The cloth or clothes soaked or washed in lye or suds; a wash.

Of late, not able to travel with her furred pack, she washes bucks here at home. *Shak., 2 Hen. VI.*, l. 2.

Well, I will in and cry too; never leave
Crying until our maids may drive a buck
With my salt tears at the next washing-day.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii. 5.

If I were to beat a buck, I can strike no harder.
Maswinger, Virgin-Martyr, iv. 2.

buck⁴ (buk), *v. t.* [*E. dial.*, not found in *ME.*; = *MD. boken*, *booken* = *MLG. boken* (*LG. freq. böken*) = *MHG. buchen*, *puchen*, *G. puchen* = *Sw. boka* = *Norw. buka* = *Dan. dial. boge*, *Dan. pukke*, beat, knock, strike, stamp, as ore, etc.; cf. *D. poken*, *poke*, = *ME. poken*, *pukken*, *E. poke*: see *poke*¹. The 3d and 4th senses touch upon those of *buck*¹ and *buck*².] 1. To beat. *Hallucell.* [*Prov. Eng.*].—2. In mining and ore-dressing, to break into small pieces for jiggling. The tool with which this is done is called a *bucking-iron*, and the support on which the ore is placed to be thus treated a *bucking-plate*.

3. To push; thrust. *Jamieson.* [*Scotch.*].—4. To strike with the head; butt. [*U. S.*]

buck⁵ (buk), *n.* [*E. dial.*, prob. a var. of *bouk*, < *ME. bouk*, the trunk, body, belly, < *AS. būc*, the belly: see *buck*¹.] 1. The breast.—2. The body of a wagon. *Hallucell.*

buck⁶ (buk), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *buck*¹; cf. similar uses of *E. horse*, *F. cheval*, and *D. ezel*, an ass, an easel, > *E. easel*.] A frame. Specifically—(a) A frame composed of two X-shaped ends joined at the middle by a bar, on which to saw wood for fuel. Also called *sawbuck* and *sawhorse*. [*U. S.*] (b) A frame or table on which leather is laid while being glazed.

buck⁷ (buk), *n.* [*Sc.*, < *ME. buk* (in comp.), **bok*, < *AS. bōc*, beech, commonly in deriv. *bēce*, *E. beech*: see *beech*¹ and *book*.] The beech: a dialectal word used in literary English only in the compounds *buck-mast* and *buckwheat*; also in dialectal *buck-log*.

buck⁸ (buk), *n.* [An abbr. of *buckpot*, *q. v.*] An earthenware pot made of clay found in some parts of British Guiana. Also called *buckpot*.

buck⁹ (buk), *v. i.* [*Appar. imitative*; but cf. *bock, boke*², *belch*.] To make a noise in swallowing; gulp. [*Scheland.*]

buck⁹ (buk), *n.* [*< buck*⁹, *v.*] A hollow sound which a stone makes when thrown into the water from a height. [*Scheland.*]

buck¹⁰ (buk), *n.* [*Cf. Corn. buchar*, sour milk.] 1. A kind of minute fungus (as supposed) infesting ill-kept dairies. [*Cornwall.*].—2. The spittle-fly. [*Cornwall.*]

buck-ague (buk'ā'gū), *n.* Same as *buck-fever*.
buck-and-ball (buk'and-bāl'), *n.* A cartridge for smooth-bore firearms containing a spherical bullet and three buck-shot: now little used.

buckayro (bu-kā'rō), *n.* Same as *bucker*³. [*Western U. S.*]

buck-basket (buk'bās'ket), *n.* A basket in which clothes are carried to the wash.

They conveyed me into a buck-basket; . . . rammed me in with foul shirts and smocks, socks, foul stockings, greasy napkins. *Shak., M. W. of W.*, iii. 5.

buck-bean (buk'bēn), *n.* Same as *bog-bean*.

buckboard (buk'bōrd), *n.* [*< buck* (appar. as in *buck-wagon*, *q. v.*) + *board*; but commonly understood as < *buck*², bend, bounce, + *board*.] A four-wheeled carriage in which a long elastic board or frame is used in place of body, springs, and gear. It has one or more seats. The board is fastened directly to the rear axle at one end and to the bolster of the fore axle at the other end, or is used in connection with a side-bar gear. Also called *buck-wagon*.



Buckboard.

bucked (buk't or buk'ed), *a.* [*E. dial.*, also *buckard*; explained by Grose as "soured by keeping too long in the milk bucket, or by a foul bucket"; but appar. < *buck*¹⁰ + *-ed*.] Sour; turned sour, as milk; rancid. [*Prov. Eng.*]

bucker¹ (buk'ér), *n.* [*< buck² + -er¹*] 1. A horse that bucks.—2. A bent piece of wood, especially that on which a slaughtered animal is suspended. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A horse's hind leg. [Prov. Eng.]

bucker² (buk'ér), *n.* [= *MLG. boker*, a knocker; *< buck⁴ + -er¹*] In mining: (a) One who bucks or bruises ore. (b) A flat broad-headed hammer used in bucking ore.

bucker³ (buk'ér), *n.* [Abbr. of *buckayro*, an accom., simulating *bucker¹*, of *Sp. vaquero*, a cowherd: see *vaquero*.] A cowboy. *T. Roosevelt*. [Western U. S.]

bucket (buk'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bocket*, *< ME. boket, bokete, bokut*, of uncertain origin, perhaps Celtic, *< Ir. buicad* = Gael. *bucuid*, a bucket, = Corn. *buket*, a tub (Diefenbach), which forms, if not from E., are connected with *Ir. buicad*, a knob, boss, Gael. *bucuid*, a pustule, *< Ir. bocaim*, I swell, = Gael. *boc*, swell; less prob. connected with AS. *buc* (or *buc*), a pitcher, jug (*L. lagena, hydria*). Cf. E. *boak*, dial. a pail.] 1. A vessel for drawing up water, as from a well; a pail or open vessel of wood, leather, metal, or other material, for carrying water or other liquid.—2. A vane, float, or box on a water-wheel against which the water impinges, or into which it falls, in turning the wheel.—3. The scoop of a dredging-machine, a grain-elevator, etc.—4. The float of a paddle-wheel.—5. The piston of a lifting-pump.—6. As much as a bucket holds; half a bushel.—**Air-pump bucket**. See *air-pump*.—**Dumping-bucket**, a square box with a drop-bottom, used in milking.—**To kick the bucket**, to die. [Slang.]

"Fine him a pot," roared one, "for talking about kicking the bucket; he's a nice young man to keep a cove's spirits up, and talk about 'a short life and a merry one.'" *Kingsley*, *Alton Locke*, II.

Ventilated bucket, a bucket in a water-wheel having provision for the escape of the air carried into it by the water.

bucket (buk'et), *v.* [*< bucket, n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To dip up water with a bucket; use a bucket.

Like *Danald's* Sieve-like Tub is filling ever,
But never full for all their bucketing.
Sylvester, *Memorials of Mortalitie*, st. 23.

2. [In allusion to the rapid motion of a bucket in a well.] To move fast. [Slang.]

He sprang into the saddle smiling, because the visit was over, and bucketed back at a hand-gallop. *Dickens*.

II. *trans.* To pour water upon with a bucket.

We be to him whose head is bucketed with waters of a scalding bath. *Bp. Hacket*, *Life of Abp. Williams*, II. 194.

bucket-engine (buk'et-en'jin), *n.* An application of the principle of the water-wheel, consisting of a series of buckets attached to an endless chain which runs over a pair of sprocket-wheels, from either one or both of which power may be obtained; designed to utilize a stream of water which has a considerable fall, but is limited in quantity. *E. H. Knight*.

bucketful (buk'et-fül), *n.* [*< bucket + -ful*.] As much as a bucket will hold.

bucket-lift (buk'et-lift), *n.* In *mach.*, a set of iron pipes attached to a lifting-pump, as of a mine.

bucket-pitch (buk'et-pieh), *n.* In an overshot water-wheel, a circular line passing through the elbows of the buckets.

bucket-rod (buk'et-rod), *n.* In *mach.*, one of the wooden rods to which the piston of a lifting-pump is attached.

bucket-shop (buk'et-shop), *n.* An establishment conducted nominally for the transaction of a stock-exchange business, or a business of similar character, but really for the registration of bets or wagers, usually for small amounts, on the rise or fall of the prices of stocks, grain, oil, etc., there being no transfer or delivery of the stocks or commodities nominally dealt in. [U. S.]

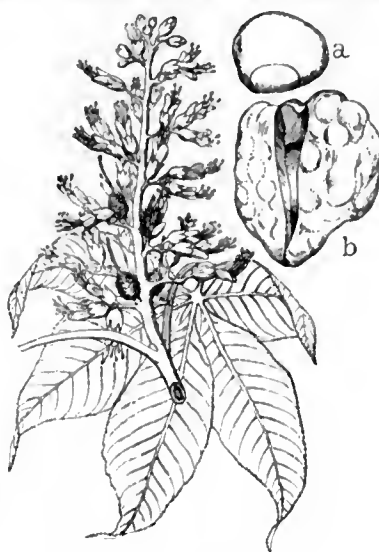
"Puts" and "calls" and *bucket-shop* operations are gambling transactions, and should be treated accordingly. *The Nation*, XXXVI. 354.

bucket-valve (buk'et-valv), *n.* In a steam-engine, the valve on the top of the air-pump bucket. *E. H. Knight*.

bucket-wheel (buk'et-hwél), *n.* A machine for raising water, consisting of a wheel over which passes a rope or chain carrying a series of buckets which dip into the well and discharge at the surface. In other forms the buckets are fixed to the periphery of the wheel.

buckeye (buk'i), *n.* [*< buck¹*, a deer, + *eye*; in allusion to the

appearance of the naked seed.] 1. An American name for the different species of horse-chestnut, *Aesculus*, native to the United States.

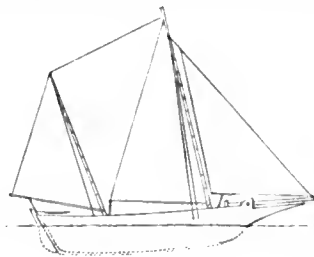


Flowering Branch of Fetid Buckeye (*Aesculus glabra*).
a, nut; b, dehiscent fruit.
(From Gray's "Genera of Plants of the U. S.")

The species commonly distinguished are the sweet buckeye (*A. flava*), the Ohio or fetid buckeye (*A. glabra*), and the California buckeye (*A. Californica*). The wood is white, soft, and spongy, and furnishes splints for baskets, etc.

The buckeyes were putting forth their twisted horns of blossom. *R. L. Stevenson*, *Silverado Squatters*, p. 54.

2. An inhabitant of Ohio, which is often called the *Buckeye State*, from the great number of horse-chestnuts in it.—3. A flat-bottomed centerboard schooner of small size (3 to 15



Baltimore Buckeye.

tons), decked over, and with a cabin aft, used in oyster-fishing in Chesapeake Bay. Also called *bugeye*.

The buckeyes . . . are an exaggeration of the dugout canoe. . . . The primitive builder bored two holes, one on each side of the stem, through which to pay out his cables. These were simply two round holes, bored with a large auger, and, when the boat was coming head on, resembled to the fancy of the negroes the eyes of a buck.

C. P. Kunhardt, *Small Yachts*, p. 234.

Spanish buckeye, *Unguadia speciosa*, a tree of Texas and Mexico, nearly related to *Aesculus*.

buck-eyed (buk'id), *a.* Having a bad or speckled eye: said of a horse.

buck-fever (buk'fé'vër), *n.* Nervous agitation of a hunter upon the approach of deer or other large game. Also called *buck-ague*.

buckfinch (buk'finch), *n.* [Cf. *Dan. bogfinke*.] A name for the chaffinch, *Fringilla caelebs*.

buckheading (buk'hed'ing), *n.* Cutting off live hedge-thorns, fence-height. *Grose*. [North. Eng.]

buckhorn (buk'hörn), *n.* [= *ODan. Dan. bukkehorn*, a buck's horn, also *fennugreek*.] 1. The substance of the horns of bucks or deer, used in making knife-handles, etc.—2. A name for the club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*.—**Buckhorn brake**. See *brake*.

buckhorn-sight (buk'hörn-sit), *n.* A rifle-sight which has a branching projection on each side of the sight-notch.

buck-hound (buk'hound), *n.* A kind of hound, resembling a small staghound, used for hunting bucks.

buckle, **bucky** (buk'i), *n.* [See, of uncertain origin. In sense 1, cf. *L. buccinum*, prop. *buccinum*, a shell-fish used in dyeing purple (see *Buccinum*); also *OF. bouquet*, "a great prawn" (*Cotgrave*).] 1. The Scotch name for marine univalve shells in general, as whelks, etc.;

especially applied to the red whelk, *Chrysodomus antiquus*, also called the *roaring buckle*, from the sound heard when it is held to the ear.—2. A perverse, refractory person; a mischievous madcap.—**Deevil's or dell's buckle**, (a) A particular species of that kind of shells called buckles. (b) Same as *buckle*, 2. *Hogg*.

buckling¹ (buk'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *buck¹*, *v.*] The act of copulating, as bucks and does.

buckling² (buk'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *buck²*, *v.*] A vice peculiar to the horses of Mexico, Texas, and the western American plains, of Spanish descent, and to mules. See *buck²*, *v.*

buckling³ (buk'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *buck²*, *v.*] Given to bucking; addicted to the practice of bucking; as, a *buckling* horse.

buckling⁴ (buk'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *buck³*, *v.* Also written *buckling*.] The act or process of steeping or soaking in lye or caustic soda, as in bleaching cotton thread, etc.

The boiling (also called "*buckling*" or "*buckling*") with caustic soda solution takes place in large iron boilers or "kiers."

J. J. Hummel, *The Dyeing of Textile Fabrics*, p. 73.

buckling⁵ (buk'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *buck⁴*, *v.*] The act of breaking or pulverizing ore.

Buckingham lace. See *lace*.

buckling-iron (buk'ing-ir'ern), *n.* In mining, a tool for bucking or pulverizing ore.

buckling-kier (buk'ing-kër), *n.* A large circular boiler or kier used in bleaching.

buckling-plate (buk'ing-plât), *n.* In mining, an iron plate on which the ores are placed in the process of bucking.

buckling-stool (buk'ing-stöl), *n.* A washing-block.

buckish (buk'ish), *a.* [*< buck¹*, 3, + *-ish¹*.] Pertaining to a buck or gay young fellow; foppish.

buckishness (buk'ish-nes), *n.* Foppishness; the quality or condition of a buck.

buckism (buk'izm), *n.* [*< buck¹*, 3, + *-ism*.] The quality of being a buck; foppery.

I was once a delightful auctioneer — my present trade is *buckism*. *Morton*, *Secrets worth Knowing*, III. 2.

buck-jumper (buk'jum'për), *n.* A bucking horse or mule. [U. S.]

When they found that he sat a *buck-jumper* as if the animal symbolized the arch-fiend himself, they took him to their hearts.

Arch. Forbes, *Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 66.

buckle¹ (buk'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *buckled*, ppr. *buckling*. [Prob., like the simple form *buck²*, of LG. origin; cf. MD. *buchelen*, *buechelen*, *boechelen* (for "*buckelen*," etc.—*Kilian*), strive, tug under a load, = G. dial. (Bav.) refl. *anbücheln*, raise the back, as a cat (lit. buckle one's self up); freq. of the verb repr. by *buck²*. Cf. MD. adj. *boechel*, curved, bent. A different word from *buckle²*, *v.*, though confused with it in some senses.] I. *intrans.* 1. To bend; bow.

Whose fever-weaken'd joints,
Like strengthless hinges, buckle under life.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 1.

Antonio . . . saw the boards buckle under the feet of the walker.

C. Mather, *Mag. Chris.*, VI. 7.

The top-mast studding-sail boom, after buckling up and springing out again like a piece of whalebone, broke off at the boom-iron. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 76.

2. To curl; become wrinkled; shrivel up.

Melted and buckled with the heat of the fire like parchment.

L'epys, *Diary*, Sept. 5, 1666.

3. To yield assent; agree: with *to*: as, I can't buckle to that. [Colloq.]—4. To bend to something; apply one's self with vigor; engage in with zeal: with *to*: as, "go, buckle to the law," *Dryden*.—5. To enter upon some labor or contest; struggle; contend: with *with*.

The bishop was as able and ready to buckle with the lord protector, as he was with him.

Latimer, 2d Sermon, bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Why met you not the Tartar, and defied him?
Drew your dead-doing sword, and buckled with him?

Fletcher, *Loyal Subject*, IV. 5.

To buckle in, to close in; embrace or seize the body, as in a scuffle. [U. S.]

II. *trans.* To bend; curl; shrivel as by the application of heat.

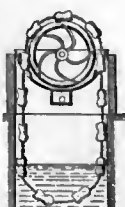
Like a bow buckled and bent together
By some more strong in mischiefs than myself.

Ford and Dekker, *Witch of Edmonton*, II. 1.

The force generated in these plates [accumulator], tending to buckle them, is something enormous, and no ordinary separator would be able to resist this. *Science*, IV. 389.

buckle¹ (buk'l), *n.* [*< buckle¹*, *v.*; usually referred to *buckle²*, *n.* Cf. *Dan. bukkel*, a curl.]

1. A bend, bulge, or kink, as in a saw-blade.—2. A contorted expression of the face. *Churchill*.—3. Any curl of hair, especially a long



Bucket-wheel Pump.

curl carefully arranged, and turned toward the head, worn by women in the eighteenth century.—4. The condition of being curled, as of hair.

He lets his wig lie in *buckle* for a whole half year.
Addison, Spectator, No. 129.

buckle² (buk'1), *n.* [*< ME. bokle, bokel, bocle, etc., < OF. bocle, bucle, F. boucle, the boss of a shield, a ring, a buckle, = Pr. bocla, bloca = OSp. bloca = MLG. bokelc = MD. boeckel, bockel = MHG. buchel, boss of a shield, G. buchel, a boss, knob, hump, < ML. bucula, buccula, a beaver, a shield, the boss of a shield, a buckle, L. buccula, a beaver, a little cheek or mouth, dim. of bucca, cheek: see bucca.*] 1. A clasp consisting of a rectangular or curved rim, with one or more movable tongues secured to the chape at one side or in the middle, and long enough to rest upon the opposite side: used for fastening together two straps or belts or the ends of the same strap, or for some similar purpose. It is sewed or otherwise fastened to one band or end, and the other is passed through it, being kept from slipping by the tongue or tongues. Buckles for use in dress have often been made highly ornamental, especially for shoes. See shoe-buckle.

2. In *her.*, same as *arming-buckle*.—3. An iron loop for fastening the blade to the frame of a wood-saw.—To turn the buckle of the belt behind, to prepare to join in close fight.

buckle² (buk'1), *v.*; pret. and pp. *buckled*, ppr. *buckling*. [*< ME. buclen, bokelen, boelen, buckle, stud, < OF. *boeler, boucler, F. boucler, buckle; from the noun.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To fasten with a buckle or buckles.—2. To prepare for action of any kind (a metaphor taken from buckling on armor previous to engaging in battle); hence, to set vigorously to work at anything: with a reflexive pronoun.

The Sarazin . . . him buckled to the field.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 41.

Hereupon Cartwright buckled himself to the employment.
Fuller.

3. To join in battle.

The foot . . . were buckled with them in front.
Sir J. Hayward.

4. To confine or limit. [*Rare.*]
How brief the life of man, . . .
That the stretching of a span
Buckles in his sun of age.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

5. To join together; unite in marriage. [*Scotch.*]

Dr. R., who buckles beggars for a tester and a dram of Geneva.
Scott.

II. *trans.* To marry.
Good silly Stellio, we must shortly buckle.
Mother Bombie. (Halliwell.)

buckle-beggar (buk'1-beg'är), *n.* [*See, also buckle-the-beggar; < buckle², v., 5, + obj. beggar.*] A person who performs the ceremony of marriage in a clandestine and irregular manner. Scott.

buckled¹ (buk'ld), *p. a.* [*< buckle¹ + -ed².*] Not smooth and flat; bent, wavy, or wrinkled; having the appearance of having been crumpled.—**Buckled plates**, iron plates used as a foundation for flooring in fire-proof buildings, in place of brick arches. Their edges have a flat rim called a fillet, and the middle is slightly convex. They are generally of a square or an oblong form, and rest upon iron girders with the convex side upward.

buckled² (buk'ld), *p. a.* [*< buckle² + -ed².*] 1. Fastened with a buckle.—2. In *her.*, having a buckle, as a belt, garter, or the like.

buckle-horns (buk'1-hörn), *n. pl.* Short crooked horns turning horizontally inward. Grose. [North. Eng.]

buckle-mouthed (buk'1-moutht), *a.* Having large straggling teeth. [North. Eng.]

buckler (buk'ler), *n.* [*< ME. bokeler, boeler, etc., < OF. bocler, bucler, F. bouclier (= Pr. bloquier = Sp. Pg. broquel = It. brochiere = MLG. bokeler = D. beukelaar = MHG. buckler = Icel. buklari = ODan. bucker, buglere) (ML. as if *bucularius), a shield, < bocle, the boss of a shield: see buckle².*] 1. A shield; specifi-

cally, a small shield intended to parry blows or thrusts, but not so large as to cover the body. The buckler of the middle ages in western Europe was generally round, and rarely more than two feet in diameter, eighteen inches, or even less, being a more common size. It was generally grasped by the hand only, and held at arm's-length, and in combat was interposed to receive the blow of a sword, like the dagger which was held for this purpose in the left hand in later times. See shield.

2. *Naut.*, a piece of wood fitted to stop the hawse-holes of a ship, to prevent the sea from coming in, or to stop the circular hole in a portlid when the gun is run in. Hawse-bucklers are now made of iron.—3. The anterior segment of the carapace or shell of a trilobite.—4. A plate on the body or head of a fish; especially, a plate in front of the dorsal fin in various catfishes, or *Nematognathi*.—5. A stage of the molting American blue crab, *Callinectes hastatus*, when the shell has become nearly hard.—6. A piece of beef cut off from the sirloin.—**Blind buckler**. See *blind¹*.

buckler (buk'ler), *v. t.* [*< buckler, n.*] To be a buckler or shield to; support; defend.
They shall not touch thee, Kate:
I'll buckler thee against a million.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

buckler-fern (buk'ler-fēr), *n.* A name of species of *Aspidium*, especially of the section *Lastrea*, which are distinguished by free veins and round, reniform indusia.

buckler-fish (buk'ler-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Cephalaspis*.

buckler-headed (buk'ler-hed'ed), *a.* Having a head like a buckler. Lyell.

buckling (buk'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *buckle¹*, *v.*] The act of bending; tendency to bend or become wavy.

The thinness of the blade [of the hand-saw] requires that it should be made wide to give it sufficient stiffness to resist buckling. Morgan, Manual of Mining Tools, p. 114.

buckling-comb (buk'ling-kōm), *n.* A small comb used to secure the curls called buckles worn by women.

buck-log (buk'log), *n.* [*< buck⁷, beech (as in buck-mast, buckheat), + log.*] A beech log.

A brutal cold country . . . to camp out in; never a buck-log to his fire, nor a stick thicker than your finger for seven mile round.
H. Kingsley, Geoffrey Hamlyn, v.

buck-mackerel (buk'mak'e-rel), *n.* A name about Banff, Scotland, of the sead, *Trachurus trachurus*.

buck-mast (buk'mäst), *n.* [*< ME. bukmast (= MLG. bokmast), < buk for *bok, beech (see buck⁷, beech¹), + mast². Cf. buckheat.*] The mast or fruit of the beech-tree; beech-mast (which see).

The bores fedyng is propeliche ycleped akyr [acorn] of ookys berynge, and buk-mast. MS. Bodl., p. 546. (Halliwell.)

buck-moth (buk'môth), *n.* A name given to a delicate crape-winged moth, *Hemileuca maia* (Drury), of the family *Bombycidae*: so called, it



Male Buck-moth (*Hemileuca maia*) and Eggs, natural size.

is said, on account of its flying late in the fall, when the deer run. The larvae feed on the oak and willow, and the eggs are laid in naked rings around their twigs.

buckpot (buk'pot), *n.* [See *buck⁸*.] A cooking-pot made in British Guiana from a peculiar local clay. It is popularly supposed to be necessary for the proper making of the dish called pepper-pot (which see).

buckra (buk'rä), *n. and a.* [In the southern United States also *bockra*. Said to mean, on the Calabar coast in western Africa, a powerful and superior being, a demon. J. L. Wilson.] 1. *n.* A white man: used by the blacks of the African coast, the West Indies, and the southern United States.

II. *a.* White: as, *buckra yam*, white yam. [Negroes' English.]

buckram (buk'ram), *n. and a.* [Early mod. E. also *buckeram*, *< ME. bokeram, buckrom, once bougeren (= MD. bockerael), < OF. boqueran, boucaran, bouquerant, bouqueran, bouquerrant, bouquerant, bougeran, bourgrain, bougrain, F. bougran = Pr. bocaran, boqueran = Cat. bocaran = Sp. bucaran, bocaran = It. bucherame; MLG. bukrum = MHG. buckeram, buggeram; ML. boquerannus, buckram. Origin unknown; by some conjecturally referred to ML. boquena, goat's skin (cf. *boquinus*, of a goat), < OF. boc, < MHG. boc, G. bock = E. buck¹; by others supposed to be a transposition of F. boucaran, barracan: see *barracan*.] 1. *n.* 1. Formerly, a fine and costly material used for church banners and vestments and for personal wear; also, a cheaper material used for linings.*

Fine linen, of that kind by the older ecclesiastical writers called "byssus," which, during the middle ages, was known here in England under the name of "*buckram*."
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 104.

2. In recent times, coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue or gum, used as a stiffening for keeping garments in a required shape, and recently also in binding books.—3. A buckram bag used by lawyers' clerks.

Lean. Alas, I was brought up —
Ana. To be an ass.
A lawyer's ass, to carry books and buckrams!
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 7.

How he is metamorphos'd!
Nothing of lawyer left, not a bit of buckram,
No soliciting face now.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

4. The ramson or bear's-garlic, *Allium ursinum*.—5. In the old herbals, the cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*.

II. *a.* Made of or resembling buckram of either kind; hence, stiff; precise; formal.

Two rogues in buckram suits. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.
Buckram scribe. Fletcher, Spanish Curate.

A black buckram cassock was gathered at his middle with a belt, at which hung, instead of knife or weapon, a goodly leathern pen-and-ink case. Scott, Kenilworth, I. ix. [Used as a general term of contempt.

Ah, thou say, thou serge, nay, thou buckram lord!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.]

buckram (buk'ram), *v. t.* [*< buckram, n.*] To strengthen with buckram, or in the manner of buckram; make stiff. Cowper, Task, vi. 652.

Natural good taste, and still more his buckramed habit of clerical decorum, . . . carried him safely through the . . . crisis.
Hawthorne, Scarlet Letter, xx.

buck-saw (buk'sâ), *n.* A saw set in an upright frame or bow, and used with both hands in cutting wood on a support called a *buck*. [U. S. and Canada.]

buck's-beard (buds'hêrd), *n.* A herbaceous perennial plant, *Tragopogon pratensis*, more usually called *goat's-beard*, from its long, coarse, tawny pappus.

buckshish, bucksheesh (buk'shêsh), *n.* Same as *bakshish*.

buck's-horn (buds'hörn), *n.* A name given to several plants on account of their forked leaves, as the *Plantago Coronopus* (also called *buck's-horn plantain*), the *Senecioia Coronopus*, and the South African *Lobelia coronopifolia*.

buck-shot (buk'shot), *n.* A large size of shot, so named from its use in killing deer.—**Buck-shot war**, in U. S. hist., a contest in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, accompanied by mobs and other violent demonstrations, in December, 1833, between two rival organizations, the one composed of Whigs, the other of Democrats, each of which claimed to be the true House. The name is derived from the reported threat of a Whig member that the mob should feel ball and buck-shot before the day was over.

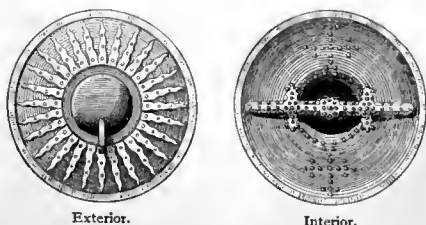
buckskin (buk'skin), *n. and a.* [*< buck¹ + skin; = Icel. bukkaskinn = Dan. bukkaskind.*]

I. *n.* 1. The skin of a buck.—2. A kind of soft leather of a yellowish or grayish color, made originally by treating deerskins in a peculiar way, but now usually prepared from sheepskins. In its preparation a great deal of manipulation is required, the softness which is its chief characteristic being produced by the use of either oil or brains in dressing it. It was formerly used for clothing, as by American Indians, frontiersmen, and soldiers, but is now used principally for thick gloves.

3. *pl.* Breeches made of buckskin.
A very stout, puffy man in buckskins and Hessian boots.
Thackeray.

4. A person clothed in buckskin: a term applied to the American troops during the Revolutionary War.—5. A horse of the color of buckskin. [Western U. S.]

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to buckskin.—2. Of the color of buckskin: used of a horse. [Western U. S.]



Exterior. Interior.

Buckler, beginning of 16th century.

The hook is intended for hanging it at the girdle. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

bucksomet, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *bucum*.
buck-stall (buk'stāl), *n.* A toil or net to take deer. *W. Brown.*

Bucktail (buk'tāl), *n.* A name originally given to the members of the Tammany Society in New York city, but about 1817-26 extended in its application to members of that faction of the Democratic-Republican party in the State which opposed De Witt Clinton.

Better success in constitutional reform was attained in New York, in spite of an incessant turmoil between the Clintonians and the anti-Clintonians—*Bucktails*, or Tammany men, as they were called—all of whom professed the republican creed of the nation.

Schouten, Hist. U. S., III. 227.

buckthorn (buk'thörn), *n.* [*< buck + thorn*. According to some, a mistaken rendering of the G. *buxdorn*, a translation of the Gr. *πυξιδάρα*, 'boxthorn,' of Dioscorides.] 1. The popular name of species of *Rhamnus* (which see). The common buckthorn is *R. catharticus*; the dyer's-buckthorn, *R. infectorius*; the alder-buckthorn, *R. Frangula*, or in the United States *R. Caroliniana*; and the Siberian buckthorn, or redwood, *R. erythraeum*.

2. A local English name of the haddock: chiefly applied to dried haddock. *Dee.*—**Jamaica buckthorn**, the Cherokee rose (*Rosa laevigata*), used for hedges. —**Sea-buckthorn**, of the coasts of Europe, the *Hippophae rhamnoides*, natural order *Elaeagnaceae*. —**Southern buckthorn**, of the southern United States, a small sapotaceous tree, *Bumelia taylorioides*. —**Texas buckthorn**, a small thorny shrub of a genus allied to *Rhamnus*.

buck-tooth (buk'tōth), *n.* [*< buck* (uncertain: perhaps *buck*!; cf. ME. *gut-toothed*, goat-toothed) + *tooth*.] Any tooth that juts out beyond the rest.

His jaw was underhung, and when he laughed two white *buck-teeth* protruded themselves, and glistened savagely in spite of the grin. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

bucku, *n.* See *bucha*.

buck-wagon (buk'wag'on), *n.* [In South African D. *bokwagen* (in def. 1), appar. *< bok*, = E. *buck*! a goat, + *wagon* = E. *wagon*. Cf. *buck-board*.] 1. A transport-wagon with strong projecting framework extending over the wheels in order to carry heavy loads, used in South Africa. —2. Same as *buckboard*.

buckwash (buk'wosh), *r. t.* To wash in lye or buck; cleanse by bucking.

buckwashing (buk'wosh'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *buckwash*, *r.*] The act of washing linen, etc.

Ford. How now? whither bear you this?
Sere. To the laundress, forsooth.
Mrs. F. Why, what have you to do whither they bear it? You were best meddle with *buck-washing*.

Shak., M. W. of W., III. 3.

buckweed† (buk'wēd), *n.* A kind of herb. *E. Phillips, 1706.*

buckwheat (buk'hwēt), *n.* [A Se. and North. E. form (= D. *boekweit* = MLG. *bōkwrēte* = G. *buchweizen* = Dan. *boghvede*), *< buck*?, beech, + *wheat*. Cf. *buck-mast*. It receives its name from the resemblance of its triangular fruit to beechnuts. The NL. name *Fagopyrum* is a translation of the E. name.] 1. The common name of *Fagopyrum esculentum*, natural order *Polygonaceae*, and of its seeds.

It is a native of central Asia, an annual of easy culture, growing on the poorest soils; and though the grain is less nutritious than that of most cereals, it is used to a considerable extent for food for both men and animals. The chief use of its flour in the United States is in the generally popular form of buckwheat pancakes. East Indian buckwheat (*F. Tataricum*) is of inferior quality and is less cultivated.

2. In the West Indies, *Anredera scandens*, natural order *Chenopodiaceae*, an annual climbing plant of no importance.

—**Buckwheat coal**, in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, the smallest size of coal sent to market. It is sufficiently small to pass through a half-inch mesh. —**False buckwheat**, some climbing species of *Polygonum*, as *P. dumetorum* or *P. scandens*, with the large triangular seeds of *Fagopyrum*. —**Wild buckwheat**, of California, a species of *Eriogonum*, *E. fasciculatum*, nearly related to *Polygonum* and with similar seeds.

buckwheat-tree (buk'hwēt'trō), *n.* The *Cliftonia nitida* or *C. ligustrina*, natural order *Cyrtolacae*, a small evergreen, with showy fragrant

white flowers and wing-angled fruit, a native of Georgia and the Gulf States. Also called *tit* and *ironwood*.

bucnemia (buk-nē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βουc, ox, + νῆμῃ, the leg*.] A disease of the leg distinguished by tense, diffuse, inflammatory swelling.

bucolic (bū-kol'ik), *a. and n.* [*< L. bucolicus, < Gr. βοσκός, rustic, pastoral, < βοῦς, a cowherd, herdsman, < βοῦς, an ox* (see *Bos*), + *-κόλος, perhaps for -πόλος, as in αἰπόλος, a goat-herd, < πῖλον, move, πῖλον, he; otherwise connected with κῆλος, a race-horse, L. celer, swift, Skt. √ kal, drive*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pastoral; relating to country affairs, or to a shepherd's life and occupation: as, *bucolic song*.

"Hylas," the celebrated thirteenth Idyl of Theocritus, . . . is not a *bucolic* poem, but classified as narrative or semi-epic in character, yet exhibits many touches of the *bucolic* sweetness. *Steinm., Vict. Poets, p. 211.*

2. Agricultural: used humorously or in disparagement. —**Bucolic cesura**, *bucolic dieresis*. See *cesura*. —**Syn. Pastoral, Rustic, etc.** See *rustic*.

II. *n.* [*< L. bucolicum, pl. bucolica, neut. of bucolicus*: see I.] 1. A pastoral poem, representing rural affairs, or the life, manners, and occupation of shepherds: as, the *bucolics* of Theocritus and Virgil.

The first modern Latin *bucolics* are those of Petrarch. *T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, § 28.*

2. A writer of pastorals. [Rare.]

Spenser is erroneously ranked as our earliest English *bucolic*. *T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, § 40.*

3. A countryman; a farmer: used humorously or in depreciation.

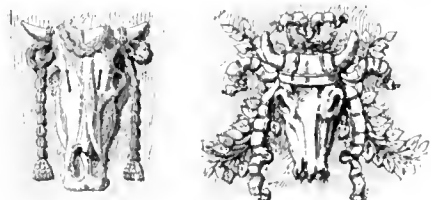
bucolical (bū-kol'i-kal), *a.* Same as *bucolic*.

Bucorvus (bū-kōr'vus), *n.* [NL., *< Bu(cerus) + Corvus*.] A genus of hornbills, family *Bucconidae*, based upon *B. abyssinicus*, an African species, the ground-hornbill, notably different from the others in its terrestrial habits.

bucrane (bū'krān), *n.* Same as *bucranium*.

An immense Roman sarcophagus of oriental granite, with masks carved upon its lid and festooned *bucranes* upon its sides. *C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. liv.*

bucranium (bū-kra'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *bucrania* (-i). [In sense 1, NL.; in sense 2, LL., a certain plant; *< Gr. βουκράνιον, an ox-head, a kind of bryony, < βοῦς, ox, + κράνιον, skull, cranium*.]



A, from frieze of Temple of Vespasian, Rome; B, from a Roman altar.

1. In art, the skull of an ox: an ornament often sculptured, frequently with adornment of wreaths or other decoration, on the frieze of the entablature in the Roman Ionic and Corinthian orders of architecture, and also in other situations. —2. The herb calf's-snout. *Kersey, 1708.*

bud¹ (bud), *n.* [*< late ME. budde* = D. *bat*, a bud; prob. due to OF. *baton*, F. *bouton*, a bud, a button: see *button* and *buttl*.] 1. In plants, the undeveloped germ-state of a stem or branch, consisting of a growing point inclosed by closely appressed rudimentary leaves. In winter buds are usually protected by an outside covering of scales, often pubescent or resinous, which fall off upon the swelling of the bud in spring. Besides foliage, the bud may also contain the rudimentary inflorescence. Bulbs and bulb-lets are forms of leaf-buds. Flower-buds are unexpanded blossoms.

Somer toward when buddys first appeere. *Lytgate, Minor Poems* (ed. Halliwell, 1840), p. 217.

2. In arch., an ornamental boss or button.

The roffys [roofs] garnished with sarsnetty's and buddys of golde. *Arnold's Chron. (1502), p. li.*

3. The state of budding or putting forth buds: as, the trees are in *bud*. —4. In some cryptogamous plants, especially some *Hepaticae*, one of the bodies formed asexually which become detached and reproduce the plant; in the plural, same as *gemma*. See *gemma*. —5. A prominence on or in certain animals of low organization, as polyps, which becomes developed into an independent individual, sometimes perma-

nently attached to the parent organism, and sometimes becoming detached; an incipient zooid, or bud-like beginning of a new individual in a compound animal. See *ent* under *Campularia*. —6. In zool. and anat., a part or organ like or likened to a bud: as, a tactile *bud*; a gustatory *bud*. —7. A weaned calf of the first year. *Hallucell. [Prov. Eng.]* —8. A young lady just "come out" in society. [Slang.] —**Accessory buds**, buds supplementary to the normally solitary axillary bud, either at its side or above it. —**Adventitious buds**, such buds as are produced abnormally and without order from any part of the stem or roots, or from leaves. —**Blind bud**. See *blind*. —**Bud-variation**, in the outgrowth of a bud, the deviation in any respect from the ordinary growth of the plant, producing what is commonly known as a sport. Many remarkable varieties in cultivated plants arise in this way, and are perpetuated by any of the processes of propagation by means of buds. —**Common bud**. See *common*. —**Embryo buds**. See *embryo*. —**Gustatory buds**. See *taste-bud*. —**To nip in the bud**. See *nip*.

bud¹ (bud), *r.*; pret. and pp. *budded*, ppr. *budding*. [*< ME. budde* = D. *botten*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To ingraft a bud of or on, as of one plant on the stem of another: as, to *bud* a garden rose on a brier, or a brier with a garden rose. See *budding*, *n.*, 3. —2. To put forth by or as if by the natural process of budding.

From your swelling downs, . . . where prickly furze
Buds lavish gold. *Keats, Endymion, l.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To put forth or produce buds; be in *bud*. —2. To be in the condition of a bud; sprout; begin to grow or to issue from a stock in the manner of a bud, as a horn. —3. Figuratively, to be in an early stage of development. —4. To eat buds: said of birds. [U. S.]

Last night I saw a number of grouse *budding* upon a neighboring apple tree. *Forest and Stream, XXVIII. 131.*

Budding fungi, fungi which grow and reproduce by budding; chiefly, the yeast-fungus.

bud² (bud), *n.* [A reduction of *brother*; cf. *bulb*.] A familiar term for brother. [Southern U. S.]

bud³ (bud), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *bode*, an offer, ult. *< AS. beōdan*, pp. *boden*, offer: see *bodel*, *bode*, *bid*.] A gift, especially one meant as a bribe. *Acts James I. (Jamieson).* [Scotch.]

bud³, *r. t.* [See, also *budd*; *< bud³*, *n.*] To endeavor to gain by gifts; bribe.

bud⁴ (bud). Same as *boud*, preterit and past participle of *behoore*. [Scotch.]

bud-cell (bud'sel), *n.* In bot., a lateral cell produced upon the proembryo of some of the higher cryptogams, as in the *Characeae*, from which the perfect plant is developed. Sometimes called the *bud-rudiment*.

budded (bud'ed), *p. a.* In her., same as *bottomy*.
Buddha (bō'dā), *n.* [Skt., lit. 'the Enlightened,' pp. (for *budhta*) of √ *budh* for *bhūd*, be awake, come to consciousness, notice, understand, etc. = Gr. √ *πρω* for *πρω* in *πρωτόθυα*, find out, prob. = AS. *beōdan* (pp. *boden*), announce, offer, E. *bid*: see *bid*.] 1. An epithet, meaning the Wise or Enlightened One, applied to the historical founder of Buddhism (according to some in the eleventh century B. C., but more probably in the sixth century), regarded by the Buddhists as the fourth in a series of five messianic Buddhas. He was an Indian prince of the Sakya tribe, and hence called Sakyanuni (the Sakya sage), the name preferred in China and Japan. His original name was Siddhartha (literally, 'the realization of all the meanings,' that is, of the portents at his birth); that most used in Burma, Ceylon, etc., is Gautama or Gotama (literally, 'most victorious'), the sacerdotal name of the Sakya tribe.

2. [*l. c.*] One who attains to perfect enlightenment such as that ascribed to the founder of Buddhism, and devotes his powers to the salvation of mankind.

Sometimes also *Boodh*, *Boudha*.

Tree of Buddha, the ba-tree.

buddhahood (bō'dā-hūd), *n.* [*< buddha + -hood*.] The state or condition of a buddha. See *Buddha* and *Buddhism*.

buddhaship (bō'dā-ship), *n.* [*< buddha + -ship*.] The condition of one who has attained enlightenment and become a buddha. See *Buddha* and *Buddhism*.

Buddhism (bō'dizm), *n.* [*< Buddha + -ism*; = F. *Bouddhisme*.] The religious system founded by Buddha, or the Buddha, in India. Its essential principles, in so far as they can be reduced to an Occidental form of thought, are, that man is under the operation of certain inflexible laws, from which there is neither escape nor deliverance; existence under them is an evil; priestly rites and sacrifices are unavailing; death is no escape, but only a transmigration to another form of existence; obedience to the moral laws—the practice of charity, temperance, justice, honesty, truth—insures a sojourn in heaven, followed by a higher existence on the

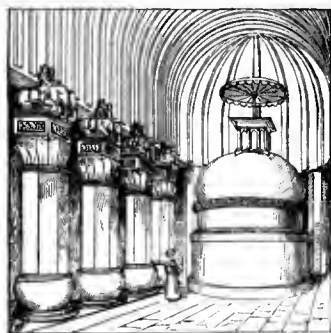


Buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum*).
a, flower; *b*, ovary; *c*, fruit; *d*, section of same, showing embryo.

earth; disobedience insures a punishment in some of the innumerable hot and cold hells (see *naraka*), situated in the interior of the earth or on its furthest verge, followed by a lower state of existence on earth; the supreme felicity to be attained by perfect obedience is the suppression of every passion and desire, and eventually Nirvana, or unconscious existence, if indeed Nirvana be not annihilation. In its original spirit agnostic, if not atheistic, it has become modified in time, and now has its rites and temples, which vary in different nationalities and localities. From India Buddhism spread over Ceylon, Java, Cochinchina, Burma, Tibet, Mongolia, Tataria, China, and Japan, but was stamped out in India by the rise of Hinduism. Also spelled *Boodhism*.

Buddhist (bō'dist), *n.* and *a.* [*Buddha* + *-ist*; = *F. Boudhiste*.] *I. n.* One who professes Buddhism; a follower of the religious system founded by Buddha.

II. a. Of or pertaining to Buddha or Buddhism.—**Buddhist architecture**, the oldest and most characteristic native style of Indian ecclesiastical architecture, the earliest specimens dating from 250 B. C., and prevailing wherever Buddhism has been established. Buddhist architectural monuments may be classed in five groups: (a) Stambhas or lāts, pillars bearing inscriptions on their shafts, with emblems or animals on their capitals. (b) Stupas or topes, large towers, some built in the form of a hemisphere, others partly cylindrical and finished at the top with either a flat circle or a pointed dome-like terminal. The topes were erected in honor of some sacred event or place, and are sometimes employed to contain relics of Buddha or of a saint. In the latter case the tope is called a *dagoba*. (c) Relics, formed of elaborately sculptured pillars, built around topes, temples, and other sacred objects. (d) Chaitya halls, cut out of the living



Buddhist Architecture.—Interior of Chaitya Hall at Karli.

rock, and corresponding closely in plan with Christian churches. The positions of the altar or relic-casket, aisles, and apse are frequently the same in both. (e) Viharas, or monasteries, originally built of red sandal-wood, but in exceptional circumstances excavated from the solid rock, with halls having their ceilings supported by elaborately sculptured pillars cut from the natural rock, and surrounded by a number of small sleeping-cells. A characteristic of the Buddhist style is the pseudo-arch, formed by courses of stones each overlapping that below it, till the two sides approach so closely that the opening at the top can be covered by a single stone.

Buddhistic (bō-dis'tik), *a.* [*Buddhist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Buddhism: as, *Buddhistic literature*. Also *Boodhistic*.

Buddhistical (bō-dis'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *Buddhistic*. Also *Boodhistical*.

Budding (bud'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bud*¹, *v.*] 1. In *bot.*, the putting forth or producing of buds. In the lower cryptogams the term is applied to a form of growth and reproduction, a modification of fission, in which the new cell swells out at the side of the parent cell, increases in size, and at length becomes detached. See *yeast*.

2. In *zool.*, gemmation; a mode of asexual reproduction in animals analogous to budding in plants.—3. In *hort.*, a process, allied to grafting, for growing a different variety of fruit or plant from a given stock by transferring a bud with a little of the woody tissue behind it to a cleft in the bark of the stock. Adhesion takes place between the cambium layers or new growth tissue of the two, assuring the life and growth of the bud. Many kinds of fruit are propagated in this way, as well as roses and other plants.

budding (bud'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bud*¹, *v.*] 1. Producing buds: as, a *budding tree*.—2. Being in the condition of a bud; figuratively, being in an early stage of growth; being at the entrance of a period of life, a career, etc.: as, a *budding orator*. Young *budding* virgin, fair, and fresh, and sweet. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 5.

budding-knife (bud'ing-nif), *n.* A knife used by gardeners in the operation of budding. The handle, usually made of bone or ivory, tapers to an edge, which enables it to be used in separating the bark from the wood of the stock and inserting the bud.

buddle¹, *n.* See *boodle¹*.

buddle² (bud'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *buddled*, ppr. *buddling*. [Cf. *L.G. butteln* (> *G. butteln*),

foam, gush.] In *mining*, to wash (ore); separate (the metalliferous ores) from earthy matters by means of an inclined hutch called a *buddle*, over which water flows.

buddle² (bud'l), *n.* [*< buddle², v.*] In *mining*, a contrivance for dressing ore, or separating the metalliferous portion from the earthy gangue. The term was originally used in Cornwall, where the hand-buddle is a long box slightly inclined, on the bottom of which the ore is separated by the aid of a current of water. There are several much more complicated forms of the buddle, some of which are stationary and others revolving.

buddle³ (bud'l), *n.* [Also *boodle*; said to be *< D. buidel*, also contr. *buil* (= *O.H.G. büttil*, *M.H.G. biutel*, *G. beutel*), a purse; from its bearing *gulden* (florins), a name given to its flowers: see *gulden*, *gulder*.] Same as *boodle³*.

buddle⁴ (bud'l), *v. t.* To suffocate; drown. [Prov. Eng.]

Bude burner, *light*. See the nouns.

budge¹ (buj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *budged*, ppr. *budging*. [*< F. bouger*, stir, wag, = *Pr. bolegar*, stir, = *It. bulicare*, bubble up, freq. (cf. *Sp. bullir*, boil, be busy, bestir one's self, move from place to place, = *Pg. bulir*, move, stir, be active), *< L. bullire*, boil: see *boil²*.] *I. intrans.* To move; stir; change position; give way: now usually with a negative, implying stubborn resistance to pressure.

I will not budge for no man's pleasure.

Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

If the customers or guests are to be dunned, all the burthen lies upon my back; he'd as lief eat that glass as budge after them himself. *Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, xxi.

II. trans. To move; stir; change the position of.

budge¹ (buj), *a.* [Appar. *< budge¹, v.* Cf. *Sp. bullicioso*, brisk, active: see *budge¹, v.*] Brisk; jocund. *South*.

budge² (buj), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *bouge* (see *bouge¹*), *< M.E. bouge*, a bag, *< O.F. bouge*, *< L. bulga*, a leathern bag; a word of Gaelic origin: cf. *Gael. Ir. balg, bolg*, a bag, wallet, quiver, etc.: see *belly*, *bellows*, *bulge*, etc.] *I. n.* 1. A leathern bag.—2. Lambskin dressed with the wool outward, much used in the Elizabethan era and since as an inexpensive fur for the edging of garments. In England some official costumes that have remained unchanged are still decorated with budge.

When, let him but in judgements sight uncase,

He's naught but budge, old garbs, browne fox-fur face.

Marston, *Seourge of Villanie*, Sat. vii.

3. Same as *budge-barrel*.

II. a. [*< budge², 2.*] 1. Trimmed or adorned with budge (see *I. 2*): as, "*budge gowns*," *Milton*, *Art. of Peace* with *Irish*.—2. Scholastic; pedantic; austere; surly; stiff; formal: as, "*budge doctors*," *Milton*, *Comus*, l. 707.

The solemn fop, significant and budge;

A fool with judges, amongst fools a judge.

Cowper, *Conversation*, l. 299.

Budge bachelors, a company of poor old men clothed in long gowns lined with lamb's wool, who formerly accompanied the lord mayor of London at his inauguration.

budge³ (buj), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] One who slips into a house or shop to steal cloaks, etc.; a sneak-thief. *Kersey*, 1708. [Slang.]

budge-barrel (buj'bar'el), *n.* A small barrel with only one head, a piece of leather which is drawn together upon strings being nailed upon the other end. It is used in action for carrying powder or cartridges with a gun or mortar. Also called *budge*.

budgeness (buj'nes), *n.* [*< budge², a., 2, + -ness*.] Sternness; severity.

A great Bellona for budgeness.

Stanisburst, quoted in *Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry*, § 58.

budger (buj'er), *n.* One who moves or stirs from his place.

Let the first budger die the other's slave.

Shak., *Cor.*, i. 8.

budgero, budgerow (buj'rō), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also *bajra*, repr. *Hind. bajrā*, a kind of pleasure-boat.] A lumbering keelless barge, formerly much used by Europeans traveling on the Gangetic rivers. *Yule and Burnell*. Also *budgero-boat*, *budgerow-boat*.

They [the ladies of Calcutta] . . . went upon the river in *budgerows* and diverted themselves with fishing or fowling.

J. T. Wheeler, *Short Hist. India*, p. 200.

budget (bu'jet), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bowget*; *< F. bougette* (= *It. bolgetta*), dim. of *O.F. bouge*, a bag: see *budge²*. Hence, in sense 4, *D. and F. budget*.] 1. A small bag or sack; a pouch or portable depository for miscellaneous articles: now chiefly figurative: as, to open a *budget* of news.

If tinkers may have leave to live,

And bear the sow-skin *budget*.

Shak., *W. T.*, iv. 3 (song).

His *budget* with *corruptions* cramm'd,
The contributions of the damn'd.

Swift.

2. A stock or store; a collection: as, a *budget* of news.

It was nature, in fine, that brought off the cat, when the fox's whole *budget* of invention failed him.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

There is no miracle in the whole Roman Catholic *budget* better vouch'd than this.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 21.

3. A pocket used by tilers to hold nails.—4. In Great Britain, the annual financial statement which the chancellor of the exchequer makes in the House of Commons, sitting as a committee of ways and means. In making this statement the minister gives a view of the general financial policy of the government, and at the same time presents an estimate of the probable income and expenditure for the following twelve months, and a statement of what taxes it is intended to reduce or abolish, or what new ones it may be necessary to impose.

His [Edward's] *budget* is the first royal *budget* we possess; and though the fact that the national expenses were still in the main defrayed by local means renders any comparison of it with a modern *budget* impossible, it is still of interest as indicating the wide range of public activity which even now was open to an English king.

J. R. Green, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 173.

Hence.—5. Any similar official estimate and statement. [The word in this specific sense has been adopted into the French language.] —To open the *budget*, to lay before the legislative body the financial estimates and plans of the executive government.

budgyt (buj'i), *a.* [*< budge², n., 2, + -y¹*.] Consisting of or decorated with the fur called budge.

budla (bud'lā), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A variety of brocade, not of the finest quality, manufactured in India.

budlet (bud'let), *n.* [*< bud¹ + dim. -let*.] A little bud springing from a parent bud.

budmash (bud'mash), *n.* [Also *badmash*; *< Hind. badm'ash*, *< Pers. bad*, bad, + *Ar. m'ash*, means of living, *< 'ash*, live.] A scoundrel; a blackguard; during the time of the Indian mutiny (1857-58), a rebel.

Budorcas (bū-dōr'kas), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. βοῦς*, ox, + *δορκάς*, a gazel.] A notable genus of large Asiatic antelopes, containing the yakin, *Budorcas taxicolor*, of the Himalayas: sometimes taken as type of a subfamily *Budorcina*, so great are its peculiarities. See *yakin*.

Budorcinae (bū-dōr-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, *< Budorcas* + *-inae*.] A group of Himalayan antelopes, typified by the genus *Budorcas*, having smooth round horns contiguous at their bases, a tail like that of a goat, and 4 teats.

budorcine (bū-dōr'sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Budorcinae*.

Budweis porcelain. See *porcelain*.

Budytes (bū-dī'tēz), *n.* [*N.L.*, *< Gr. βούτις*, the wagtail.] A genus of small oscine passerine birds, chiefly of the old world, of the family *Motacillidae*; the yellow wagtails, of which there are many species, as *B. flava*. See *Motacillidae*, *wagtail*.

buer, *n.* A goat. *Halliwel*. [North. Eng.]

buff, *boef²*, *interj.* An exclamation representing the sound made by eructation in consequence of overeating.

Whan they for soules seye the psalm of Davit,

Lo, *buff* they seye, cor meum eructavit.

Chaucer, *Summoner's Tale*, l. 226.

buff¹ (buf), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *buffe*, short for *buffle¹*, *q. v.*] *I. n.* 1. A buffalo.

Buffalo [*It.*], a buffalo, a *bufe*.

Florio.

Buffe [*F.*], the *bufe*, buffalo, bingle, or wild ox. *Cotgrave*.

There are also wilde beastes bred in those woods, as *Bufes*, *Beares*, and *blacke Wolves*.

Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 248.

They have also the qualities of a *Bufe*: for if they see a man clothed in red, they run upon him immediately to kill him.

Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 116.

2. A kind of thick leather, originally and properly made of the skin of the buffalo, but now also of the skins of other animals, as elks, oxen, etc. It is dressed so as to be as flexible as possible, and without a glazed or artificially colored surface. It is used for making belts, pouches, gloves, etc., and in the later middle ages came into use to take the place in a measure of light armor: as, "*a snit of buff*," *Shak.*, *C. of E.*, iv. 2. Also called *buff-leather*.

His doublet was of sturdy *buff*.

And though not sword, yet cudgel-proof.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, l. i. 305.

3. A buff-coat (which see).

I'll make a shift to drain it

Ere I part with boots and *buff*.

Præd, *Sir Nicholas* at *Marston Moor*.

4. The color of buff-leather; a yellow color deficient in luminosity and in chroma.—5. *pl.* The third regiment of the line in the British



Budding.

army: so called from the color of the facings of their uniform. The 78th regiment is called the Ross-shire Buffs for the same reason.

6. In *med.*, the buffy coat. See *buffy*. — 7. A buff-stick; a buff-wheel. — 8. The bare skin: as, to strip to the buff. [Colloq.] — In *buff*, naked.

Iron buff, a color produced in dyeing with ferric oxid, by first impregnating the cotton with a ferrous salt solution, and then passing it through an alkaline solution to precipitate ferrous hydrate; the latter is changed to ferric hydrate by simple exposure to the air.

II. a. 1. Made of buff-leather.

Did not I take you up from thence, in an old greasy buff doublet, with points, and green velvet sleeves, out at the elbows? *B. Jonson, Epicene*, iii. 1.

2. Of the color of buff-leather; brownish-yellow. — **Buff Cochin**, a variety of the Cochin fowl of which both cock and hen are of a uniform buff color.

buff¹ (buf), *v. t.* [*< buff¹, n., 7.*] To polish with a buff-wheel or buff-stick.

buff² (buf), *v. i.* [*< ME. *buffen, boffen, stammer, < OF. buffer, bufer, later and mod. F. bouffer (and bouffir), puff, blow, = Pr. Sp. Pg. bufar = It. buffare, formerly also boffare, dial. buffar (ML. buffare), puff, blow, puff out the cheeks; a widely spread word, in part imitative, appearing in E. in the lit. sense in the form puffing, q. v. Cf. buff³, buffet¹, buffoon, etc.*] 1. To stammer. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Renable nas he nozt of tonge, ac [but] of speche hastyf. *Boffing*, & mest [most] wanne he were in wratthe or in stryf. *Robert of Gloucester*, l. 414.

2. To emit a dull sound. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

buff² (buf), *n.* [*< buff², v. Cf. buffard, buffer².*] 1. A dull fellow; a drone. — 2. Nonsense; trivial or idle talk: as, that is all buff.

[Colloq. or slang.]

buff³† (buf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bufe* (found in ME. only in the deriv. form *buffet¹*, q. v.) = MHG. *buf*, *buff*, *buif*, *puf*, G. *puff* = MLG. *buff* = ODan. *buff* = Sw. dial. *buff*, < OF. *bufe*, *bufe*, a slap, box, blow, buffet, prop. a slap on the cheek (cf. *bouffe*), = OIt. *buffa*, the cheeks puffed out, a puff with the mouth, also strife, contention, mod. It. a trick, jest, = Sp. *bufa*, also *beufa*, a jest, jeer, ML. *buffa*, the cheeks puffed out (cf. It. *buffo*, dial. *buff*, a puff of wind, a comic actor, = Sp. *bufa*, a comic actor: see *buffoon*); cf. ML. *buffare*, OF. *buffer*, *bufer*, etc., puff: see *buff²*.] A blow; a slap; a box; a stroke; a buffet.

Nathelless so sore a buff to him it lent,
That made him reele, and to his brest his bever bent.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 6.

To stand buff, to endure blows without flinching; confront without fear. [Another signification has been suggested for the phrase, viz., to stand stripped to the buff or skin, like boxers.]

And for the good old cause stood buff
'Gainst many a bitter kick and cuff.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

buff³ (buf), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *bufe* (found in ME. only in the deriv. form *buffet¹*, q. v.) = MLG. LG. *buffen* = G. *puffen* = ODan. *bufe* = Sw. dial. *buffa*, < OF. *buffier*, *buffoyeur*, slap, strike, maltreat, < *bufe*, *bufe*, a slap, box, blow, buffet: see *buff³*, n.] 1†. To strike; buffet.

There was a shock
To have buffed out the blood
From aught but a block.
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

2. To resist; deaden, as a buffer.

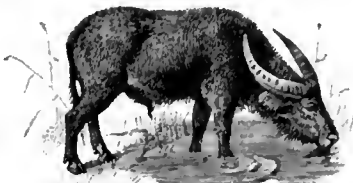
buff⁴ (buf), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bufie*, *buffie*, < It. *buffa*, "the buffie or breathing-holes of a head-piece or helmet" (Florio); a particular use of *buffu*, the cheeks puffed out: see *buff²*.] In old armor, the chin-piece of the burgonet, corresponding to the aventail, and pierced with holes to allow breathing. The burgonet being a light helmet without face-guard, the buff was added to it when further defense was needed.

buff⁵ (buf), *n.* [E. dial. var. of *bough¹*; cf. *duff*, var. of *dough*, *burf*, var. of *baryh*.] A bough. *Hallweil*. [Prov. Eng.]

buffalo (buf'a-lō), *n.*; pl. *buffaloes* or *-los* (-lōz). [In early mod. E. usually *bufie*, *buffie* (see *buff¹*), *buffle¹*] = D. *buffel* = MLG. *buffel* = MHG. *buf-sel*, G. *büffel* = Sw. *buffel* = ODan. *buffel*, *böffel*, Dan. *böffel* (< F. *buffle*); in the form *buffalo*, < Sp. *bufalo* = Pg. *bufalo*, *bufaro* = It. *bufalo*, *bufolo*, *bufuto*, formerly *buffalo*, = Pr. *bubali*, *brufol*, *brufe* = F. *buffle* = Wall. *birol* = Hung. *bival*, *biul* = Alb. *buat*, *bul* = Russ. *bufolā*, *builo* = Little Russ. *buivul*, *buivul*, *builo* = Pol. *buivol*, *buivol* (barred l) = Bohem. *buval* = Serv. *biva* = OBulg. *buivulā*, Bulg. *birol*, < ML. *bufalus*, *buffalus*, *bufalus* (NL. *bufalus*, also as specific name *buffelus*), < L. *bufalus*, the wild ox, earlier and more properly an African antelope (= NGr. *βοῦβαλος*, *βοῦβάλε*, a buffalo), < Gr. *βοῦβα-*

λος, also *βοῦβαλος*, an African species of antelope, perhaps the hartbeest; prob. (simulating Gr. *βοῦς*, an ox) from a native African name.]

1. A ruminant mammal of the family *Bovidae*, the best-known species of which is the *Bubalus bubalus* or *Bos bubalus*, larger than the ox and



Common Buffalo (*Bubalus bubalus*).

with stouter limbs, originally from India, but now found in most of the warmer countries of the eastern hemisphere. It is less docile than the common ox, and is fond of marshy places and rivers. It is, however, used in tillage, draft, and carriage in India and elsewhere. The female gives much more milk than the cow, and from the milk the ghee or clarified butter of India is made. The Cape buffalo, *Bubalus or Bos capensis*,



Cape Buffalo (*Bubalus capensis*).

is distinguished by the shape of its horns, which are black and united at their bases, forming a great bony plate on the front of the head. It attains the size of an ox. The hide is exceedingly tough, and a valuable leather is prepared from it, but the flesh is not highly esteemed.

2. A name given to various wild oxen, or *Bovinae*, and particularly to the bison of North America, *Bison americanus*. See *bison*. — 3. A buffalo-robe. — 4. A buffalo-fish. — 5. A leather hamper used for carrying bobbins. — 6. *pl.* [*cap.*] In U. S. hist., a name given by their opponents to those members of the Loco-foco or Equal Rights party who in 1836 accepted the overtures of the regular Democratic organization (Tammany) toward a coalition. — 7. *pl.* A nickname given to the dwellers on the coast of North Carolina.

buffalo-berry (buf'a-lō-ber'i), *n.* 1. The fruit of the *Shepherdia argentea*, a shrub or small tree which grows in western North America. — 2. The tree itself.

buffalo-bird (buf'a-lō-bērd), *n.* A bird of the genus *Sturnopastor*: so called because it associates with buffaloes.

I never tired of watching the friendly relation between the Buffalo-birds (*Sturnopastor falla* and *S. melanopterus*) and their bovine hosts.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 55.

buffalo-bug (buf'a-lō-bug), *n.* A name of the earpet-beetle.

buffalo-chips (buf'a-lō-chips), *n. pl.* The dry dung of the bison, formerly used for fuel on the western plains of North America.

buffalo-cod (buf'a-lō-kod), *n.* A chiroid fish, *Ophiodon elongatus*; the cultus-cod.

buffalo-fish (buf'a-lō-fish), *n.* The popular name of fishes of the family *Catostomidae*, or suckers, and genus *Ictiobus* or *Bubalichthys*. They are among the largest of the suckers, somewhat resemble carp, and abound in the lakes and rivers of the United States. The name was probably given on account of the protuberant or hump-like back, which rises higher than the front of the dorsal fin. Several species are recognized. See *Ictiobinae*.

buffalo-gnat (buf'a-lō-nat), *n.* A kind of black-fly, a dipterous insect of the genus *Simulium* and family *Simuliidae*. It is found in almost incredible numbers in the southern and western United States, and is a dreaded pest of cattle, rendering the animals frantic, and in some cases causing death.

buffalo-grass (buf'a-lō-grās), *n.* A common name for several low grasses very prevalent upon the plains east of the Rocky Mountains, including *Buchloe dactyloides*, a dioecious species, and *Bouteloua oligostachya*, with others of the same genus.

buffalo-jack (buf'a-lō-jak), *n.* A fish of the family *Carangidae*, *Caranx pisquetus*. [Bermuda.]

buffalo-nut (buf'a-lō-nut), *n.* 1. The fruit of the North American shrub *Pyrularia oleifera*. — 2. The plant itself. Also called *oil-nut*.

buffalo-perch (buf'a-lō-pērch), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Sciaenidae*, *Aplodinotus (Haplodinotus) grunniens*, with elevated back or shoulders; the bubbler or fresh-water drumfish. *Rafinesque*. — 2. A fish of the family *Catostomidae*, *Ictiobus bubalus*; a buffalo-fish.

The young . . . is often sold in the market as a distinct species, under the name of *Buffalo perch*. *Kirtland*.

buffalo-robe (buf'a-lō-rōb), *n.* The skin of the bison of North America, prepared with the hair on, and used as a carriage-rug and in other ways for protection from the cold.

buffard†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *buffard*, puffing, blowing, swelling; as a noun, a glutton; < *bouffer*, puff, blow: see *buff²*, and cf. *buffer²*.] A fool.

Yet wol she . . . take a buffard riche of gret vilesse,
In hope that he shal sterue withynne a while.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 32.

buff-coat (buf'kōt), *n.* 1. A military coat made of buff-leather, which gradually replaced the buff-jerkin as armor of steel became less common, and was in especial favor at the time of the English civil wars. The buff-coat was commonly worn by itself, and was so thick and unyielding as to be considered proof against the sword, and even against a pistol-ball except when fired at short range. It was also worn over the cuirass, which it partly concealed, and under it, especially among soldiers regularly enlisted. Buff-coats were sometimes richly embroidered with colored silks.

Hence — 2. A soldier.

Schismatical pravity will grow up under the licentiousness of war; some profane buff-coats will authorize such incendiaries. *Bp. Hackett, Life of Alp. Williams*, ii. 170.

buffet¹, etc. See *buff¹*, etc.

buffel, buffel-duck, etc. See *buffel¹*, etc.

buffer¹ (buf'ēr), *n.* [*< buff¹ + -er¹*.] 1†. A person who killed sound horses in order to sell their hides. — 2. Same as *buff-wheel*.

buffer² (buf'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. buffere, < *buffen, boffen, stutter, stammer: see buff², v., and cf. buffard¹.*] 1†. A stammerer.

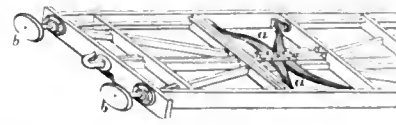
The tongue of *bufferes* [L. *balbucum*] swiftly shal speke and playnly. *Wyclif, Isa. xxxii. 4* (4M.).

2. A foolish fellow; a fellow; a duffer; a term expressive of extreme familiarity, and generally having a flavor of contempt. [Slang or colloq.]

As the water grew rougher
The more my poor hero continued to suffer,
Till the sailors themselves cried, in pity,
"Poor Buffer!"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, l. 305.

3†. A person who took pay to swear false oaths; a hired perjurer.

buffer³ (buf'ēr), *n.* [*< buff³, v., + -er¹*.] 1. One who buffs or strikes; a hitter. [Rare.] — 2. Any apparatus for deadening the concussion between a moving body and one against which it strikes. Specifically, an apparatus attached to railroad-



Buffer.

Part of under frame of an English railway-carriage, showing buffering-springs, *a a*, acted on at the ends by rods from the buffer-blocks, *b b*.

cars to prevent injury from violent contact or collision. The buffer shown above, which represents the form common on British railways, consists of powerful springs and framing attached to carriages and wagons to deaden the concussion between them when they come into collision. Hence — 3. Anything which serves to deaden or neutralize the shock of opposing forces.

It is evident that the period of an indefinitely collapsing policy has closed. This means, inevitably, the near approach of an end to the system of political buffers so far as India is concerned. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 19.

A sense of humor . . . may have served as a buffer against the too unfortunate shock of disappointment.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 313.

Hydraulic buffer. See *hydraulic*.

buffer-bar (buf'ēr-bār), *n.* A bar of wrought-iron placed at the end of a railroad-car to deaden the concussion between it and the next. The buffer-bars act generally upon a pair of springs, which give an elastic resistance when two cars come together.

buffer-beam (buf'ēr-bēm), *n.* 1. A transverse timber secured to the end sill of a freight-car. The dead-blocks are connected with this beam. — 2. The end timber of the platform of a passenger-car.

buffer-block (buf'ēr-blok), *n.* 1. A block or piece of timber attached to the end timber of a car, or of the platform of a passenger-car, above

the draw-bar, to keep the cars from coming together if the draw-bar gives way.—2. The flat head of a buffer-bar. See cut under *buffer*³.

Also called *buffing-block*.

buffer-head (buf'ér-hed), *n.* Same as *buffer-block*, 2.

buffer-spring (buf'ér-spring), *n.* A spring which gives elasticity to a buffer, so as to lessen the shock of collision. Also called *buffing-spring*. See cut under *buffer*³.—**Auxiliary buffer-spring**, in railroad-cars, a spring secured behind a draw-spring, to resist more strongly the pressure on the draw-bar in buffing.

buffet¹ (buf'et), *n.* [*ME. buffet, boffet, bofet* (= *Ice. buffei*), < *OF. buffet, bufet* (= *It. bufeto*, formerly *buffetto, boffetto*; cf. *Sp. Pg. bofetada*), a blow, < *buffe, bufé*, a blow: see *buff*².] 1. A blow with the fist; a box; a cuff; a slap; hence, hard usage of any kind suggestive of blows; a violent shock or concussion: as, "fortune's buffets," *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

The kyng redressed hym and yaf hym soche a buffet vpon the left temple that the blode braste out of monthe and nose. *Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 391.

For God's sake, sir, be merry, or else bear

The buffets of your fortune with more scorn!

Beau. and Fl., *Honest Man's Fortune*, iv. 1.

We get . . . many a buffet of the rough water of experience, before we secure the bare right to live.

Lowell, *Fireside Travels*, p. 138.

2†. A blast of wind.

They blwe a buffet in blande that banned peple.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 885.

buffet¹ (buf'et), *v.*; pret. and pp. *buffeted*, ppr. *buffeting*. [*ME. buffeten, bofeten* = *Ice. buffeta* (cf. *Sp. bofetear, abofetear*, *Pg. bofetear* = *It. buffettare, boffetegiare*—*Florio*), buffet; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike with the hand or fist; box; beat.

Then did they spit in his face, and buffeted him; and others smote him with the palms of their hands.

Mat. xxvi. 67.

2. To beat in contention; contend against as if with blows: as, to buffet the billows.

The torrent roar'd; and we did buffet it

With linsty sinews; throwing it aside

And stemming it with hearts of controversy.

Shak., *J. C.*, i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To exercise at boxing; box; contend with blows of the fists; hence, to force one's way by buffeting.

If I might buffet for my love, . . . I could lay on like a butcher.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, v. 2.

I caught her; then

Oaring one arm, and bearing in my left

The weight of all the hopes of half the world,

Strove to buffet to land in vain. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, iv.

buffet² (buf'et, or, as *F.*, bū-fā'), *n.* [Sometimes erroneously written *beufet* (simulating *F. beau*, fine—a notion present, in another form, in the orig. use), < *ME. buffitt, buffit, boffet, bofet* (in def. 4, and comp. *buffet-stool*, q. v.) = *D. G. Dau. Sw. buffet* = *Russ. bufetu*, a sideboard, = *Sp. Pg. bufete*, a desk, writing-table, *Pg.* also a sideboard, < *F. buffet*, a sideboard, a cupboard, in older *F.* esp. of an elegant or costly kind, "a court cupboard, or high-standing cupboard, also a cupboard of plate, also as much plate as will furnish a cupboard" (*Cotgrave*), also a desk or writing-table, < *It. buffetto*, formerly also *buffetto*, a cupboard, sideboard, buffet (*ML. bufetum*, a buffet, cf. *buffetus*, a council; cf. *bureau* in similar senses), appar. so called from its elegance, being = *OF. bufoi, buffois*, sumptuousness, show, pomp, fine equipage, < *bufer, buffer* (= *It. buffare*, etc.), puff, blow: see *buff*², and cf. *buffet*¹.] 1. A cupboard, sideboard, or closet, designed to hold china, crystal, plate, and other like articles.—2. The space set apart for refreshments in public places.—3. That part of the cabinet-work of an organ which incloses the pipes.—4. Same as *buffet-stool*. *Wright*, *Prov. Dict.* [*Prov. Eng.*] **buffeter** (buf'et-ér), *n.* One who buffets or strikes with the hand or fist; a boxer.

buffeting (buf'et-ing), *n.* [*Verbal n.* of *buffet*¹, *v.*] A beating; a blow; a buffet.

He had withstood these buffetings to the last till sickness overtook him. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, vi. 13.

buffet-stool (buf'et-stól), *n.* [*ME. buffett stole, bofet stole*, also simply *buffit, bofet* (see *buffet*², 4); < *buffet*² + *stool*.] A stool with either four or three legs, formerly used in connection with the buffet or sideboard, and often serving as a table or sideboard among poor people. *Forby*.

buffet, *n.* Same as *buff*⁴. *Florio*.

buffin (buf'in), *a.* and *n.* [*Early mod. E.*, appar. for **buffen*, < *buff*¹ + *-en*.] I. *a.* 1. Of buff.

Buffalino [*It.*], of buffe, *buffin*.

Florio.

2. Made of buffin: as, "buffin gowns," *Mas-singer*, *City Madam*, iv. 4.

II. *n.* A coarse cloth in use in the time of Elizabeth and James I.

Grogams, broad or narrow, called *Buffines*, poize [weight] 4 lbs. one with another.

Lansdowne MS., 1592. (*Draper's Dict.*)

buffing (buf'ing), *n.* [*buff*¹ + *-ing*.] The operation of diminishing the thickness of a hide by means of a curriers' knife or a splitting-machine, for the purpose of increasing the suppleness of the leather; hence, the layer so shaved off; the amount of lessening effected.

When about one-third tanned, the hides are removed from the tanning liquor and a buffing is taken off of each hide.

C. T. Davis, *Leather*, p. 586.

buffing-block (buf'ing-blok), *n.* Same as *buffer-block*.

buffing-lathe (buf'ing-lāth), *n.* A lathe in which metal plates are polished. The buffer may be of leather, cotton, or other material, and is used with various polishing-powders.

buffing-machine (buf'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine used for buffing or polishing.

buffing-spring (buf'ing-spring), *n.* Same as *buffer-spring*.

buffing-wheel (buf'ing-hwēl), *n.* Same as *buffer-wheel*.

buff-jerkin (buf'jēr'kin), *n.* 1. A garment formerly worn under the corselet, and made of buff-leather, whence its name. It took the place of the acton and gambeson.—2. A waistcoat made of buff-leather; hence, a waistcoat made of cloth of a buff color. It seems to have been considered the peculiar mark of constables and other officers of the law.

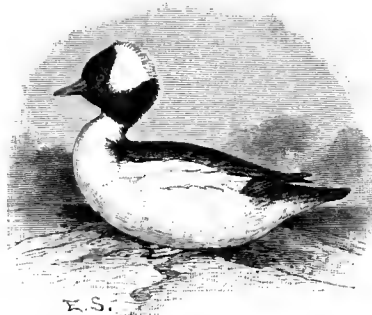
Fighting! what's fighting? it may be in fashion

Among provant swords, and buff-jerkin men.

Fletcher (and another), *Elder Brother*, v. 1.

buff-laced (buf'lāst), *a.* In *poultry* and *pigeon-breeding*, having the feathers laced or edged with buff: said of birds of which the color is a rich buff, each feather being distinctly laced with pale buff, as in the case of *buff-laced* Polish fowls, or of birds of which the color is pale buff, each feather being laced with dark buff.

buffle¹ (buf'l), *n.* [*F. buffle*, a buffalo.] 1. A buffalo.—2. A duck, *Bucephala albeola*, abundant in North America. It has a short blue bill and a head the apparent size of which is greatly increased by



Buffle (*Bucephala albeola*).

the fullness of its feathers. The male is chiefly black above and white below, the head being iridescent-black with a large white occipital space. Also called *buffle-head*, *buffle-duck*, *buffle-headed duck*, *spirit-duck*, *dipper*, and *butterball*. Also spelled *buffel*.

buffle² (buf'l), *v.* [*Freq.* of *buff*², stammer: see *buff*².] I. *intrans.* 1. To speak thickly or inarticulately. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2†. To be puzzled; be at a loss. *Swift*.

II. *trans.* To handle clumsily.

buff-leather (buf'le'thēr), *n.* Same as *buff*¹, 2.

buffle-duck (buf'l-duk), *n.* Same as *buffle*¹, 2.

buffle-head (buf'l-hed), *n.* 1†. One who has a large or stupid head, like a buffalo's.

What makes you stare so, buffle-head?

Plautus (trans.), 1604.

2. Same as *buffle*¹, 2.

buffle-headed (buf'l-hed'ed), *a.* Having a large head, like a buffalo's; dull; stupid; foolish. *Gayton*, *Notes on Don Quixote*, III. 3.

buffle-horn (buf'l-hörn), *n.* The common name in South Africa of the *Burchellia Capensis*, on account of the hardness and toughness of the wood. It is a rubiaceous shrub, with handsome flowers, sometimes cultivated in hothouses.

buffle-wood (buf'l-wūd), *n.* Same as *buffle-horn*.

buffo (buf'ō), *n.* [*It.*, a comic actor, also a puff, whiff, < *buffare*, puff, rally, mock: see *buff*², *buffoon*.] The comic actor in an opera; a comic singer.

buffon, *n.* Same as *buffont*.

buffont, *n.* [*F. bouffant* (cf. "bouffances [sie], puffs in a garment"—*Cotgrave*), ppr. of *bouffer*, puff out: see *buff*², *buffet*¹.] A projecting or puffed-out covering of gauze or linen for the breast, much worn by women about the middle of the eighteenth century.

buffoon (bu-fōn'), *n.* and *a.* [*F. bouffon*, < *It. buffone* (= *Sp. bufon* = *Pg. bufão*), a jester, < *buffa* (= *Sp. bufia*), a jest, mocking, connected with *buffare* (= *Pr. Sp. Pg. bufar* = *F. bouffer*), puff, blow: see *buff*², *buffet*¹.] I. *n.* One who makes a practice of amusing others by tricks, odd gestures and postures, jokes, and other vulgar pleasantries; a droll; a merry-andrew; a clown; a jester.

The scurril talk of buffoons, pleasantries, and jesters.

Holland, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 487.

Buffoons that have a talent of mimicking the speech and behaviour of other persons. *Tatler*, No. 268.

= *Syn.* See *zany*.

II. *a.* Characteristic of a buffoon; buffoonish.

Neither buffoon nor contemptible. *Lamb*, *Old Actors*.

Buffoon stories. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, xiv.

buffoon (bu-fōn'), *v.* [*F. buffoon*, *n.*] I. *intrans.*

To act the part of a buffoon. *Dryden*. [*Rare.*]

II. *trans.* To make ridiculous. [*Rare.*]

Religion . . . despised, buffooned, exposed as ridiculous.

Glanville, *Sermons*, ix. 343.

Went to see the Duke of Buckingham's ridiculous farce and rhapsody, called "The Recital," buffooning all plays, yet prophane enough.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Dec. 14, 1671.

buffoonery (bu-fōn'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *buffooneries* (-iz). [*< buffoon* + *-ery*, after *F. bouffonnerie*.]

The art and practices of a buffoon; low jests; ridiculous pranks; vulgar tricks and postures.

No merit was secure, no person free

From its licentious buffoonery.

Oldham, *Horace's Art of Poetry*.

buffoonish (bu-fōn'ish), *a.* [*< buffoon* + *-ish*.] Like a buffoon; consisting in buffoonery. *Blair*.

buffoonism (bu-fōn'izm), *n.* [*< buffoon* + *-ism*.]

The practices of a buffoon; buffoonery.

buffoonizer (bu-fōn'iz), *v.* *t.* [*< buffoon* + *-ize*.]

To jest. *Minsheu*, 1617.

buffoonly (bu-fōn'li), *a.* [*< buffoon* + *-ly*.]

Buffoonish. [*Rare.*]

Apish tricks and buffoonly discourse.

J. Goodman, *Winter Eve*. Conference, 1.

buffo-singer (buf'ō-sing'ér), *n.* A singer of comic songs in opera bouffe; a buffo.

buff-stick (buf'stik), *n.* A piece of stick covered with leather, velvet, velveteen, or other material, and charged with emery or other powder, used in polishing.

buff-tip (buf'tip), *n.* 1. A name of a Japanese shrike, *Lanius bucephalus*, so called because of a buff patch on the wing.—2. A name of a moth similarly marked.

buffum (buf'um), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A mixture of several inferior kinds of oil, used as an adulterant of linseed-oil. *Encyc. Brit.* [*Eng.*]

buff-ware (buf'wār), *n.* In *ceram.*, a stoneware made in Staffordshire, England, from the clay and other ingredients found there, and not decorated. The name is derived from the natural color of the clay when fired.

buff-wheel (buf'hwēl), *n.* A wheel of wood, glue, leather, light fabrics, or other material, used with emery, rouge, or other powders in polishing glass and metals. Also called *buffer* and *buffing-wheel*.

buffy (buf'i), *a.* [*< buff*¹ + *-y*.] Buff-colored; pertaining to buff on the blood.—**Buffy coat**, the coat of fibrin free from red blood-corpuscles on the upper surface of a blood-clot, which is formed when the coagulation is delayed until after the corpuscles have sunk so as to leave the upper layers of the blood.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.* [*L.*, a toad.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Bufo*.

Bufo (bū'fō), *n.</*

Bufoformia (bū-fōn-i-fōr'mi-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *L. bufo* (n-), a toad (NL. *Bufo*), + *forma*, form, + *-ia*.] A group or suborder of salient amphibians, containing those having an arciferous sternum and no teeth. It includes the *Bufo*idae, *Rhinophrynidae*, and *Dendrophryniscidae*.

bufo (bū-fōn), *n.* [*L. bufo* (n-), a toad, + *-ite*.] Toadstone; a fossil consisting of the petrified teeth of *Spharodus*, *Pycnodus*, and other Mesozoic ganoid fishes. It was formerly much esteemed for its imaginary virtues, and was worn in rings; it was thought to originate in the heads of toads.

bufo (bū-fōn-oid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Resembling a toad; bufoform; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Bufo*idea.

II. *n.* A bufo or other member of the *Bufo*idea.

Bufoidea (bū-fō-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bufo* (n-) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of arciferous phanoglossate amphibians, whose tadpoles have a spiracle on the left side and whose adults are ribless. It embraces all the *Arcifera* except the *Discoglossidae*.

bufta (būf'tā), *n.* Same as *baff*.
bug (bug), *n.* [*ME. bugge*, prob. < *W. beg*, a hobgoblin, specter, *bugan*, a specter, = Corn. *bucca*, a hobgoblin, bugbear, = Gael. *Ir. bocan*, a specter, *Ir. pucca*, an elf, sprite (> *E. puck*). Cf. *bug*², *buggy*, *boyle*, and see *bug*².] A hobgoblin; a specter; anything terrifying; a bugbear.

Right as the humour of melancholy
Causth many a man in slepe to crye,
For ere of beris (hears) ore of botis (bulls) blake,
Or ellis that blacke *buggys* (var. *deceles*) wol him take.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 116.

Than beginneth he to remember his life, and from that
he falleth to thinke vpon his death. . . . And then be-
ginneth he to thinke, that it were good to make sure, . . .
least there hap to be anthe blacke *bugges* indeed as folke
cal diuclles, whose tormentes he was wont to take for
Poets tales.

Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 40.
The bug which you would fright me with.

Shak., W. T., iii. 2.
[Enter . . . Sylvan and a Nymph, a man Bug, and a woman.]

1 Bug. Pray, master Usher, where must I come in?
2 Bug. Am I not well for a Bug, master Usher?
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, ii. 1.

bug² (bug), *n.* [A particular application of *bug*¹.] 1. A term loosely applied to many kinds of insects, commonly with certain distinctive additions, as May-bug, lady-bug, land-bugs (*Geocoris*), water-bugs (*Hydrocoris*), etc.

You lie down to your shady slumber,
And wake with a bug in your ear.
N. P. Willis, Love in a Cottage.

Especially—2. The *Cimex lectularius*, the bed-bug or house-bug, or any member of this genus or of the family *Cimicidae*.

The bedbug is about $\frac{3}{16}$ inch long, wingless, with a reddish, depressed body, of dirty rust-color, and emits an offensive smell when touched. The female lays her eggs in summer in the crevices of furniture and of the walls of rooms. Its larvae are small, white, and semi-transparent. They attain full size in eleven weeks. The mouth of the bedbug has a 3-jointed proboscis, which forms a sheath for a sucker.



Bedbug (*Cimex lectularius*).
(Vertical line shows natural size.)

3. *pl.* In entom., the *Hemiptera*, and especially the heteropterous division of that order.—4. An entomostaceous crustacean of cursorial habit or bug-like aspect, as an isopod. Some are parasites of fishes, others terrestrial. See *bugfish*, *salve-bug*, *son-bug*, *pill-bug*.—**Big-bug**, a person of importance or distinction. [Colloq.]—**Mealy bug**, a species of *Dactylopius*, as *D. adonidum*, covered with a white powdery substance. It is often found on the trunks of vines and other hot-house plants.

bug² (bug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bugged*, ppr. *bugging*. [*bug*², *n.*] To hunt for bugs; collect or destroy insects; chiefly in the present participle: as, to go *bugging*. [Humorous.]

bug³ (bug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bugged*, ppr. *bugging*. [*E. dial. var. of bug*² or of its primitive verb *bow*¹, < *ME. bowen*, *bugen*, < *AS. būgan*: see *bug*², *bow*¹.] To bend. [Prov. Eng. (Kent).]

bug⁴ (bug), *a.* [*E. dial. var. of big*¹, and perhaps of *bug*³; prob. confused with *bug*¹: see *bug*¹, and cf. *bug-word*.] 1. Big; threatening.

Cheval de trompette [F.], one that's not afraid of shadows; one whom no big nor bugs words can terrify.

Colgrave.
Paroloni [It.], high, big, roving, long or bug words.
Flurio.

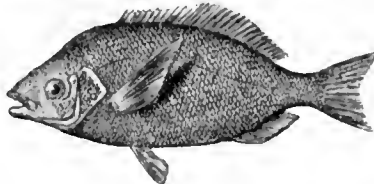
2. Proud; self-important; pompous; conceited. [Prov. Eng.]

bugaboo (bug'a-bū), *n.* [*E. dial. also boggy-bo*, *Se. bogilbo*; a kind of compound of *bug*¹ and the interjection *boo*, *W. bw* = Gael. *bo*, used to frighten children; cf. *bo*².] A bugbear; a bog; a vain terror; something to frighten a child.

We have, as the logical issue of ecclesiasticism, our modern secularism, that curious *bugaboo* of the priest, and more curious idol of the so-called infidel.

N. A. Rev., CXLII. 245.

bugara (bug'a-rā), *n.* An embiotocoid fish, or surf-fish, *Hypsurus caryi*, with small scales, uniserial jaw-teeth, lower lip attached by a



Bugara (*Hypsurus caryi*).

median frenum, and the abdomen much longer than the anal fin. It is very common along the Californian coast, is of handsome appearance, and is much used for bait.

bugbane (bug'bān), *n.* [*bug*² + *banc*.] A name given to species of the ranunculaceous genus of plants *Cimicifuga*, in Europe to *C. fatens*, and in the United States to *C. racemosa* and *C. americana*, from their reputed virtues as destroyers of bugs. The name is sometimes applied to the white hellebore, *Veratrum viride*. Also called *bugwort*.—**False bugbane**, the North American genus *Troutettaria*, very similar to *Cimicifuga*.

bugbear (bug'bār), *n. and a.* [*bug*¹ + *bear*²; a hobgoblin in the shape of a bear. See quotation from Chaucer under *bug*¹.] The formation has ceased to be felt; Evelyn spells the word *bugbare*. Cf. *bullbuggar*.] I. *n.* Something that causes terror; especially, something that causes needless fright or apprehension.

A bugbear take him! Shaks., T. and C., iv. 2.
You look yet like a bugbear to fright children.

Massinger, Renegado, iii. 1.

He will not sleepe, but calls to followe you.
Crying that *bug-beares* and spirits haunted him.
Mardon, Antonio and Melinda, II. iii. 2.

It is not necessary to follow the progress of this famous *bug-bear* (the Polish agitation of 1864), for such it was to the Conservative influences of the old world.

R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 336.

II. *a.* Occasioning causeless fear: as, "such bugbear thoughts," Locke.

bugbear (bug'bār), *v. t.* [*bugbear*, *n.*] To alarm with imaginary or idle fears. *Abp. King*.
bug-bite (bug'bit), *n.* [*bug*² + *bite*, *n.*] The bite of a bug, or the swelling caused by such a bite.

Poisoned by bad cookery, blistered with *bugbites*.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 52.

bugeye (bug'ī), *n.* Same as *buckeye*, 3.

bugfish (bug'fish), *n.* A name sometimes given to the menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*, because a parasitic isopod crustacean, *Cymothoa prægustator*, is frequently found adhering to the roof of its mouth. See *cut* under *Brevoortia*.

buggallow (bug'a-lū), *n.* Same as *buggala*.

buggard, *n.* [A var. of *bugyard*¹; cf. *bug*¹.] Same as *bugyard*¹.

bugger¹ (bug'ēr), *n.* [*ME. bougre*, a heretic, < *OF. bougre*, *bugre*, a heretic, < *ML. Bulgarus*, a Bulgarian, also, as a common noun, a heretic, the Bulgarians being accused of heresy. The popular detestation of "heretics" led to the use of *OF. bougre*, etc., a heretic, in the later sense.] One guilty of the crime of bestiality: vulgarly used as a general term of contumely, without reference to its meaning.

bugger² (bug'ēr), *n.* [*bug*², *v. i.*, + *-er*.] A collector of bugs or insects; an entomologist. [Humorous.]

buggerow-boat (bug'rō-bōt), *n.* Same as *buggero*.

buggery (bug'ēr-i), *n.* [*OF. bougrerie*, *bougrerie*, heresy, < *bougre*, heretic: see *bugger*¹.] The crime of bestiality; sodomy.

bugginess (bug'ī-nes), *n.* [*buggy*¹ + *-ness*.] The state of being buggy.

buggy¹ (bug'ī), *a.* [*bug*² + *-y*.] Infested with bugs.

buggy² (bug'ī), *n.*; *pl. buggies* (-iz). [Orig. Anglo-Ind., < *Hind. baggi*, *bagghi*, a gig, a buggy, < *Hindi bag*, move.] A name given to several species of carriages or gigs. (a) In India, a gig with a large hood to screen those who travel in it from

the sun's rays. (b) In England, a light, one-horse, two-wheeled vehicle without a hood. (c) In the United States, a light, one-horse, four-wheeled vehicle with one seat, and either with or without a hood or top.—**Cut-under buggy**, a vehicle in which the body is cut out to allow the front wheels to pass under when turning.



American Buggy.

buggy³ (bug'ī), *n.* [A var. of *bugie*², prob. in simulation of *buggy*².] In coal-mining, a small wagon used for transporting coal from the working-face to the gangway. [Penn.]

buggy-boat (bug'ī-bōt), *n.* A boat made so as to be capable of having wheels attached to it, and being thus converted into a land-vehicle.

buggy-cultivator (bug'ī-kul'ti-vā-tōr), *n.* A cultivator with wheels and a seat on which the person attending it may ride. *E. H. Knight*.

buggy-plow (bug'ī-plōu), *n.* A plow with a seat on which the plowman may ride, and usually having several shares in the same frame. *E. H. Knight*.

bughead (bug'hed), *n.* The bugfish or menhaden. [Local, U. S. (Virginia).]

bught, **bucht** (būht), *n.* [*Sc. (cf. equiv. Gael. bucht*, appar. from *Sc.*), also written *baught*, *bourht*, prob. ult. = *bought*¹, *q. v.*] 1. A sheep-fold or sheep-pen; especially, a small inclosure in the corner of a field for milking ewes.—2. A square pew in a church, with a table in the center, hence called a table-seat. [Scotch.]

bugiard, *n.* [*It. bugiardo*, a liar, < *bugiare*, lie (= *Pr. bazur* = *OF. boiser*, deceive, cheat), < *bugia*, a lie, = *Pr. bazura* = *OF. boisie*, deceit.] A liar. *Sp. Hacket*. [Rare.]

bugis (bū'jis), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A boat used for trading purposes in the East Indian archipelago; a proa.

bugla (bug'lā), *n.* Same as *buggala*.

buglard, *n.* A Middle English variant of *bugyard*¹.

bugle¹ (bū'gl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *beugle*, *boegle*, < *ME. bugle*, *buggile*, *bugyll*, < *OF. bugle*, a wild ox (> *bugler*, *F. bugler*, bellow), < *L. buculus*, dim. of *bos*, an ox, = *E. cow*¹.] 1. A sort of wild ox; a buffalo.

These are the beasts which ye shall eat of: oxen, sheep, and goats, hert, roe, and *bugle* [in the authorized version, *wild ox*], wyld goat, etc. Bible, 1551, Deut. xiv. 4, 5.

2. A young bull. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

bugle² (bū'gl), *n.* [*ME. bugle*, *bugul*, etc., a bugle-horn, as if short for *bugle-horn*, *q. v.*; cf. *F. bugle*, a bugle-horn.] 1. A hunting-horn. Also called *bugle-horn*.—2. A military musical wind-instrument of brass, once or more curved, sometimes furnished with keys or valves, so as to be capable of producing all the notes of the scale.

bugle² (bū'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bugled*, ppr. *bugling*. [*bugle*², *n.*] To sound a bugle.

bugle³ (bū'gl), *n. and a.* [Prob. < *ML. bugulus*, a female ornament, prob. < *G. bügel*, a bent or curved strip of metal, ring, stirrup, = *lecl. by-gill*, a stirrup: see *bail*¹, *bond*.] I. *n.* A shining elongated glass bead, usually black, used in decorating female apparel: as, "bugle-bracelet." *Shak.*, *W. T.*, iv. 3 (song).

II. *a.* Having the color of a glass bugle; jet-black: as, "bugle eyeballs," *Shak*.

bugle⁴ (bū'gl), *n.* [*F. bugle* = *Sp. Pg. bugula* = *It. bugola* (Mahn), irreg. < *LL. bugillo*, a plant, also called *ajuga reptans*; origin unknown. The late *ME. bugille* is glossed *buglossa*: see *bugloss*.] The popular English name for a common low biennial plant of Europe, *Ajuga reptans*. The yellow bugle is *A. Chamaepitys*, and the mountain bugle *A. pyramidalis*.

bugle-call (bū'gl-kāl), *n.* A short melody sounded upon a bugle as a signal or order.

bugle-cap (bū'gl-kap), *n.* Same as *cornet*, 4 (b).

bugle-horn (bū'gl-hōrn), *n.* [*ME. buglhorn*: < *bugle*² + *horn*. Cf. *bugle*².] I. Same as *bugle*², 1.—2. A drinking-vessel made of horn.

Janus . . . dryneth of his *bugle-horn* the wyn.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 517.

bugler (bū'glēr), *n.* 1. One who plays a bugle; specifically, a soldier assigned to convey the commands of the officers by signals sounded on a bugle. Buglers are also employed upon United States vessels of war.—2. A fish of the family *Centriscida* and genus *Centriseus*; a snipe-fish. [Tasmanian.]

bugle-rod (bū'gl-rōd), *n.* The pastoral staff of a bishop. *Halliwel*; *Wright*.

bugleweed (bū'gl-wēd), *n.* The common name of the North American plant *Lycopus Virginianus*.

cus, reputed astringent and sedative, and used as a remedy for hemorrhage from the lungs.

buglewort (bū'gl-wért), *n.* Same as *bugleweed*.

bugloss (bū'glos), *n.* [(Late ME. *bugille*: see *bugle**) < F. *buglosse*, < L. *buglossa*, *buglossos*, < Gr. *βούγλωσσο*, *buglossos*, lit. ox-tongue (in allusion to the shape and roughness of its leaves), < *βούγ*, ox, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue: see *gloss*2.]. The popular name of the plant *Achusa officinalis*. The small wild bugloss is *Asperugo procumbens*; the viper's-bugloss, *Echium vulgare*; the small bugloss, *Lycopsis arvensis*; and the sea-bugloss, *Mertensia maritima*. They are all boraginaceous plants, with rough leaves. Also called *ox-tongue*.

There poppies, nodding, mock the hope of toil:
There the blue bugloss paints the sterile soil.

Crabbe, *Village*, t. 6.

Spanish bugloss. Same as *alkanet*, 2.

buglow (bug'lō), *n.* Same as *buggala*.

bugong (bū'gong), *n.* [Australian.] An Australian butterfly, *Danaus limniace*, highly prized as an article of food by the aborigines.

bugor (bū'gôr), *n.* [Russ. *bugor*, a hillock, a heap (of sand or snow).] The elevated ground or chain of hillocks separating limans or creeks, such as those which gash the shores of the Black Sea, the Caspian, etc.

bug-seed (bug'sēd), *n.* A common name of the *Corispermum hyssopifolium*, a chenopodiaceous weed widely distributed over northern temperate regions. The name has reference to the shape of the fruit.

bug-shad (bug'shad), *n.* The bugfish or menhaden. [Local, U. S. (Virginia).]

bug-word (bug'wôrd), *n.* [*bug*1 + *word*.] A word which frightens; blustering talk; a bugbear. Also *bug's word*, *bugs-word*.

No more of that, sweet friend; those are *bug's words*.
Chapman, *Gentleman Usher*, ii. 1.

Greeky. A man in commission

Give place to a tatterdemalion!

Mar. No bug words, sir.

Massinger, *New Way to Pay Old Debts*.

Death is a *bug-word*: things are not brought to that extremity.
Dryden, *Sir Martin Mar-all*, i. 1.

bugwort (bug'wért), *n.* [*bug*2 + *wort*1.] Same as *bugbane*.

buhach (bū'hach), *n.* The powdered flower-heads of the plant *Pyrethrum cinerariaefolium*, and of other species, which are effectual insecticides. Commonly called *Persian* or *Dalmatian insect-powder*.

buhl (böl), *n.* [Short for *buhl-work*, orig. *Bouille-work* or *Boule-work*. *Buhl* is a German-looking



Buhl.—Commode executed by Boule, in the Bibliothèque Mazarine, Paris. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

spelling of *Boule* or *Bouille*, the name of a French artist (André Charles Boule, 1642-1732), who brought this kind of work to high perfection.] A style of inlaid decoration in cabinet-work practised by Boule, a celebrated designer under Louis XIV.; also, the articles so decorated. Buhl is of wood richly inlaid with a kind of mosaic, composed especially of tortoise-shell and line, or figure-work in metal, both gold-colored and white.—**Buhl and counter**, a technical term for buhl decoration when two patterns are obtained by one sawing from a sheet of metal, viz., the decorative strip or scroll which is used in one place, and an open pattern of the same which is used elsewhere.

buhl-saw (böl'sā), *n.* A peculiar kind of frame-saw used in cutting out buhl-work. Also spelled *boule-saw*.

buhl-work (böl'wêrk), *n.* Same as *buhl*.

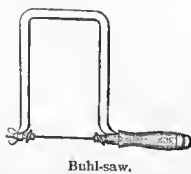
buhr (bêr), *n.* Same as *bur-stone*.—**Metallic buhr**. See *bur*1.

buhr-dresser (bêr'dres'-er), *n.* See *bur-dresser*.

buhr-driver (bêr'drî'vêr), *n.* See *bur-driver*.

buhrstone (bêr'stôn), *n.* See *burstone*.

buik1 (bûk), *n.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *book*.



Buhl-saw.

buik2 (bôk), *n.* A Scotch form of *bulk*1.

build (bild), *v.*; pret. and pp. *built*, *built*, ppr. *building*. [Prop., as in early mod. E., spelled *bild*, < ME. *bilden*, *belden*, *beelden*, *bylden*, *bulden*, < AS. *byldan* (late and rare), *build*, < *boid* (early and common), a dwelling, house (cf. Icel. *ból*, a farm, abode, = OSw. *bol*, a house, dwelling (> *bylja*, *build*), = Dan. *bol*, a small farm), < *būan* (√ *bu*, **bo*) = Icel. *būa*, live, dwell, whence also *bottle*1, a dwelling, *bower*1, a dwelling, *big*2, *build*, etc.: see *bottle*1, *bower*1, *bow*5, *by*2, etc., *big*2, etc.] **I. trans.** 1. To frame or construct, as an edifice; form by uniting materials into a regular structure; erect.

The house was *built* of the earth,
And shall fall again to ground.

Tennyson, *Deserted House*.

2. Figuratively—(a) To form by art in any way; construct.

He knew
Himself to sing, and *build* the lofty rhyme.

Milton, *Lycidas*, l. 11.

(b) To raise as on a support or foundation; rear.

Who *builds* his hope in air of your good looks,
Lives like a drunken sailor on a mast.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, iii. 4.

A faith that's *built* upon so true a sorrow.

Fletcher, *Beggars' Bush*, i. 2.

On God and Godlike men we *build* our trust.

Tennyson, *Duke of Wellington*, ix.

(c) To establish, increase, and strengthen: generally with *up*: as, to *build up* a fine business; to *build up* a character.

I, that have lent my life to *build up* yours.

Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

To *build castles* in Spain. See *castle*.

II. intrans. 1. To exercise the art or practice the business of building; construct.—2. Figuratively, to rear, erect, or construct anything, as a plan or a system of thought.

Buddhism has its Tripitakas, which its various branches recognize, and on which its several schools *build*.

Contemporary Rev., LI. 207.

3. To rest or depend, as on a foundation; base; rely: with *on* or *upon*.

Nay, I dare *build upon* his secrecy,
He knows not to deceive me.

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, iii. 2.

This is a surer way than to *build* on the interpretation of an author, who does not consider how the ancients used to think.

Addison, *Ancient Medals*.

build (bild), *n.* [*build*, *v.*] Manner of construction; make; form: as, the *build* of a ship.

Lines of steam-ships should be aided on the condition that their *build* be such as would permit of their easy conversion into men-of-war.

The American, VIII. 161.

builder (bil'dêr), *n.* One who builds, or whose occupation is that of building; specifically, one who controls or directs the work of construction in any capacity.

In the practice of civil architecture, the *builder* comes between the architect who designs the work and the artisans who execute it.

Eng. Encey.

building (bil'ding), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bilding*, < ME. *bildinge*, *byldynge*, *buldynge*, rarely *buldynge*; verbal *n.* of *build*, *v.*] 1. The act of constructing, erecting, or establishing.—2. A fabric built or constructed; a structure; an edifice; as commonly understood, a house for residence, business, or public use, or for shelter of animals or storage of goods.

In law, anything erected by art, and fixed upon or in the soil, composed of different pieces connected together, and designed for permanent use in the position in which it is so fixed, is a building. Edw. Livingston. Thus, a pole fixed in the earth is not a building, but a fence or a wall is.

Seest thou these great *buildings*? Mark xiii. 2.

3†. A flock or number: said of rooks.

Master Simon . . . told me that according to the most ancient and approved treatise on hunting, I must say a muster of peacocks. "In the same way," added he, with a slight air of pedantry, "we say a flight of doves or swallows, a bevy of quails, a herd of deer, of wrens, or cranes, a skulk of foxes, or a *building* of rooks."

Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 259.

Building society, a joint-stock benefit society, for the purpose of raising by periodical subscriptions a fund to assist members in building or purchasing, the property being mortgaged to the society till the amount advanced is fully repaid with interest.

building-block (bil'ding-blok), *n.* 1. One of the temporary supports or blocks on which a ship's keel rests while the ship is building. It is a block of timber which can be removed when the key-pieces or templates are knocked away.

2. One of a set of blocks with which children imitate the construction of buildings.

building-iron (bil'ding-î'ern), *n.* A hand-tool used in the manner of a soldering-iron, to melt

wax and cause it to flow upon the blank spaces between the types of an electrotype mold.

building-lease (bil'ding-lēs), *n.* A lease of land for a term of years (in England usually 99), under which the lessee engages to erect certain edifices on the land according to specification, these edifices falling to the landowner on the expiration of the lease.

building-slip (bil'ding-slip), *n.* The inclined plane in a dock or builder's yard on which a ship is constructed. The ship is raised above the slip by piles of blocks on which it rests.

building-stance (bil'ding-stans), *n.* A piece of ground on which to build. [Scotch.]

building-wax (bil'ding-waks), *n.* Beeswax used with a building-iron to "build up" the blank spaces between the types of an electrotype mold.

buildress (bil'dres), *n.* [*builder* + *-ess*.] A female builder. Fuller. [Rare.]

built (bilt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *build*, *v.*] 1. Constructed; formed; shaped; made: often used of the human body, and frequent in compound nautical terms, as *clinker-built*, *clipper-built*, *frigate-built*, etc.

Like the generality of Genoese countrywomen, strongly *built*. Landor.

2. Constructed of different pieces; not composed of one piece: as, a *built* mast or block; a *built* rib.—**Built beam**. See *beam*.

built (bilt), *n.* [For *build*, *n.*] Form; shape; build; mode of building. Sir W. Temple.

built-up (bilt'up), *a.* Composed of several parts joined together: as, a *built-up* mast, rib, arch, etc.—**Built-up trail**. See *trail*.

burdly (bûrd'li), *a.* [Of uncertain origin. Cf. *burly*1.] Large and well made; stout in appearance; burly. [Scotch.]

Burdly chieft and clever hizzies. Burns, *Twa Dogs*.

buissou (F. pron. bwē-sôn'), *n.* [F., a bush, < *buis*, a box-tree: see *box*1.] In gardening, a fruit-tree on a very low stem, with the head closely pruned.

buist (büst), *n.* [Also written *boost*, var. of *boist*, a box; cf. *buistin'-iron*, the marking-iron, *tar-buist*, the box in which the iron (orig. the tar) for marking is kept: see *boist*1, *boost*3.]

1. A box; a chest.—2. A coffin.—3. A basket.—4. A distinctive mark set upon sheep and cattle; a brand; hence, any distinguishing characteristic. [Scotch in all senses.]

What old carle hast thou with thee?—He is not of the brotherhood of Saint Mary's—at least he has not the *buist* of these black cattle. Scott, *Monastery*, II. 58.

buist (büst), *v. t.* [*buist*, *n.*] To mark with a buist, as sheep. Also *boost*. [Scotch.]

bukt, *n.* A Middle English form of *buck*1.

buke1, *n.* A Scotch form of *book*.

buke2 (bô'kâ), *n.* [*Chino-Jap. bu*, martial, military, + *ke*, family.] The military families of Japan, as distinguished from the *kuge*, or court nobility; the daimios, or territorial nobility, and their retainers, the samurai. The distinction between *buke* and *kuge* ceased on the abolition of the feudal system in 1871. See *kuge*.

bukket, *n.* A Middle English form of *buck*1.

Bukkio (bûk'kē'ō), *n.* Same as *Buppo*.

bukkum-wood (bûk'um-wôd), *n.* [*bukkum*, a native name, + *wood*.] Same as *sappan-wood*.

bukshée (bûk'shē), *n.* [Also written *bukshsee*, repr. Hind. *bakshi*, a paymaster, < *baksh*, pay, a gift, < Pers. *bakshidan*, give, forgive. Cf. *bukshish*, *bakshish*.] An East Indian name for a paymaster or a commander.

bukshish (bûk'shēsh), *n.* Same as *bakshish*.

bulafu, *n.* [Native name in Guinea.] A musical instrument used by the negroes of Guinea. It consists of several wooden pipes fastened together with leathern thongs, with small spaces between the pipes. In playing it the pipes are struck with small rods or drumsticks.

bulata (bul'a-tā), *n.*

Same as *balata-gum*.

bulau (bū'lā), *n.* [Appar. a native name.]

An insectivorous

mammal of the genus

Gymnura, inhabiting

Sumatra, Borneo,

etc.; a gymnure.

bulb (bulb), *n.* [*F. bulbe*, < L. *bulbus*,

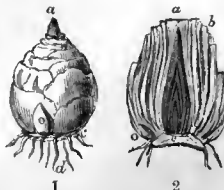
a bulbous root, an

onion, < Gr. *βούβος*,

a bulbous root.] 1.

A form of the leaf-bud, usually subterranean,

in which the stem is reduced to a flat disk,

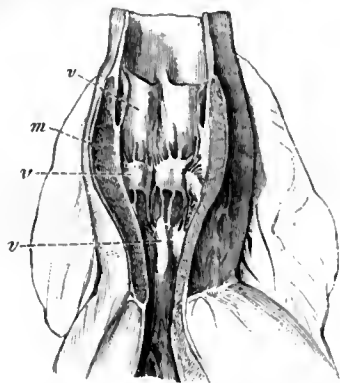


1, Bulb of Hyacinth. 2, Longitudinal section of same.

a, summit of bud, or growing point; b, bases of leaves; c, crown of root, or stem; d, fibers, or root proper; e, young bulb, or offset.

rooting from the under side, and bearing above closely appressed fleshy leaves. In the tunicated or coated bulb these leaves are in the form of broad, closely concentric coatings, as in the hyacinth and onion; in the scaly bulb they are narrow, thick, and imbricated, as in the lily. The so-called *solid bulb*, as in the crocus and gladiolus, is more properly a cornu, or short thick root-stock, inclosed within the dried sheathing bases of a few leaves.

2. Any protuberance or expansion resembling a bulb, especially an expansion at the end of a stalk or long and slender body: as, the *bulb* of a thermometer; the *bulb* of the aorta.—3. *pl.* The tonsils. [Prov. Eng.]—**Aortic or arterial bulb.** Same as *bulb* of the aorta.—**Artery of the bulb.** See *artery*.—**Bulb of a hair,** the swollen part at the origin of the hair.—**Bulb of a tooth,** the embryonic mesoblastic papilla forming the germ of the tooth. It is capped by the epiblastic enamel organ, and is converted into dentine externally, while the core, becoming highly nervous and vascular, forms the definitive dental papilla, or tooth-bulb.—**Bulb of the aorta,** in *comp. anat.* and *embryol.*, the foremost of the three divisions of the origi-



Bulb of the Aorta of a Shark (*Lamna*), laid open, showing thick muscular wall, *m*, and three rows of valves, *v, v, v*.

nal cardiac vessel. From it spring the aortic arches, and from it are developed the aorta and pulmonary artery. Also called *aortic or arterial bulb* and *bulbus arteriosus*.—**Bulb of the eye,** the eyeball.—**Bulb of the spinal cord,** the medulla oblongata.—**Bulb of the urethra,** the posterior enlarged rounded extremity of the corpus spongiosum of the penis.—**Bulbs of the fornix,** the corpora albicantia of the brain.—**Detonating bulb.** See *detonating*.—**Olfactory bulb,** the anterior enlargement of the olfactory tract, from which the olfactory nerves are sent off. See *cut* under *Etmognobranchi*.

bulb (bulb), *v. i.* [*< bulb, n.*] To project or be protuberant. *Frelyn.*

bulbaceous (bul-bā'shius), *a.* [*< L. bulbaceus, < bulb, a bulb; see bulb.*] Bulbous. *Johnson.*

bulbar (bul'bār), *a.* [*< L. bulbosus, bulb, + -ar².*] 1. Bulbous.—2. In *pathol.*, pertaining to the medulla oblongata.—**Chronic bulbar paralysis,** a disease characterized by progressive paralysis and atrophy of the muscles of the lips, tongue, palate, pharynx, and larynx. Also called *progressive bulbo-nuclear paralysis*, *progressive atrophic bulbar paralysis*, and *glossolabio-laryngeal paralysis*.

bulbed (bulbd), *a.* [*< bulb + -ed².*] Having a bulb; round-headed.

bulbel (bul'bel), *n.* [*< NL. *bulbellus, *bulbillus, dim. of L. bulbosus, bulb.*] Same as *bulblet*.

bulberry (bul'ber'i), *n.*; *pl. bulberries* (-iz). Same as *bilberry*.

bulbi, n. Plural of *bulbus*.

bulbiferous (bul-bif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. bulbosus, bulb, + ferre = E. bear¹.*] Producing bulbs: as, *bulbiferous stems*.

bulbiform (bul'bi-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. bulbosus, bulb, + forma, form.*] Bulb-shaped.

bulbil (bul'bil), *n.* [*< NL. *bulbillus, dim. of L. bulbosus: see bulbosus.*] Same as *bulblet*.

bulbine (bul'bin), *n.* [*< Gr. βολβίνη, a white kind of bulbous plant, < βολβός, a certain bulbous root: see bulb.*] An herb having leaves like the leek and a purple flower; dog's-leek.

bulblet (bul'blet), *n.* [*< bulb + dim. -let.*] A little bulb; specifically, in *bot.*, a small aerial bulb or bud with fleshy scales, growing in the axils of leaves, as in the tiger-lily, or taking the place of flower-buds, as in the common onion. Also *bulbel, bulbil*.

bulbodium (bul-bō'di-um), *n.* [*< Gr. βολβοδίων, contr. form of βολβοειδής, bulb-like, < βολβός, a bulb, + εἶδος, form.*] A word formerly used by botanists for what is now called a *cornu*.

bulbous (bul'bōs), *a.* [*< L. bulbosus: see bulbosus.*] Producing bulbs; resembling a bulb; bulbous. [Rare.]

bulbotuber (bul'bō-tū'bēr), *n.* [*< L. bulbosus, bulb, + tuber, tuber.*] A cornu. [Rare.]

bulbous (bul'bōs), *a.* [= *F. bulbeux, < L. bulbosus, < bulbosus, bulb.*] 1. Producing or grow-

ing from bulbs: as, *bulbous plants*.—2. Pertaining to or resembling a bulb; swelling out; bulb-shaped.

Above the fringe of brushwood on the hill-tops rise the many golden domes and *bulbous* spires of cathedral and convents. *A. J. C. Hare, Russia, ix.*

A burly, *bulbous* man, who, in sheer ostentation of his venerable progenitors, was the first to introduce into the settlement the ancient Dutch fashion of ten pair of breeches. *Irring, Knickerbocker, p. 108.*

Bulbous torc, a torc made with the ends finished with bulb-shaped ornaments.

bulbul¹ (bul'būl), *n.* [= *Ar. Turk. Hind. bulbul, < Pers. bulbul, a nightingale; prob. imitative; cf. bullen-bullen.*] 1. The Persian name of the nightingale, or a species of nightingale, rendered familiar in English poetry by Moore, Byron, and others. The same name is also given in southern and southwestern Asia to sundry other birds. Specifically.—2. In *ornith.*, a bird of the family *Pycnonotidae*.

bulbul² (bul'būl), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A name given to the yak.

bulbule (bul'būl), *n.* [*< L. bulbulus, dim. of L. bulbosus, bulb.*] A little bulb; a bulblet.

bulbus (bul'būs), *n.*; *pl. bulbi* (-bī). [*L.: see bulb.*] A bulb: used chiefly in anatomy in such phrases as *bulbus oculi*, the eyeball; *bulbus aortae*, the aortic bulb.—**Bulbus arteriosus.** Same as *bulb* of the aorta (which see, under *bulb*).—**Bulbus glandulosus, or ventriculus glandulosus,** the glandular or true stomach of birds; the proventriculus.—**Bulbus venae jugularis,** the enlargement of the internal jugular vein at its commencement in the jugular foramen.

bulby (bul'bi), *a.* [*< bulb + -y¹.*] Somewhat like a bulb; bulbous.

bulcardi (bul'kärđ), *n.* A Cornish name of the blenny.

bulch¹, *r.* An obsolete variant of *belch*.

bulch², *n.* [Appar. shortened from *bulchin*.] A bull-calf: sometimes used familiarly in reference to a person, either in kindness or in contempt.

So that my *bulch*
Show but his swarth cheek to me, let earth cleave
And break from hell, I care not!
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, v. 1.

bulchin (bul'chin), *n.* [*< ME. bulchin, < bul, a bull, + dim. -chin = -kin.*] A young male calf: often applied in contempt to persons. *Drayton.*

For ten mark men sold a little *bulchyn*.

Langtoft, Chronicle (ed. Hearne), p. 174.

A new-weande *bulchin*. *Marston, Dutch Courtier, ii. 1.*

buldt, buldet, v. Middle English forms of *build*. *Chaucer.*

bulder (bul'dēr), *v. i.* Same as *bulter*.

buldering (bul'dēr-ing), *a.* Hot; sultry. [*Prov. Eng. (Exmoor).*]

bul¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *bile¹, boil¹, bue² (bōi), n.* Same as *boul*.

bul³, *n.* A Middle English form of *bull¹*.

Bulgar (bul'gär), *n.* [= *F. Bulgare = G. Bulgar = Turk. Bulgar = Hung. Bolgar, etc., ML. Bulgarus, < OBulg. Blügarinü, Bulg. Blügarin = Serv. Bugarin = Russ. Bolygarin, Bulgarü, Bulgar; ML. Bulgaria, Russ. Bulgariya, etc., Bulgaria.* The name is usually associated, without sufficient evidence, with the river *Volga* (Russ. *Volga*, etc.). 1. A member of an ancient Finnish race, living on the Volga, the Don, the Danube, etc. A tribe of the Bulgars conquered the Slavs of Media in the seventh century, gave the name Bulgaria to the country, and soon became partly Slavic in blood and wholly in language. 2. One of the Slavic inhabitants of Bulgaria; a Bulgarian.

Bulgarian (bul-gä'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*< Bulgar, Bulgaria, + -ian, -an.*] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Bulgars. Also *Bulgarie*.—2. Pertaining to Bulgaria, a principality under the nominal suzerainty of Turkey, lying south of the Danube and west of the Black Sea.

II. *n.* 1. A member of the race inhabiting and giving name to Bulgaria; a Slavic Bulgar.—2. The language of the Bulgarians, or Slavic Bulgars. It is divided into two dialects, Old Bulgarian (also called Church Slavic or Slavonian) and New Bulgarian. The former is the richest and best of the Slavic tongues, but is extinct as a spoken language. See *Slavic*.

Bulgare (bul-gär'ik), *a. and n.* [*< Bulgar + -ie.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Bulgars and their modern representatives, the Mordvians and Cheremissians of the Volga.

II. *n.* The speech of the ancient Bulgars and the modern Bulgare Finns. See *I*.

bulge (bulj), *n.* [*< ME. bulge, a swelling, hump, prob. the same as bulge, a bag, found oftener in the OF. form bouge, > E. bouge¹ and budge², all due to L. bulga, a leathern bag; a word prob. of Celtic origin: Gael. Ir. bolg, a bag, akin to AS.*

baelg, a bag, etc. (> E. bellows, belly), and prob. to Icel. baggi, etc., E. bag¹: see belly, bellows, bag¹, bouge¹, budge², and bulge.] 1. A rounded protuberance; a swelling; a swell; a hump.

His nose was cutted as a cat,
His browses war like litel buskes,
And his tethre like bare tuskes,
A ful grete bulge upon his bak.

Yvaine and Gawain (ed. Ritson, 1802), l. 260.

We advanced half a mile, and encamped temporarily in a hill-girt bulge of the fumara bed.

R. P. Burton, El-Medina, p. 362.

2. The swirl made by a salmon rising to the surface. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*—To get the bulge on one, to get the advantage of a person; forestall and get the better of one. [*Slang.*]

bulge (bulj), *v. i.*; *pret. and pp. bulged, pp. bulging.* [*< bulge, n. Cf. bag¹, v., and belly, v., ult. connected with bulge.*] 1. To swell out; be protuberant.

He spoke: the brawny spearman let his cheek
Bulge with the unswallow'd piece, and turning stared.
Tennyson, Gerald.

And the bulging nets swept shoreward,
With their silver-sided haul.

Whittier, The Sycamores.

2. To bilge, as a ship.

The grievous shipwreck of my travels dear
In bulged bark, all perished in disgrace.

Daniel (Arber's Eng. Garner, l. 586).

Here I found that the ship was bulged and had a great deal of water in her hold. *Defoe, Robinson Crusoe, p. 51.*

Bulged cask. See *cask¹*.

bulgeways (bulj'wäz), *n. pl.* Same as *bilge-ways*.

bulgy (bul'ji), *a.* [*< bulge + -y¹.*] Bending outward; bulging: as, "*bulgy legs*," *Dickens*. [Rare.]

bulimia (bū-lim'i-ä), *n.* [= *F. boulimie, < NL. bulimia (L. bulimia, L. bulimus), < Gr. βούλιμα, also βούλιμος, great hunger, < βούλις, ox, in comp. implying 'great,' + λιμός, hunger.*] Morbidly voracious appetite; a disease in which the patient has a constant and insatiable craving for food. Also written *bulimy, boulimia, boulimy*.

bulimic (bū-lim'ik), *a.* [*< bulimia + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to bulimia.

Bulimida (bū-lim'i-dä), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Bulimus + -ida.*] A group or tribe of terrestrial gastropods, including the genera *Bulimus, Jachina, Pupa*, and *Clausilia*. *Beck, 1837.* [Not in use.]

bulimiform (bū-lim'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Bulimus + L. forma, form.*] Having that form of shell characteristic of the genus *Bulimus*.

bulimoid (bū-li-moid), *a.* Having the appearance of or like gastropods of the genus *Bulimus*.

bulimous (bū-li-mus), *a.* [*< bulimia + -ous.*] Characterized by bulimia.

bulimulid (bū-lim'ū-lid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Bulimulidae*.

Bulimulidæ (bū-li-mū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [*< NL. < Bulimulus + -idæ.*] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Bulimulus*, having the mantle included in the more or less elongated and turreted shell, the jaw thin, provided with distant transverse ribs, and the lateral teeth peculiar in the elongation and curvature of the inner cusp.

Bulimulus (bū-lim'ū-lus), *n.* [*< NL. as Bulimus + dim. -ulus.*] The typical genus of the family *Bulimulidae*. There are nine North American species, chiefly of southwestern regions.

Bulimus (bū'li-mus), *n.* [*< NL. (Scopoli, 1786), an error (as if < Gr. βούλιμος, great hunger) for Bulinus (Adanson, 1757), prop. (as emended by Oken, 1815) Bulinus, < L. bulla, a bubble, boss, stud (see bulla), + dim. -inus.*] A genus of land-snails to which very different limits have been assigned.

(a) With the old authors it was a repository for all land-snails having an ovate form, a longitudinal ovate aperture, and a non-truncate columella. It consequently included numerous heterogeneous species now distributed among different families. (b) By recent authors it is restricted to *Helicidae* of considerable size, represented by *B. oblongus*. (See *cut.*) Such species are

mostly confined to South America. *B. ovatus* has sometimes a shell about 6 inches long.

bulimy (bū'li-mi), *n.* Same as *bulimia*.

bulk¹ (bulk), *n.* [*< ME. bolke, a heap, < Icel. bülki, the cargo or freight of a ship (cf. mod. bül-*



Bulimulus oblongus.

bulk, be bulky), orig. a heap, in modern Icel. *bunki*, a heap (see *bunk* and *bunch*), = OSw. *bol*, a heap, Sw. dial. *bul*, a knob, bunch, = ODan. Dan. *bul*, a bump, knob; prob. ult. from the root of *belly*, *bellows*, *bag*, etc., and thus remotely connected with *bulge*, q. v. Cf. *bunk*, *bunch*. In ref. to the body, first in early mod. E. *bulke*, the breast, thorax, = MD. *bulcke*, 'thorax'; either the same word as *bul*, a heap, etc., with which it is associated, or the same (with *l* inserted by confusion with *bul*, a heap) as ME. *bouk*, *buk*, *buc*, the belly, body: see *bouk*¹, and cf. *buck*⁵. The sense of 'breast or chest' runs easily into that of 'the whole body,' and this into the sense of 'the whole dimensions, the gross.' 1†. A heap.

Bolke or *hepe*, cumulus, acervus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 43.
2. Magnitude of material substance; whole dimensions in length, breadth, and thickness; size of a material thing: as, an ox or a ship of great *bulk*.

A sturdy mountaineer of six feet two and corresponding *bulk*. *Hawthorne*, *Old Manse*, II.

3. The gross; the greater part; the main mass or body: as, the *bulk* of a debt; the *bulk* of a nation.

It is certain that, though the English love liberty, the *bulk* of the English people desire a king.

W. Godwin, *Hist. Commonwealth*, iv. 2.
She will enjoy eight hundred a year independent while I live; and . . . the *bulk* of my fortune at my death. *Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, iv. 3.

The ease and completeness with which the invaders had won the *bulk* of Britain only brought out in stronger relief the completeness of their repulse from the south.

J. R. Green, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 108.
4†. The bottom or hold of a ship.

Aluco, . . . the *bulke*, belly or bottom of a ship. *Florio*.
5. The entire space in a ship's hold for the stowage of goods; hence, that which is stowed; the mass of the cargo: as, to break *bulk* for unloading.—6†. The breast; the chest; the thorax.

* *bulke*, thorax. *Levins*, *Manip. Vocab.* (1570), col. 187.
Torace [It.], the breast or *bulke* of a man. *Florio* (1598).

7. The body of a living creature.
He rais'd a sigh so piteous and profound,
That it did seem to shatter all his *bulks*,
And end his being. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, ii. 1.
Vast *bulks* which little souls but ill supply.
Dryden, *Annus Mirabilis*, l. 280.

Bones of some vast *bulk* that lived and roar'd
Before man was. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, iii.

Elasticity of bulk. See *elasticity*.—Laden in *bulk*, having the cargo loose in the hold, or not inclosed in boxes, bales, bags, or casks.—To break *bulk*. See *break*.
= *Syn.* 2. Greatness, largeness, extent, bigness; *Magnitude*, *Volume*, etc. See *size*.

bulk¹ (bulk), v. [*bulk*¹, n.]. *Intrans.* To increase in bulk; grow large; swell.

He [Chalmers] would dilate on one doctrine till it *bulked* into a bible. *North British Rev.*

But the more he is alone with nature, the greater man and his doings *bulk* in the consideration of his fellow-men. *The Century*, XXVII, 193.

II. trans. To put or hold in bulk or as a mass; fix the bulk of in place: as, to *bulk* a cargo. [Rare.]

Rotting on some wild shore with ribs of wreck,
Or like an old-world mammoth *bulk'd* in ice,
Not to be molten out. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, v.

bulk², v. i. [*ME.*; var. of *bol*, q. v.]. To belch.
Bulk not as a Beene were yn thi throte,
As a karle that comys oute of a cote.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

bulk³ (bulk), n. [*Icel.* *balkr*, a beam, rafter, also a wall, partition, = E. *balk*¹, a beam, ridge, etc.: see *balk*¹, and cf. *bulkhead*.] 1†. A partition; a projecting part of a building.

Here, stand behind this *bulk*. *Shak.*, *Othello*, v. 1.

2. A stall in front of a shop. [*Prov. Eng.*]—3†. A large chest or box.

On a *bulk* in a cellar was to be found the author of the "Wanderer." *Johnson*.

bulk⁴ (bulk), v. i. [*ME.* *bulken*; cf. *bunch*², strike, as related, through *bunk*, to *bulk*¹.] 1†. To strike; beat.

On her brestes gon thei *bulks*,
And uchone to her in to sculk.
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell*.)

2. To throb. [*Prov. Eng.*]

bulkar, n. See *bulker*².

bulker¹ (bul'kér), n. [*bulk*¹ + *-er*¹.] *Naut.*, a person employed to determine the quantity or bulk of goods, so as to fix the amount of freight- or shore-dues to which they are liable. [*Eng.*]

bulker² (bul'kér), n. [Also written (in defs. 1, 2) *bulkar*; < *bulk*³ + *-er*¹.] 1†. A beam.

Skinner. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. A butcher's stall. [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. One who sleeps under bulks or benches; a night-walker. *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—4†. A common strumpet or jilt. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

bulkhead (bulk'héd), n. [*bulk*³, partition, + *head*.] 1. A partition. Specifically—(a) A partition in a ship to form separate apartments, or a watertight partition placed in the hull to prevent the passage of water or fire from one part to another in case of accident; also, a screen, as for protection in a fight.

We had only to wring out our wet clothes [and] hang them up to chafe against the *bulkheads*.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 33.

(b) In civil engin., a partition built in a tunnel, conduit, or other subterranean passage, intended to prevent the passage of air, water, or mud.

2. A water-face of a wharf, pier, or sea-wall.
—3. A horizontal or inclined door giving access from the outside of a house to the cellar.

[*New Eng.*]—**Bulkhead door**, a water-tight door in a bulkhead.—**Bulkhead line**, a surveyors' line showing how far the bulkheads of piers may project into a stream or harbor.—**Collision bulkhead**, a strong bulkhead built across a ship, near the bows, and designed to prevent it from filling with water if the bows are stove in.—**Screen bulkhead** (*naut.*), a screen of canvas or other cloth, taking the place of a bulkhead.

bulkiness (bul'ki-nes), n. [*bulky* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being bulky; magnitude in bulk or size.

bulky (bul'ki), a. [*bulk*¹ + *-y*¹. Cf. *Icel.* *búlkaegr*, bulky, Sw. dial. *bullkug*, bunched, protuberant.] 1. Of great bulk or size; large. Hence—2. Unwieldy; clumsy.

Latens, the *bulkiest* of the double race. *Dryden*.
The book . . . suffers from the editor's bulky style.

N. A. Ree, *CXXVII*, 164.

= *Syn.* *Bulky*, *Massive*, *Massy*, *Ponderous*, *Burly*. *Bulky* refers to prominence, excess, or unwieldiness of size; it applies properly to material things; if applied to persons, it implies the development of physical size at the expense of higher qualities. *Massy* is, strictly, poetic for *massive*. The two denote weight and solidity quite as much as size, while that which is *bulky* may be hollow and comparatively light: as, a bulky bundle of straw; a massive jaw; "ingots of massy gold." *Ponderous* primarily denotes weight and not size, but has come to have a secondary suggestion of unwieldiness. *Burly* is applicable only to persons, and expresses bigness, solidity, and force, with something of coarseness of manner.

In 1603, Jonson produced his mighty tragedy of *Sejanus*, a noble piece of work, full of learning, ingenuity, and force of mind in wielding bulky materials.

Whipple, *Old Eng. Dram.*
And bared the knotted column of his throat,
The massive square of his heroic breast.

Tennyson, *Gersaint*.
We turned down into a narrow street, and, after proceeding a little way, passed under a massy arched gateway, and found ourselves in the spacious courtyard of this princely mansion.

W. Ware, *Zenobia*, l. 29.
Closed, and in silence the crowd awaited the will of the soldiers.

bull¹ (bül), n. [*ME.* *bul*, *bole*, *bol*, *bole* (these forms appar. after *Seand.*), also *bulle*, appar. < AS. **bul* (not found, but indicated by the rare dim. *bulluca*, > E. *bullock*¹, q. v.) = MD. *bulle*, *bolle*, D. *bul* = MLG. LG. *bulle* (> G. *bulle*) = Icel. *boli*, a bull (cf. *baula*, a cow: see *bawl*¹), = Norw. *bol* = ODan. *bul*, a bull, Dan. *böll*, a castrated bull (cf. OBulg. *volū* = Serv. *vo* = Bohem. *wol* (wol-) = Pol. *wół* (barred l), an ox, = Russ. *volū*, a bull, = Lith. *bulius* = Lett. *bolis*); prob. from the root of *bell*², *below*, q. v.] 1. The male of the domestic bovine, of which the female is a cow; in general, the male of any bovine, as of the different species of the genus *Bos*.—2. An old male whale, sea-lion, sea-bear, or fur-seal.—3. [*cap.*] *Taurus*, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac.—4. In *stock-exchange slang*, one who endeavors to effect a rise in the price of stock: the opposite of a *bear*. See *bear*², 5.

2d *Stock*. Zounds, where are all the Jews this afternoon? Are you a Bull or a Bear To day, Abraham?

3d *Stock*. A Bull, Faith,—but I have a good Putt for next week. *Mrs. Centlivre*, *Bold Stroke*, iv.

5. The bull's-eye of a target.—6. *pl.* The stems of hedge-thorns.—7. *pl.* The transverse bars of wood into which the heads of harrows are set. *Grose*; *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—8†. A five-shilling piece. *Brewer*.—9†. A small keg.

—10. The weak grog made by pouring water into a spirit-cask nearly empty. [*Slang.*]—**Bull-bay**. See *bawl*¹.—To take the bull by the horns, to grapple with or face boldly some danger or difficulty. [*In composition*, *bull* often implies 'male' or 'of large size,' as in *bull-trout*, perhaps *bulrush*, etc.]

bull¹ (bül), v. t. [*bulk*¹, n.; = Icel. *bola*, butt, push.] 1. To toss or throw up (hedges), as cattle do. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. In the *stock exchange*, to endeavor to raise, as the price of shares, artificially and unduly. See the noun.—To bull a barrel, to pour water into a cask, when it is

nearly empty, to prevent it from leaking.—To bull the market, to operate for a rise in prices, as is done by brokers who are long in any particular stock.

bull¹ (bül), a. [*bulk*¹, n., 4.]. In the *stock exchange*, in the interest of or favorable to the bulls; buoyant; rising: as, a bull movement; a bull market.

bull² (bül), n. [*ME.* *bulle*, < OF. *bulle*, F. *bulle* = It. *bolle*, *bulle* = D. *bul*, *bulle* = G. Dan. *bulle* = Sw. *bulle* = Icel. *böla* (in *bann-böla*, a bull of excommunication), < ML. *bulle*, a papal edict, any edict or writing, a seal, L. *bulle*, a boss, knob, stud, bubble: see *bulle*, *bullet*¹, *bullet*, *bulletin*, *boil*², *bow*², etc.] 1. Same as *bulle*, 2.

—2. The most authoritative official document issued by the pope or in his name: usually an open letter containing some decree, order, or decision relating to matters of grace or justice. It derives its name from the leaden seal (Latin *bulle*) appended to it by a thread or band, which is red or yellow when the bull refers to matters of grace, and uncolored and of hemp when it refers to matters of justice. On one side of the seal is the name of the pope, and on the other are the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul. Bulls are written in Latin, either in the ordinary cursive hand or in round Gothic characters, and have a red seal on the parchment itself, in which the name of the pope encircles the heads of the apostles. They begin with the name of the pope, followed by the term *episcopus* (bishop) and the words *servus servorum Dei* (servant of the servants of God) and a salutation, and close with the place and date of execution and the subscription of the chancellor or other functionary of the papal chancery. The distinctive name of a bull is taken from the first word or words of the general introduction which follows the salutation: as, the bull *Unigenitus*, which begins with the words *Unigenitus Dei*, etc., issued in 1713 by Clement XI., condemning the Jansenist propositions set forth in Quesnel's "Moral Reflections." A brief, though of equal authority with a bull, differs from it in several important points, chiefly of form. It is shorter, relates to subjects of inferior importance, is written in Latin in ordinary Roman letters and on the smooth side of the parchment, uses the word *papa* instead of *episcopus* in the introductory formula, is sealed with red wax instead of lead, and with the pope's private seal, the fisherman's ring, and is never signed by the pope himself, but by a secretary of the papal chancery. Both bulls and bulls belong to a class of papal documents generically called *apostolic letters*; these are *encyclicals* when addressed to the bishops of the Roman Catholic world, and from their contents are called *constitutions*, *decretales* (ancient), *synodal letters* (also ancient), *rescripts*, *motus proprii*, etc. *Consistorial bulls* are issued after consultation with the consistory of cardinals, and are signed by all the cardinals consulted.

The church published her bulls of crusade; offering liberal indulgences to those who served.

Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, Int.
The pope has issued a bull deposing Queen Elizabeth.

Macaulay, *Disabilities of the Jews*.

3. An official letter; an edict; especially, an imperial edict under the Roman or the old German empire.—**Golden bull**, a name given to several celebrated historical documents, from their golden seal. The most notable of these is an edict or imperial constitution made in 1356 by the emperor Charles IV., regulating the mode of procedure in the election and coronation of the emperor.—**Lead bull**, the designation of official documents (from their leaden seals) sent by the emperors of Constantinople to patriarchs and princes, by the grandees of the empire, of France, Sicily, etc., and by patriarchs and bishops.

bull³ (bül), n. [= F. *bulle*, formerly *bule* = Sp. obs. *bulle* = Pg. *bolha* = It. *bolle*, *bulle*, < L. *bulle*, a bubble: see *bull*².] A bubble.

Life is as a bull rising on the water. *Nowell*. (*Davies*.)

bull⁴ (bül), n. [Not found earlier than the 17th century, except as ME. *bul* (about A. D. 1320) in the doubtful passage first quoted. Origin uncertain. Several anecdotes involving Irish speakers have been told (and appar. invented) to account for the word. It is usually associated with *bull*², a papal edict, in allusion, it is said, to the contrast between the humble professions of the pope, as in his styling himself 'servant of servants,' and the absolutely dictatorial nature of his edicts. This explanation, which rests partly on the passage quoted from Milton (cf. *bullish*², also in Milton), below, is hardly tenable on historical grounds. The Icel. *bul*, nonsense, *bulle*, talk nonsense, chat, is mod., and, if not from the E. word, is to be associated with *bulle*, boil, and ult. with L. *bulle*, a bubble: see *bull*³.] A gross inconsistency in language; a ludicrous blunder involving a contradiction in terms: commonly regarded as especially characteristic of the Irish, and often called an *Irish bull*.

Quilk man, quilk calf, quilk leon, quilk fuzgul
I sal you tel, with-ven bul.

Cursor Mundi (E. E. T. S.), l. 21269.

I may say (without a Bull) this contrivance of yours la so much the more needless, by how much that about which it is (Reformation) is so without all controversy needful.

Charles Herle, *Ahab's Fall* (1644), Ded.
And whereas the Papist boasts himself to be a Roman Catholic, it is a mere contradiction, one of the pope's bulls, as if he should say universal particular; a Catholic schismatic.

Milton, *True Religion*.

"Why, Friend," says he, . . . "I myself have knowne a beast winter'd one whole summer for a noble." "That was a Bull, my Lord, I beleve," says the fellow.

Thoms. Anecdotes and Traditions (Camden Soc.), p. 79.

=Syn. Error, Mistake, etc. See blunder.

bull (bū'l), *n.*; pl. **bulls** (-ē). [L., a bubble, boss, knob, an ornament, etc.; hence E. *bull*², *bull*³, *bull*⁴, *bull*⁵, etc.; cf. Hind. *bulbulā*, *bullā*, a bubble, and E. *bubble*¹, etc.; all perhaps orig. imitative.] 1. An ornament in the form of a capsule or locket, in use among the ancient Romans, who adopted it from the Etruscans. It was worn especially around the neck as an amulet by Roman children, both boys and girls, its protective virtue being supposed to reside either in its precious material or in some substance inclosed within it. It was of gold in the families of the nobly born and the rich, and of commoner material among others. It was laid aside by young men upon attaining maturity, and dedicated to Hercules or to the household lares; by young women it was dedicated to Juno.

When now my golden Bulla (hung on high
To household gods) declar'd me past a boy.

Dryden, tr. of Persius, Satires, v. 42.

2. A seal attached to a document. Specifically—(a) A seal used by the emperors of Constantinople, and by the early emperors of the Holy Roman (German) Empire, and by other sovereigns. (b) A leaden seal attached to important documents issued by the pope. See *bull*², 2.



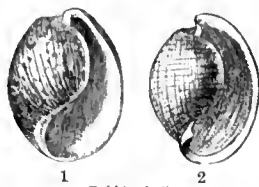
Bulla of Pope Alexander IV.

3. Any ornament of rounded form, especially if suspended, such as those which are attached by small chains to the Hungarian crown.—4. In *pathol.*, a bleb or portion of epidermis raised by the extravasation of a transparent watery fluid, as in erysipelas, etc.—5. In *anat.*, an inflated portion of the bony external meatus of the ear, forming a more or less well-marked prominence on each side at the base of the skull of many animals, usually constituted by a bulbous tympanic bone. Also called *bullæ ossæ*. See *extract*.

In some Marsupials, where the tympanic does not pass beyond the annular condition, there is an apparently similar *bullæ*, but this is formed by an extension of the bases of the ale temporales (Dasyurus, Petarista, Perameles). Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 406.

6. [*cap.*] A genus of tectibranchiate (or pleurobranchiate) gastropods, to which very different limits have been assigned.

(a) By the old conchologists not only were most of the tectibranchiates included, but also various other gastropods having shells like or supposed to be like them were referred to the genus. (b) By recent writers it is restricted to the bubble-shells, so called from their ventricose oval shells, so convoluted that the last whorl envelops all the others: typical of the family *Bullidae*. Also called *Glandula*.



1. Bubble-shells.
1, *Bulla ampella*; 2, *Bulla (Alys) naucium*.

bullace (bū'lās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bullis*, *bulloes*; < ME. *bulas*, *bulas*, also *bolaster*, *bolys-tre* (cf. *bulas tre*, *bulas-tre*, where *tre* is regarded as E. *tree*), < Gael. *bulastair* = Ir. *bulastair*, a bullace, sloe, connected with Ir. *bulos*, a prune, = Bret. *bolos*, *polos*, bullace, > prob. OF. *baloece*, *beloece*, *belloche* (F. dial. *beloece*), *bul-lace*, *bulloceir*, bullace-tree. Cf. E. dial. (Cornwall) *bulum*, the fruit of the bullace-tree.] 1. A species of plum, *Prunus insititia*, a native of Asia Minor and southern Europe, but now naturalized and cultivated further north. It differs from the common plum, *P. domestica*, chiefly in its spiny branches. The fruit is used like damsons.

2. The popular name of *Melicocca bijuga*, a common West Indian tree, producing a green egg-shaped fruit with a pleasant vinous and aromatic flavor.—3. In the United States, the muscadine grape, *Vitis vulpina*.

Bulladæ (bū'lā-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Bullidæ*.

bullæ, *n.* Plural of *bullæ*.

bullah (bū'lāh), *n.* [E. Ind.] A weight equal to 4½ pounds, used in some parts of the East Indies for grain.

bullant (bu-lan'tik), *a.* [< ML. *bullant(t)s*, ppr. of *bullare*, attach the seal, < *bullā*, seal: see *bull*².] Pertaining to or used in apostolic bulls: as, *bullant* letters, certain ornamental capitals used in these bulls.

bullarium (bu-lā'ri-um), *n.* Same as *bullary*¹.

bullary¹ (bū'lā'ri), *n.* [< ML. *bullarium*, a collection of papal bulls, < *bullā*: see *bull*².] A collection of papal bulls.

bullary² (bū'lā'ri), *n.* [A pedantic (law) form of *boilary* or *boilery*, as if < ML. *bullarium*, < L. *bullare* for *bullire*, boil: see *boil*².] A house in which salt is prepared by boiling.

bullate (bū'lāt), *a.* [< L. *bullatus*, pp. and adj.: see the verb.] 1. In *bot.*, having elevations like blisters. A bullate leaf is one whose surface between the veins is thrown into projections, which are convex on the upper surface and concave beneath, as in the cabbage. In the bullate thallus of a lichen the concavities are on the upper surface.

2. In *pathol.*, blistered.—3. In *anat.*, inflated; vaulted; ventricose; fornicated and with thin walls: as, a *bullate* tympanic bone (that is, one forming a *bullæ ossæ*).—4. In *zool.*, having the surface covered with irregular and slight elevations, giving a blistered appearance.

bullate, *v. i.* [< L. *bullatus*, pp. of *bullare*, bubble, < *bullā*, a bubble: see *boil*², *bullā*.] To bubble or boil.

bullated (bū'lāt-ed), *a.* Bullate; rendered bullate.

bullation (bu-lā'shon), *n.* In *anat.*, inflation; fornication; emeration.

bull-baiting (bū'l'bā'ting), *n.* The practice of baiting or attacking bulls with dogs, a sport formerly very popular in England, but made illegal in 1835.

Among those who at a late period patronised or defended bull-baiting were Windham and Parr: and even Canning and Peel opposed the measure for its abolition by law. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

bullbat (bū'lbat), *n.* A local or popular name in the United States of the night-hawk or long-winged goatsucker, *Chordeiles popetue* or *C. virginianus*. So called from its flying most in the evening or in cloudy weather, and from the noise which it makes as it moves through the air. It belongs to the family Caprimulgidae, like the whippoorwill, but is of a different genus. Also called *pink* and *pyramidin*.

bullbear, *n.* [< *bull*¹ + *bear*². Cf. *bugbear*.] A bugbear. Harrey. (Halliwell.)

bullbee (bū'l'bē), *n.* Same as *bulfly*.

bull-beef (bū'l'bēf), *n.* The flesh of a bull; hence, coarse beef. [In the latter sense colloquial.]

bullbeggars (bū'l'bēg'ār), *n.* [In form, < *bull*¹ + *beggar*; but prob. a corruption of a word of different origin; cf. *bully*, *r.*, *bullbear*, a bugbear, D. *bullebak*, a bugbear: see *bugbear*.] Something that excites needless fear; a hobgoblin; an object of terror.

They are all as mad as I; they all have trades now,
And roar about the streets like bull-beggars. Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 2.

This was certainly an ass in a lion's skin; a harmless bull-beggar, who delights to frighten innocent people. Taylor, No. 212.

bull-boat (bū'l'bōt), *n.* A rude boat made by the North American Indians, usually a shallow crate covered with the raw hide of the bull elk.

bullbrier (bū'l'bri'ēr), *n.* A name given to species of *Smilax*, *S. Pseudo-China* and *S. tamnoides*, of the southern United States, which have tuberous roots, and stems armed with stony prickles.

bull-calf (bū'l'kāf), *n.* [< *bull*¹ + *calf*; = D. *bul-kalf* = Icel. *bola-kālf*.] 1. A male calf.—2. A stupid fellow. Shak.

bullcomber (bū'l'kō'mēr), *n.* A name of the common English beetle, *Scarabæus typharus*, or *Typhæus vulgaris*, and other species of the family *Scarabæidae*.

bull-dance (bū'l'dāns), *n.* Naut., a dance performed by men only.

bulldog (bū'l'dog), *n.* [< *bull*¹ + *dog*; hence F. *bouledogue*, Russ. *bul'dogū*, Hind. *guldānk-kuttā* (kuttā, dog). Cf. equiv. D. *bulhond* (hond = E. hound), LG. *bulenbiter* = G. *bulenbeisser* = Dan. *bulbider*, lit. 'bull-biter'.] 1. A variety of dog of comparatively small size, but very strong and muscular, with a large head, broad muzzle, short hair, tapering smooth tail, and remarkable courage and ferocity. Dogs of this kind were formerly much used in bull-baiting, whence the name.—2. A bailiff.

I sent for a couple of bull-dogs, and arrested him. Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, iii. 2.

3. The assistant or servant who attends the proctor of an English university when on duty.

Sentiments which vanish for ever at the sight of the proctor with his *bull-dogs*, as they call them, or four muscular fellows which [sic] always follow him, like so many bailiffs. Westminster Rec., XXXV. 232.

4. [Cf. *barker*¹, 4.] A pistol; in recent use, a small revolver with a short barrel carrying a large ball. [Cant.]

"I have always a brace of *bulldogs* about me." . . . So saying, he exhibited a very handsome, highly finished, and richly mounted pair of pistols.

Scott, St. Ronan's Well, II. 191.

5. Naut.: (a) The great gun in the officers' ward-room cabin. (b) A general term for main-deck guns.—6. In *metal.*, tap-cinder from the puddling-furnace, after the protoxide of iron has been converted into sesquioxide by roasting. It may be used as an ore of iron for making what is known as cinder-iron. It is also extensively used as a lining for the sides of the puddling-furnace. [Eng.]

7. A name given by the Canadian half-breeds to the gadfly.—**Bulldog bat**. See *bat*².—**Bulldog forceps**, forceps with pointed teeth for grasping an artery, etc.

bulldoze (bū'l'dōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *bulldozed*, ppr. *bulldozing*. [Also written *bulldose*; explained as orig. to give one a *dose* of the *bull-whack* or *bull-whip*; but the second element, if of this origin, would hardly become *-doze*.] 1. To punish summarily with a bull-whip; cowhide.—2. To coerce or intimidate by violence or threats; especially, in politics, to bully; influence unfairly; applied particularly to the practices of some southern whites since the civil war. [U. S. slang.]

The use of this weapon [the bull-whip] was the original application of *bulldoze*. It first found its way into print after the civil war, when it came to mean intimidation for political purposes by violence or threats of violence. Since that time it has acquired a wider significance, and may be used with reference to intimidation of any kind. Mag. of Amer. Hist., XIII. 98.

bulldozer (bū'l'dō-zēr), *n.* 1. One who bulldozes; one who intimidates others by threats of violence.—2. A revolver. [U. S. slang in both senses.]

bulled, *p. a.* [For *bolled*, pp. of ME. *bullen*, swell: see *boln*¹.] Swollen; expanded.

And hang the bulled nosebags 'bove their heads. B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, I. 2.

bullen (bū'l'en), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The awn or chaff from hemp or flax. [Prov. Eng.] **bullen-bullen** (bū'l'en-bū'l'en), *n.* [Imitative reduplication; cf. *bulbul*.] The native name of the Australian lyre-bird, *Menura superba*.

bullenger, *n.* A variant of *bulinger*.

bullen-nail (bū'l'en-nāl), *n.* A round-headed nail with a short shank, tinned and lacquered, used chiefly by upholsterers.

buller (bū'l'ēr), *r. i.* [E. dial.: see *bulder*, *boulder*.] To roar. [Prov. Eng.]

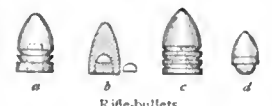
bullescence (bu-lēs'ens), *n.* [< L. *bullescere*(-t)s, ppr. of *bullescere*, begin to bubble, < *bullire*, bubble: see *boil*².] In *bot.*, a bullate condition. See *bullate*, 1.

bullet (bū'l'et), *n.* [< F. *boulet*, a cannon-ball, dim. of OF. *boule*, a ball, > E. *bowle*², of which *bullet* is thus practically a diminutive: see *bowle*².] 1. A small ball.

When one doth die another is elected by the Great Master and his Knights, who give their voices by *bullets*, as do the Venetians. Sandys, Travels, p. 180.

Specifically—2. A small metallic projectile intended to be discharged from a firearm: commonly limited to leaden projectiles for small arms.

Bullets were formerly always spherical in form, but many changes have been made in them in both shape and structure. The bullet used for rifles of recent construction is elongated and conical, or rather ogival, at the apex, somewhat like half an egg drawn out, with a hollow at the base, into which a plug of wood or clay is inserted, and with small cuts (canalures) in the metal outside, which are filled with beeswax to lubricate the barrel while the bullet is passing through it. When the gun is fired the plug is driven forward to the head of the cavity, forcing the base of the bullet outward till the lead completely fills the grooves in the rifled barrel. The plug is often omitted, the base of the bullet being forced into the grooves by the expansive force of the powder.



Rifle-bullets.
a, Minié; b, Enfield; c, Springfield; d, Prussian needle-gun.

3. In *her.*, a roundel sable (that is, a black circle), supposed to represent a cannon-ball.—**Bullet-compasses**. See *compass*.—**Every bullet has its billet**. See *billet*.—**Naked bullet** (*nūtā*), an elongated projectile with one or more grooves or canalures encircling it, as distinguished from the patched bullet formerly used.

bullet-bag (bū'l'et-bag), *n.* A leathern pouch for holding bullets, formerly carried attached to a bandoleer or baldric. When the baldric was not worn, the bullet-bag was attached to the girdle, beside the powder-flask.

bullet-headed (bûl'et-hed'ed), *a.* 1. Round-headed.—2. Stupid; doltish.

bullet-hook (bûl'et-hûk), *n.* A tool for extracting bullets.

bulletin (bûl'e-tin), *n.* [F., < It. *bulletino*, *bollettino*, dim. of *bulletta*, *bolletta*, dim. of *bulletta*, *bulletta*, a bull, edict: see *bull*² and the ult. identical *bull*³.] 1. An authenticated official report concerning some public event, such as military operations, the health of a sovereign or other distinguished personage, etc., issued for the information of the public.

"False as a bulletin" became a proverb in Napoleon's time.

2. Any notice or public announcement, especially of news recently received.—3. A name given to various periodical publications recording the proceedings of learned societies.

bulletin (bûl'e-tin), *v. t.* [*bulletin*, *n.*] To make known by a bulletin publicly posted.

It would excite no interest to *bulletin* the last siege of Jerusalem in a village where the event was unknown, if the date was appended.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 142.

bulletin-board (bûl'e-tin-bôrd), *n.* A board publicly exposed, on which to placard recent news, notices, etc.

bullet-ladle (bûl'et-lâ'dl), *n.* A hemispherical ladle for melting lead to run bullets.

bullet-machine (bûl'et-mâ-shên'), *n.* A machine for forming bullets. The metal, in the form of a coil, is cut into short lengths as it unwinds, and these blanks are then pressed into shape between dies.

bullet-mold (bûl'et-môld), *n.* A mold for casting bullets.

bullet-probe (bûl'et-prôb), *n.* A probe used in exploring for bullets in wounds.

bullet-proof (bûl'et-prôf), *a.* Capable of resisting the impact of a bullet.

bulletrie (bûl'e-tri), *n.* See *bully-tree*.

bullet-screw (bûl'et-skrô), *n.* A screw at the end of a ramrod, which can be forced into a bullet in order to draw it from a gun-barrel.

bullet-shell (bûl'et-shel), *n.* An explosive bullet for small arms.

bullet-tree, *n.* See *bully-tree*.

bullet-wood (bûl'et-wôd), *n.* A very strong, close-grained, dark-brown wood of India, from a species of *Mimusops*. See *bully-tree*.

bull-face (bûl'fâs), *n.* A threatening face or appearance.

Come hither to fright maids with thy *bull-faces*!
To threaten gentlewomen!

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

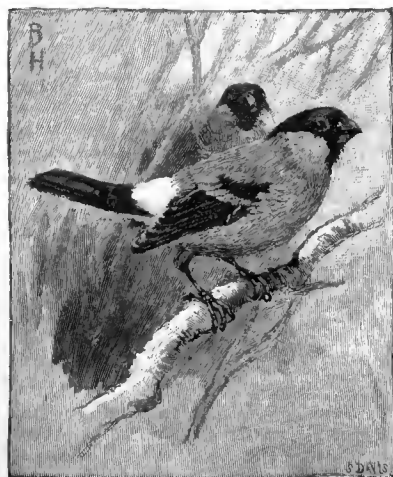
bull-faced (bûl'fâst), *a.* Having a large coarse face: as, "*bull-faced* Jonas," Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 581.

bull-feast (bûl'fêst), *n.* Same as *bull-fight*.

bull-fight (bûl'fit), *n.* A combat between men and a bull or bulls: a popular amusement among the Spaniards and Portuguese. A horseman, called a *torador* or *picador*, attacks a bull in a closed arena, irritating him, but avoiding his attack. After the bull has been tormented a long time the horseman leaves him, and persons on foot, called *chulos* and *banderilleros*, attack him and plunge darts into him. Finally the sport is ended with the death of the bull by the sword of a *matador*.

bull-fighter (bûl'fi'têr), *n.* One who fights bulls; a human combatant in a bull-fight.

bullfinch¹ (bûl'finch), *n.* [Appar. < *bull*¹ as used in comp. (as if in allusion to the thick rounded bill) + *finch*. Cf. equiv. *bufffinch*.] A very common oscine passerine bird of Europe, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*;



Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula vulgaris*).

rhula vulgaris; a kind of finch of the family *Fringillidae*, with a very short, stout, turgid bill, which, like the crown, is black, and a body bluish above, and, in the male, tile-red below: a favorite cage-bird, easily taught to sing a variety of notes. The name is extended to other species of the same genus, and also to those of some related genera.—**Bullfinch tanager**, one of the lindos or thick-billed tanagers of the genus *Euphonia*, and others of like character.—**Pine bullfinch**, the pine grosbeak, *Pinicola enucleator*. See *grosbeak*.

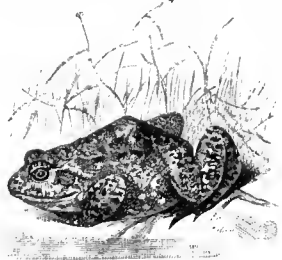
bullfinch² (bûl'finch), *n.* [A corruption of *bull-fence*, a fence for confining bulls, < *bull*¹ + *fence*.] In England, a strong fence, or a hedge allowed to grow high enough to impede hunters, and much used as a test of skill in steeple-chasing.

bullfish (bûl'fish), *n.* A name of the great seal, *Phoca barbata*, or *Erignathus barbatus*.

bullfist (bûl'fist), *n.* [Also written *bullfeist*, *bullfice*; < *bull*¹ + *fist*², dial. *feist*, *foist*, a puffball, lit. a breaking of wind: see *fist*², *foist*¹. The German name *bofist* (> *Bovista*) and the generic name *Lycoperdon* are of similar significance.] A puffball. See *Lycoperdon*.

bullfly (bûl'fli), *n.* An insect, the gadfly, so named from its tormenting cattle. See *gadfly*. Also called *bullbee*.

bullfrog (bûl'frog), *n.* The *Rana catesbiana*, a North American species of frog, from 8 to 12 inches long, including the legs, of a dusky brown



Bullfrog (*Rana catesbiana*).

or olive color marked with darker. These frogs live chiefly in stagnant water, and utter a loud croaking sound resembling the bellowing of a bull, whence the name.

bull-fronted (bûl'frun'ted), *a.* Having a front or forehead like a bull.

A sturdy man he looked to fell an ox,
Bull-fronted, ruddy. Hood.

bull-fronts (bûl'frun'ts), *n. pl.* [E. dial., also called *bull-faces*.] Tufts of coarse grass, *Aira caespitosa*. Brockett.

bullhead (bûl'hed), *n.* [< ME. *bulhede*, name of a fish (L. *capito*), < *bul*, *bull*¹, + *hede*, head.] 1. The popular name of certain fishes. (a) In England: (1) *Uranidea gobio*, a fish about 4 inches long, with head very large and broader than the body. Often also called *miller's-thumb*. Also locally applied in the United States to allied species of the genus *Uranidea*. (2) *Agonus cataphractus*, called the *armed bullhead*. (b) In the United States, a cottoid fish, as *Cottus grandaenicus* or *C. octodecimspinosus*, better known as *sculpin*. [Local.] (c) In America, a species of *Amblyurus*, also called *horned pout*. See *catfish*. (d) A gobioid fish, *Eleotris gobioides*, with a broad head, large scales in 36-40 rows, and a blackish-brown color. It is common in the rivers and lakes of New Zealand. (e) A fish of the family *Batrachidae*, otherwise called *blenny bullhead*. Swainson, 1839.

2. A tadpole. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A small water-insect of a black color.—4. The golden plover, *Charadrius fulvus*.—5. A stupid fellow; a lubber. Johnson.

bull-head (bûl'hed), *a.* Same as *bull-headed*.—**Bull-head ax**. See *ax*.—**Bull-head whiting**, a scienoid fish, *Menticirrhus alburnus*; the southern kingfish. [Florida.]

bull-headed (bûl'hed'ed), *a.* 1. Having a head like that of a bull. Hence—2. Obstinate; blunderingly aggressive; stupid.

bullhoof (bûl'hôf), *n.* A name given in Jamaica to a species of passion-flower, *Passiflora Murucuja*, with handsome scarlet flowers, from the shape of the leaves. It is also applied, as in Honduras, to some species of *bully-tree*.

bullhuss (bûl'hus), *n.* [< *bull*¹ + dial. *huss*, the dogfish.] A local English name of the dogfish, *Scylium catulus*.

bullid (bûl'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Bullidae*.

Bullidae (bûl'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Bulla* + *-idae*.] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Bulla*, which has been adopted with widely differing boundaries. (a) By the old authors it was used for most of the *Tectibranchiata*. (b) By later authors it has been variously restricted, and is now mostly limited to *Tectibranchiata* with an involute ovate shell and a lingual ribbon with numerous rows of teeth, each row having a central tooth and numer-

ous nearly uniform lateral teeth. The species are marine, frequenting sandy or muddy bottoms near the shore, sometimes going into brackish water. The shell is often spotted. Also written *Bullada*. See cut under *Bulla*.

bulliform (bûl'i-fôr-m), *a.* [< L. *bulla*, a bubble, etc., + *forma*, shape.] 1. Resembling a blister.

The *bulliform* or hygroscopic cells of grasses and sedges. Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII. 331.

2. Having the form characteristic of the genus *Bulla*, or of gastropods of the family *Bullidae*.

bullimongt, bullimungt, *n.* [Also *bullimomy*, *bullimomy*; origin uncertain.] A mixture of oats, peas, and vetches. Tusser; Grose.

bullimomy (bûl'i-mô-ni), *n.* Same as *bullimongt*.

bulling (bûl'ing), *n.* [Appar. verbal *n.* of *bull*¹, *v.*, 1, throw up, toss.] A method of detaching loosened masses of rock from their bed by exploding gunpowder which has been poured into the fissures.

bulling-shovel (bûl'ing-shov'1), *n.* In metal, a peculiar form of shovel used in ore-dressing. It is of triangular form, with a sharp point. See *van* and *ranning-shovel*. [Eng.]

bullion¹ (bûl'yôn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *bollyon*, < late ME. *bolion*, earlier prob. **bullion*, **bullion* (AF. *bullione*, *boillon*, a mint, ML. AL. *bullio(n)*), *bulliona*, an ingot of gold or silver), for **bilion*, **billion*, < AF. *billon*, OF. *billon*, mod. F. *billon* (= Pr. *billo* = Sp. *vellon* = Pg. *vilhão* = It. *bighione*; ML. *billio(n)*), prop. **billo(n)*: all prob. < OF., a cast lump or ingot of metal, a place where metal is cast or coined, a mint, also base or short-weight coin taken to be remelted, hence esp. base coin or the alloy, copper and silver, or copper alone, of which they were made; lit. a block, stick, or log (cf. *billon*, a twig or shoot of a full year's growth—Cotgrave), aug. (or dim.) of *bille*, a log, stick: see *billet*², *billot*. The form **billon* or **billion* is not found in ME. (*billon*, as used in E., is from mod. F. *billon*: see *billon*); the altered form **bullion* is reflected in the AF. *bullione*, ML. AL. *bulliona*, *bullio(n)*. The same change of vowel occurs reversely in ML. AL. *billa* (ME. *bille*, E. *bill*) for *bulla* (ME. *bulle*, E. *bull*²), a writing, a brief, etc.; but the alteration in question was prob. due to association with OF. *bullion*, ML. *bullio(n)*, a boiling, OF. *bouillir*, *bouillr*, L. *bullire*, boil, bubble, with ref. to the molten metal. See *bullion*².] 1. Gold or silver in the mass; gold or silver smelted and not perfectly refined, or refined but in bars, ingots, or any uncoined form, as plate.

And that they may be in our sayde landis and lordshippys for too bye and gader, lade and freith and cary away or doo to bee caryed away and conneied into the sayde kyngdom of England . . . all suche wares, goodis and marchandises . . . except *bolion*, harnes, bowes, arrowes, attillary, and other thingis which is forboden, habilementis of werre, and none but such harnays and wepens as they shall bringe wyth them.

Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 229.

Their trade being, by the same Alchemy that the Pope uses, to extract heaps of gold and silver out of the drossie *Bullion* of the Peoples sinnes.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

A paper currency is employed, when there is no *bullion* in the vaults. Emerson, Misc., p. 32.

2. Uncurrent coin; coin received only at its metallic value.

And those [words] which Eld's strict doom did disallow,
And damn for *bullion*, go for current now.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas, Babylon.

Foreign coin hath no value here for its stamp, and our coin is *bullion* in foreign dominions.

Locke, Further Considerations, etc.

3t. Figuratively, gold, as a sordid thing; mero wealth; mammon.

Farewell, my *bullion* gods, whose sov'reign looks
So often catch'd me with their golden hooks;
Go, seek another slave; ye all must go;
I cannot serve my God and *bullion* too.

Quarles, Emblems, ii. 13.

4t. A mint or assay-office. Blount.—Base *bullion*, pig-lead containing silver, and usually also gold, which are separated from the baser metal by refining. [Cordilleran mining region.]

bullion² (bûl'yôn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bullyon* (Skelton) (not found in ME.), < OF. *bouillon*¹, a bubble, a stud, a large-headed nail, a puff in a garment (mod. F. *bouillon*, a bubble, a puff in a garment, a bull's-eye in glass-making), prop. a variant of *bouillon*, *boulon*, a large-headed nail, a stud, bolt, pin, arrow, mod. F. *boulon*, a bolt, pin (= Sp. *bolon*, a brass-headed nail, a kind of ear-ring, a shoot of a plant), < ML. *bullio(n)*, prop. **bullo(n)*, a bubble, aug. of L. *bulla*, a bubble, a stud, a boss, > OF. *boule*, a bubble, a ball, mod. F. *boule* (> E. *bowl*², a round ball); *bouillon*¹ being thus a different word from, though confused with, *bouillon*², *boillon*, *boellon*, *bolon*, a boiling, a measure of salt, broth, soup,

mod. F. *bouillon* (see *bouillon*) = It. *boghione*, broth (Florio), < ML. *bullio* (n-), a measure of salt (see *bullion*), lit. a bubbling, a boiling, < L. *bullire* (> OF. *bouillir*, *bouillir*, *bouillir*, mod. F. *bouillir* = It. *bollire*), bubble, boil, < *bul*, a bubble: see *bul*, *bul*², *bul*³, *boil*². Cf. *bullion*¹.] 1. A boss; a stud; a showy metallic ornament either of gold or in imitation of gold, as a button, stud, hook, clasp, buckle, and the like.

The clasps and *bullions* were worth a thousand pound. Skelton, Garland of Laurel.

2. A fringe of thick twisted cords, such as will hang heavily. Bullion consisting of silk cords covered with fine gold or silver thread is much used for epaulets. Also called *bullion-fringe*.

3. In *glass-making*, that part of the spheroidal mass of glass which has been attached to the pontil, after being blown and while undergoing the process of flattening into a sheet. When the tube is detached, it is called the *bull's-eye* (which see).

bullion², *n.* [*OF. bouillon*, < ML. *bullio* (n-), a measure of salt, lit. a boiling: see *bullion*².] A measure of capacity (of salt). Davies, Supp. Eng. Gloss.

bullion-bar (bŭl'yŏn-bär), *n.* [*cf. bullion*², 3, + *bar*¹.] The bar upon which the spheroidal mass of glass is pressed from time to time during the process of blowing.

bullioner (bŭl'yŏn-ēr), *n.* [*cf. bullion*¹ + *-er*¹.] A dealer in bullion.

Melted down by the *bullioners*. Rice Vaughan, Coin and Colnage, p. 50 (Ord MS.).

bullion-fringe (bŭl'yŏn-frinj), *n.* Same as *bullion*², 2.

bullionism (bŭl'yŏn-izm), *n.* [*cf. bullion*² + *-ism*¹.] The system or doctrine of those who advocate an exclusively metallic currency, or a metallic currency combined with a convertible paper currency.

Boston, the very Gibraltar of *bullionism*. W. Phillips, June 19, 1875.

bullionist (bŭl'yŏn-ist), *n.* [*cf. bullion*² + *-ist*¹.] An advocate of or a believer in bullionism.

Your party repudiates him because he is joined to *bullionists* and stockmongers. W. Phillips, June 19, 1875.

bullion-point (bŭl'yŏn-point), *n.* [*cf. bullion*², 3, + *point*¹.] The thick portion at the center of a disk of crown-glass. E. H. Knight.

bullirag, *v. t.* See *bullyrag*.

bullish¹ (bŭl'ish), *a.* [*cf. bull*¹, 4, + *-ish*¹.] In the stock exchange, somewhat buoyant; advancing or tending to advance in price, in consequence of the efforts of the bulls: as, a *bullish* market.

bullish² (bŭl'ish), *a.* [*cf. bull*⁴ + *-ish*¹.] Partaking of the nature of a bull or blunder. [Rare.]

A toothless satire is as improper as a toothed steak-stone, and as *bullish*. Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

bullist (bŭl'ist), *n.* [*cf. bull*¹ + *-ist*¹.] A writer of papal bulls. Harmar. [Rare.]

bullition (bu-lish'ŏn), *n.* [*cf. L. as if *bullitio* (n-), < bullire, pp. *bullitus*, boil: see *boil*².] The act or state of boiling; ebullition. Bacon.

bulljub (bŭl'jub), *n.* A fish, the miller's-thumb. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

bullknob (bŭl'nob), *n.* Same as *bulljub*. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

bull-neck (bŭl'nek), *n.* A thick neck like that of a bull.

bull-necked (bŭl'nekt), *a.* Having a neck like that of a bull.

bull-net (bŭl'net), *n.* A large hoop-shaped fish-net.

bullnose (bŭl'nōz), *n.* An overgrown hard clam or quahog, *Mercenaria*, too coarse for use. [Chesapeake Bay.]

bullnut (bŭl'nut), *n.* A species of hickory, *Carrya tomentosa*, of the southern United States.

bullock¹ (bŭl'ok), *n.* [*cf. ME. bullok*, < AS. *bulucu* (rare), a bullock, dim. of an assumed **bulla*, which is not found: see *bull*¹. Cf. Ir. *bolog*, a heifer, a bullock.] 1. Literally, a young or small bull, but generally used of an ox or castrated bull; a full-grown steer.

Take thy father's young bullock, even the second bullock of seven years old. Judges vi. 25.

2. [In derisive allusion to *bull*².] A papal bull or brief.

I send you here a *bullock* which I did find amongst my bulls, that you may see how closely in time past the foreign prelates did practise about their prey. Latimer, II. 378.

Bullocks' hides, the name given in commerce to the raw hides of cattle.

bullock² (bŭl'ok), *v.* A perversion of *bully*¹.

To *bullock* and domineer over me. Foote.

bullock's-eye (bŭl'oks-i), *n.* [*Cf. bull's-eye*.]

1. A small thick glass or skylight in a eave-roof. Also called *bull's-eye*.—2. The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.

bullock's-heart (bŭl'oks-härt), *n.* The East Indian name for the custard-apple, *Anona reticulata*.

bullock-shell (bŭl'ok-shel), *n.* A kind of small thick pearl-oyster, of the genus *Meleagrina*, inhabiting tropical America.

bulloot (bu-löt'), *n.* [Hind. *ballūt*, *bulūt* = Pers. *ballūt*, an acorn, an oak, < Ar. *ballūt*, an oak.] In com., the name given to a kind of acorn used in India as a medicine.

bullose (bŭl'ös), *a.* Same as *bulbous*.

bulbous (bŭl'us), *a.* [*cf. L. bulla*, a bubble, boss, knob (see *bul*), + *-ous*.] Exhibiting or of the nature of *bul*, blebs, or blisters; *bulbous*; *bulbous*. See *bul*, 4.

bullpout (bŭl'pout), *n.* A silurid fish, especially *Amiurus nebulosus*, of the eastern and middle United States; more widely known as *catfish*. Also called *horned pout* and *bullhead*. See *cat* under *pout*.

bull-pump (bŭl'pump), *n.* A single or direct-acting pumping-engine in which the piston-rod is attached directly to the pumping-rod, the weight of the rods being the motive force on the down-stroke.

bull-ring (bŭl'ring), *n.* An arena or amphitheater for bull-fights.

Every town in Spain of any size has a large *bull-ring*. The Century, XXVII. 8.

bull-roarer (bŭl'rör-ēr), *n.* A long, thin, narrow piece of wood, attached at one end to a string, by means of which it is whirled rapidly in the air, causing by its revolution a deep sullen roar: a favorite toy with children. Also called *tundun*.

The *bull-roarer* is a toy familiar to most children. . . . The ancient Greeks employed at some of their sacred rites a precisely similar toy, described by historians as "a little piece of wood, to which a string was fastened, and in the mysteries it is whirled round to make a roaring noise."

The *bull-roarer* is to be found in almost every country in the world, and among the most primitive peoples. . . . And as an instrument employed in religious rites or mysteries, it is found in New Mexico, in Australia, in New Zealand, and in Africa to this day.

All the Year Round, June, 1885.

bull-rope (bŭl'röp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope rove through a bull's-eye on the forward shroud of the lower rigging, to secure the upper yard-arm of a topgallant- or royal-yard when sent down from aloft.

bull-rush¹, *n.* An old spelling of *bulrush*.

bulls (bŭlz), *n. pl.* [Perhaps a use of *bull*¹.] A name in Cornwall, England, for the fish *Serranus cabrilla*.

bulls-and-cows (bŭlz'and-kouz'), *n. pl.* An English name of the plant wake-robin or cuckoo-pint, *Arum maculatum*, with reference to the purple and the pale spadices. Also called *lords-and-ladies*, for the same reason. See *cuckoo* under *Araceae* and *Arum*.

bull-segg¹ (bŭl'seg), *n.* [*cf. bull*¹ + *segg*, *seg*².] A castrated bull. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

bull-segg² (bŭl'seg), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *pool-sedge*.] The reed-mace, *Typha latifolia*.

bull's-eye (bŭlz'ī), *n.* 1. *Naut.*: (a) An oval wooden block without a sheave, but with a groove around it for the band and a hole in the center through which a small stay or rope may be rove. (b) A perforated ball on the jaw-rope of a gaff.—2.

A small obscure cloud, ruddy in the middle, supposed to portend a hurricane or storm.—3. The hurricane or storm itself.—4. In arch., any circular opening for light or air; a bullock's-eye.—5. In astron., Aldebaran, a star of the first magnitude in the eye of Taurus, or the Bull. See *cat* under *Taurus*.—6. A round piece of thick glass, convex on one side, inserted into a deck, port, scuttle-hatch, or skylight-cover of a vessel for the purpose of admitting light.—7. A small lantern with a convex lens placed in one side to concentrate the light.

He takes a lighted *bull's-eye* from the constable on duty there. Dickens, Bleak House, xxii.

8. That part of a sheet of crown-glass which has been attached to the pontil. It is thicker than the rest of the sheet, and is not included in the lights or

panes of glass cut from it. Bull's-eyes were formerly used in lead-sash windows. As the manufacture of crown-glass has much declined, imitations of bull's-eyes are made for picturesque effects in window-glazing. See *bullion*², 3.



Bull's-eye of a Microscope.

9. A planoconvex lens in a microscope, which serves as an illuminator to concentrate rays of light upon an opaque microscopic object.—10. A small and thick old-fashioned watch.—11. In *archery* and *gunnery*: (a) The central or innermost division of a target, usually round and of a different color from the rest. See *target*.

One or two beings, who have shot into the very centre and *bull's-eye* of the fashion. Thackeray.

(b) A shot that hits the bull's-eye; the best shot that can be made.—12. A coarse sweetmeat; a colored or striped ball of candy.

The black-bearded sea-kings round were promising them rock and *bull's-eyes*, if they would only sit still like "guide maids." Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xv.

Even the *bull's eyes* and gingerbread for the children are not unpermitted, if they are honestly made and warranted not to be poisonous. Froude, Sketches, p. 233.

13. A local English name of the dunlin, *Tringa alpina*.—**Buntline bull's-eye**, a large thimble used in the foot-rope of a sail. Same as *lizard*.

bull's-feather (bŭlz'fēr), *n.* A horn.—To *bestow* the *bull's feather*, to make a cuckold.

Three crooked horns, smartly top-knotted with ribands; which being the ladies' wear, seem to intimate that they may very probably adorn, as well as *bestow*, the *bull's feather*. Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, V. 235.

bull's-foot (bŭlz'fŭt), *n.* Same as *coll's-foot*.

bull's-mouth (bŭlz'mouth), *n.* The trade-name for a species of helmet-shell, *Cassia ruta*, from which some kinds of cameos are cut.

bull-snake (bŭl'snāk), *n.* A popular name in the United States for a serpent of the genus *Ptyophis*, or pine-snake, which sometimes grows to the length of 6 feet, and makes a loud hissing noise when disturbed, but is of mild disposition and not poisonous.

bull's-nose (bŭlz'nōz), *n.* In carp., an obtuse angle formed by the junction of two plane surfaces.

bull-spink (bŭl'spink), *n.* The chaffinch. [North. Eng.]

bull-stag (bŭl'stag), *n.* A castrated bull.

bull-stang (bŭl'stang), *n.* A dragonfly. [Prov. Eng.]

bull-terrier (bŭl'tēr-i-ēr), *n.* A cross-breed between the bulldog and the terrier, exhibiting the courage and fierceness of the one with the activity of the other.

bull-trout (bŭl'trout), *n.* A name loosely applied to certain varieties of different species of the genus *Salmo*, as of *S. salar*, *S. trutta*, *S. cambricus*.

bull-voiced (bŭl'voist), *a.* Having a loud coarse voice: as, "bull-voiced St. Huraige," *l'ar-lyle*, French Rev., II. iv. 2.

bullweed (bŭl'wēd), *n.* Knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.

bull-whack (bŭl'hwak), *n.* A heavy whip used in the southwestern United States. See *extraet*. Also called *bull-whip*.

In Texas and western Louisiana the *bull-whack* is a terrible whip with a long and very heavy lash and a short handle. It is used by drovers to intimidate refractory animals. The use of this weapon was the original application of bull-doze. Mag. of Amer. Hist., XIII. 98.

bull-whack (bŭl'hwak), *v. t.* To lash with a bull-whack.

bull-whacker (bŭl'hwak-ēr), *n.* One who drives cattle with a bull-whack. [Southwestern U. S.]

bull-wheel (bŭl'hwēl), *n.* 1. In *rope-drilling*, the wheel used for raising the tools.—2. In a saw-mill, a large wheel used in drawing the logs from the water to the carriage.

bull-whip (bŭl'hwip), *n.* Same as *bull-whack*. **bullwort** (bŭl'wört), *n.* 1. The bishop's-weed, *Ammi majus*.—2. The plant *Scrophularia aquatica*.

bully¹ (bŭl'ī), *n.* and *a.* [A word separated, first as a noun and then as an adj., from such compounds as *bully-rook* (also *bully-rock*, etc.), etc.,

corresponding to LG. *bullerjaan* (John), *buller-bök*, *buller-brook*, a noisy, blustering fellow, *buller-wage*, a noisy wagon, *buller-water*, roaring, rushing water, etc., D. *bulle-bak*, a bugbear, *bulder-bast* = Sw. *buller-bas* = Dan. *bulder-basse*, a rude fellow, etc.; the first element being the verb seen in LG. *bullern* = D. *bulderen* = Sw. *bullra* = Dan. *buldre*, etc., rear, make a noise: see *bulder*, *boulder*.] I. n.; pl. *bullies* (-iz). 1. A blustering, quarrelsome, overbearing fellow; a swaggerer; a swashbuckler; one who hectors, browbeats, or domineers.

They are such Wits as thou art; who make the Name of a Wit as scandalous as that of *Bully*: and signify a loud-lauging, talking, incoherent coxcomb, as *Bully*—a roaring hardened Coward. Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v.

The blustering *bully* in our neighbouring streets. Prior, Epilogue to Mrs. Manley's Lucius.

Daily conflicts with prostitutes and thieves called out and exercised his powers so effectually that he [Jeffreys] became the most consummate bully ever known in his profession. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iv.

2†. A companion; a high-spirited, dashing fellow: a familiar term of address.

I love the lovely *bully*. Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

3†. A degraded fellow who protects fallen women and lives on their gains.

The lady was only a woman of the town and the fellow her *bully* and a sharper. Goldsmith, Vicar.

4. A Cornish name of the shanny. Also *bully-cod*.—5. In Tasmania, a species of blenny, *Blennius tasmanicus*.

II. a. 1. Blustering; hectoring; ruffianly. Those *bully* Greeks, who, as the moderns do, Instead of paying chairmen, run them thro'. Swift, City Shower.

2. Brisk; dashing; jovial; high-spirited. Captain, adieu; adieu, sweet *bully* Captain. Beau. and Fl., Captain, iv. 2.

3. Fine; capital; good; as, a *bully* horse, picture, etc. [Slang.]—*Bully* for you, well done! bravo! [Vulgar, U. S.]

*bully*¹ (bül'ī), v.; pret. and pp. *bullied*, ppr. *bullying*. [*bully*¹, n.] I. trans. 1. To act the bully toward; overbear with bluster or menaces.

For the last fortnight there have been prodigious shoals of volunteers gone over to *bully* the French, upon hearing the peace was just signing. Tatler, No. 26.

2. To make fearful; overawe; daunt; terrorize. [Rare.]

Proverbs are excellent things, but we should not let even proverbs *bully* us. Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

=Syn. 1. To browbeat, hector, domineer over. II. intrans. To be loudly arrogant and overbearing; be noisy and quarrelsome.

So Britain's monarch once uncover'd sat, While Bradshaw *bullied* in a broad-brimm'd hat. Bramston.

=Syn. To bluster, swagger, vapor.

*bully*² (bül'ī), n.; pl. *bullies* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] In mining, a kind of hammer used in striking the drill or borer. In its simplest form it has a square section at the eye and an octagonal face. [Eng.]

bully-cod (bül'ī-kod), n. A Cornish name of the shanny. Also *bully*.

bully-head (bül'ī-hed), n. A hammer used by miners. Also called *cat's-head hammer* or *sledge*.

bullying (bül'ī-ing), p. a. [Ppr. of *bully*¹, v.] Insulting with threats; imperious; overbearing; blustering; as, a *bullying* manner.

bullyrag, *bullrag* (bül'ī-rag), v. t. [Also written *ballarag*, etc.; appar. free variations of *bully-rock*, *bully-rock*, used as a verb.] To bully; badger; abuse or scold; as, "be *bully-ragged* me." Lever. [Provincial and low.]

bully-rock (bül'ī-rük), n. [Also written *bully-rock* (see *bullyrag*), equiv. to LG. *buller-brook*, *buller-bäk*, a bully: see *bully*¹. The second element is obscure.] A hectoring, boisterous fellow; a cowardly braggart; a bully. Also written *bully-rock*. [Obsolete or rare.]

Suck in the spirit of sack, till we be delphic and prophesy, my *bully-rock*. Shirley, Witty Fair One, iii. 4.

The *bully-rock* of the establishment [an inn]. Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 152.

bully-tree, *bullet-tree* (bül'ī-, bül'et-trē), n. [Also *bulletrie*, *bolletrie*; said to be a corruption of *balata*, the native name.] A name given to several sapotaceous trees of the West Indies and tropical America, which furnish hard and heavy timber, and in some species edible fruits. The *bully-tree* of Guiana is the *Mimusops globosa*, a large tree which yields the *balata*-gum, a substitute for gutta-percha. The *bully-trees* of Jamaica are species of *Lucuma*, *L. mammosa* and *L. multiflora*, though the name is also applied to the naseberry or sapodilla, *Achras Sapota*, and species closely allied to it, and to a myrsinaceous tree, *Myrsine laeta*. The white *bully-tree* of the West Indies is *Diphysa salicifolia*; the black or red, *D. nigra*; the mountain, *D. montana*. The bastard *bully-tree* is *Bumelia retusa*. Also written *bulletrie*, *bolletrie*.

The green-heart of Surinam, the *bulletrie*, the American oaks, and wood as hard as namberklak, are not spared by the terebo. Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 556.

bulrush (bül'rush), n. [Formerly sometimes written *bull-rush*; < ME. *bulrysehe*, *bolroysehe*, < *bole*, bole, stem of a tree (cf. *bulwark*) (less prob. < *bul*, *bol*, mod. E. *bull*, implying 'large'), + *rysehe*, etc., mod. E. *rush*.] The popular name for large rush-like plants growing in marshes. It is very indefinitely used. Thus, while Johnson says the *bulrush* is without knots, Dryden ("Me-leager and Atalanta") calls it "the knotty *bulrush*." Some authors apply the name to *Typha latifolia* and *T. angustifolia* (cat's-tail or reed-mace); but it is more generally restricted to *Scirpus lacustris*, a tall rush-like plant from which the bottoms of chairs, mats, etc., are manufactured. (See *Scirpus*.) In the United States the name is commonly given to species of *Juncus*. The *bulrush* of Egypt (Ex. ii. 3) is the papyrus, *Cyperus Papyrus*.

bulrushy (bül'rush-i), a. [*bulrush* + -y¹.] Abounding in *bulrushes*; pertaining to or resembling *bulrushes*.

bulse (buls), n. [*Pg. bolsa* = Sp. *bolsa* = It. *borsa* = F. *bourse*, < ML. *bursa*, a purse: see *burse*, *bourse*, *purse*.] In the East Indies, a bag or purse to carry or measure valuables; hence, a certain quantity of diamonds or other valuables.

Presents of shawls and silks, . . . *bulses* of diamonds and bags of guineas. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xviii.

bul¹ (bült), n. [E. dial., perhaps a var. of *bol¹*, q. v.] A local English (Yorkshire) name of the common flounder.

bul², v. t. An obsolete (Middle English) form of *bol²*.

bul³, n. Same as *boul³*.

bulter¹, n. An obsolete form of *bolter²*.

bul⁴ (bült), n. [Said to be < *bul¹*, implying 'large,' + *tol*, haul.] A mode of fishing for eod, by stringing a number of hooks on one line, practised on the Newfoundland banks.

bul⁵ (bült), n. Same as *bol⁵*.

bulwark (bül'wärk), n. [Early mod. E. also *bulwarke*, *bulwarck*, *bulwerk*; < ME. *bulwerk*, of D. or Scand. origin: MD. *bolwerk*, D. and Flem. *bolwerk* = MLG. LG. *bolwerk* = late MHG. *bolwerke*, *bolwere*, *bolwerck*, *bolwerk*, G. *bolwerk* (> Pol. *bolwerk* = Russ. *bolwerk* = OF. *bollewerque*, *boulwerck*, *boulwerre*, *boulwert*, *boulwerd*, *boulwer*, *boulwert*, F. *boulvard*, > Sp. *Pg. baluarte* = It. *baluarte*, *baluardo*, *baluardo*, *belloardo*, *bellowardo*, now *baluardo* = ML. *bolwardus*, *bolvetus* = E. *boulward*, q. v.) = Sw. *bolwerk*, OSw. *bolwärk* = Dan. *bulværk*, ODan. *bulwerk*, *bulwerck*, *bulwerck*, *bolwerck*, *bulwirke*; < MD. *bol*, the bole or trunk of a tree, = MLG. *bole*, *bolle*, *bale* = MHG. *bole*, G. *bohle*, a thick plank, = OSw. *bol*, *bul*, Sw. *bäl* = ODan. *Dan. bul*, the trunk of a tree, = Icel. *bolr*, *bulr*, > E. *bole*, the trunk of a tree, stem, log, + MD. D., etc., *werk* = E. *work*. The word is thus lit. 'bole-work,' a construction of logs; cf. the equiv. MD. *block-werck*, lit. 'block-work.' The MHG. is explained as also an engine for throwing missiles, a catapult, as if related to MHG. *bolter*, a catapult. G. *bölter*, a small cannon, < OHG. *bolōn*, MHG. *bolēn*, *boln*, roll, throw, sling, = MD. *bolle*, roll, throw, D. *bolle*, haul, hale, from the same ult. source as *bole*: see *bole*¹.] 1. Originally, a barrier formed of logs, beams, boards, hurdles, or other materials, for the obstruction of a passage or defense of a place; now, specifically, in fort., a rampart; a mound of earth carried around a place, capable of resisting cannon-shot, and formed with bastions, curtains, etc.; a fortification.

My sayde Lorde of Winchester, . . . to the entent to disturbe my sayde Lorde of Gloucester goyng to the Kyng, purposing his deth, in cause he had gone that weye, sette men of armys and archiers at the end of London bridge next Suthwerke, and in forbarring of the Kyngis hyghwaye, lete drawe the chayne of the stulpis there, and set vp pipes and hurdyllis in maner and founne of *bulwerkis*, and sette men in chambiers, seleres and wyndewes with bowys and arrowys, to y^e entent of fynall destruction of my sayd Lorde of Gloucesteres person. Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 287.

It is the strongest towne of walles, towres, *bulwerke*, watches, and wardes that euer I sawe in all my life. Sir R. Gylford, Pygrynage, p. 10.

Its once grim *bulwarks* turned to lovers' walks. Lowell, Cathedral.

2. Naut., a close barrier running around a ship or a part of it, above the level of the deck, and consisting of boarding nailed on the outside of the stanchions and timber-heads.—3. That which protects or secures against external annoyance or injury of any kind; a screen or shelter; means of protection and safety.

The royal navy of England hath ever been its greatest defence and ornament, . . . the floating *bulwark* of our island. Blackstone, Com., I. 418.

Aristotle and Demosthenes are in themselves *bulwarks* of power; many hosts lie in those two names. De Quincey, Style, iii.

4†. pl. Pads or defenses to protect the limbs against the chafing of armor. Wright. =Syn. 1. See fortification.

bulwark (bül'wärk), v. t. [= MD. *bolwercken*, D. *bolwerken* = MLG. *bolwerken*; from the noun.] To fortify with a bulwark or rampart; secure by a fortification; protect.

Some proud city, *bulwark'd* round and arm'd With rising towers. Glorier, Leonidas, viii.

Bulweria (bül-wē'ri-ä), n. [NL., from the proper name *Bulwer*.] A genus of petrels, of the family *Procellariidae*, based upon *B. columbina*, a small whole-colored fuliginous species about 10 inches long, the wings 8, the tail 4½ and cuneate, with graduated rectrices, inhabiting the Canary islands, etc. The genus is intermediate between *Oestrelata* and the small petrels known as Mother Carey's chickens.

*bum*¹ (bum, earlier bōm), v.; pret. and pp. *bummed*, ppr. *bumming*. [*ME. bumen*, *bommen*, *bumben*, *bomben* (see *bomb*¹, a var. form), hum, buzz, guzzle (= D. *bommen* = G. *bommen*, hum, buzz; cf. Icel. *bumba*, a drum); an imitative word, the earlier representative of *boom*¹: see *boom*¹, *bumble*, *bump*¹.] I. intrans. 1. To make a hollow noise; boom; hum; buzz. *Mars-ton*.—2. To rush with a murmuring sound.—3†. To guzzle; drink.

Ones at noon is i-nouz that ne werk ne vseth, He alydeth wel the bet [better] that *bomme* not to ofte. Piers Plowman (A), vii. 139.

And who-so *bumped* [var. *bommede*] therof [of the beste ale] bougte it ther-after. Piers Plowman (B), v. 223.

4. To sponge on others for a living; lead an idle or dissolute life. [Colloq.]

II. trans. 1. To dun. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To spin (a top).—3. [*CF. bump*².] To strike; beat. *bum*¹ (bum), n. [*bum*¹, v.] 1. An imitative word expressive of a drone or humming sound, as that made by the bee; a hum. [Rare.]

I ha' known Twenty such breaches pieced up, and made whole, Without a *bum* of noise. B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

2†. A drink.—3. [*CF. bum*¹, v., 4, and *bummie*, n., 2.] A drunken loafer; one who leads an idle, dissolute life; a bummer. [Colloq.]—4. A drunken spree; a debauch. [Colloq. and vulgar, U. S.] Hence—5. A convivial meeting. [Local, U. S.]

*bum*² (bum), n. [Contr. of *bottom*.] The buttocks; the part of the body on which one sits. Shak.

*bum*³ (bum), n. [Short for *bumbailiff*.] A bumbailiff; the follower or assistant of a bailiff. [Prov. Eng.]

bumastus (bū-mas'tus), n. [L., < Gr. *βοῦμαστος*, also *βοῦμαστος*, a kind of vine bearing large grapes.] A kind of vine.

bumbt, v. and n. An obsolete form of *boom*¹.

bumbailiff (bum-bä'lif), n. [Prop. a dial. or colloq. term, equiv. to *bailiff*, with a contemptuous prefix of uncertain origin, prob. *bum*¹, v., dun, bailiffs being best known and most disliked in their office of arresting for debt and making executions; or perhaps *bum*¹, n., as a term of contempt (cf. *bum*³). Some assume the prefix to be *bum*², in humorous allusion to a mode of "attaching" the person of a fleeing offender. Blackstone's suggestion that the term is a corruption of *bound-bailiff* is not supported.] An under-bailiff; a subordinate civil officer, appointed to serve writs and to make arrests and executions. [Vulgar.]

I have a mortal antipathy to catchpols, *bumbailiffs*, and little great men. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 156.

bumbard (bum'bärd), n. and v. An obsolete form of *bombard*.

bumbarrel (bum'bär'el), n. A name of the long-tailed titmouse, *Acredula rosea*.

bumbast (bum'bäst), n. An obsolete form of *bombast*.

bumbazed (bum-bäzd'), pp. [*CF. bamboozle*.] Amazed; confused; stupefied. [Scotch.]

bumbee (bum'bē), n. [*CF. bum*¹ + *bee*.] A bumblebee. [Scotch.]

bumbelo (bum'bē-lō), n. Same as *bombolo*.

bumble (bum'bl), v. i.; pret. and pp. *bumbled*, ppr. *bumbling*. [= E. dial. and Sc. *bummle*, *bummel*, < ME. *bumbelen* (= OD. *bommelen* = LG. *bummeln*), freq. of *bommen*, hum: see *bum*¹.] 1†. To make a humming noise; boom; cry like a bittorn.

—As a bytoure *bumblieth* in the mire. Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 116.

2. To make a splash in the sea. [Shetland.]
—3. To scold. —4. To start off quickly. [Prov. Eng.]

bumble (bum'bl), *n.* [*< bumble, v. Cf. bummle.*]

1. A bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*. [Local, Eng.]

—2. A bumblebee. Also *bombell*, *bummle*. [Scotch.]

bumblebee (bum'bl-hē), *n.* A large hairy social bee of the family *Apidae*, subfamily *Sociellinae*, and genus *Bombus*, species of which are found in most parts of the world. There are upward of 60 species in North America alone. Like other social bees, these have males, females, and drones, and live in larger or smaller communities in underground burrows, or beneath stones, sods, stumps, etc.; but they also use the nests of other animals, as mice or birds. See *Bombus*, and *ent* under *Hymenoptera*. Also called *bumble*, and dialectally *bomber*, *bumble*, *bumbler*, *bombell*, and *bummle*.



Bumblebee (*Bombus pennsylvanicus*), natural size.

bumbleberry (bum'bl-ber'i), *n.* [*< bumble + berry*.] The blackberry: so called, and also *bumblekite* and *black-bowwower*, in allusion to the effect of blackberries in producing wind in the stomach. [Prov. Eng.]

bumbledom (bum'bl-dum), *n.* [From *Mr. Bumble*, the beadle, in Dickens's "Oliver Twist."] Fussy official pomposity: a sarcastic term applied especially to members of petty corporations, as vestries in England, and implying pretensions inefficiency.

bumblefoot (bum'bl-fūt), *n.* 1. A disease in the feet of domestic fowls, especially of the heavier breeds. It consists in a large, soft swelling of the ball of the foot, which is inclined to suppurate, and is usually caused by jumping from too high a perch to a hard floor. Hence —2. A club-foot. [In this sense, *bumble-foot*.]

She died mostly along of Mr. Malone's *bumble foot*, I fancy. Him and old Biddy were both drunk a-fighting on the stairs, and she was a step below her; and he, being drunk and bumble-footed too, lost his balance, and down they came together. *H. Kingsley*, *Havenhoe*, xli.

bumble-footed (bum'bl-fūt'ed), *a.* Club-footed.

bumblekite (bum'bl-kit), *n.* [*< bumble + kite*, the belly.] The blackberry. See *bumbleberry*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

bumpelpuppest (bum'bl-pup'ist), *n.* [*< bumblepuppy + -ist*.] In *whist*, one who plays *bumblepuppy*; one who imagines that he can play *whist*, and undertakes to do so.

The *bumpelpuppest* only admires his own eccentricities. *Pembridge*, *Whist or Bumblepuppy?* (1883), p. 2.

bumblepuppy (bum'bl-pup'i), *n.* 1. The game of nine-holes. [Prov. Eng.] —2. In *whist*, a manner of playing "either in utter ignorance of all its known principles, or in defiance of them, or both" (*Pembridge*).

Between the worst *whist* and the best *bumblepuppy* it is almost impossible to draw the line. Other elementary forms, protozoa, for instance, are often so much alike that it is difficult to decide whether they are plants or animals. *Pembridge*, *Whist or Bumblepuppy?* (1883), p. 1.

bumbler (bum'blér), *n.* A bumblebee.

bumbler-box (bum'blér-boks), *n.* A wooden toy used by boys to build bumblebees.

bumbles (bum'blz), *n. pl.* [E. dial.] 1. Rushes. —2. A kind of blinkers. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]

bumble-staff (bum'bl-stáf), *n.* A thick stick. [North. Eng.]

bumboi (bum'bō), *n.* A drink made of rum, sugar, water, and nutmeg.

[He] returned to his messmates, who were making merry in the ward-room, round a table well stored with *bumbo* and wine. *Smollett*, *Roderick Random*, xxiv.

bumboat (bum'bōt), *n.* [= Dan. *bumbaad*, appar. *< D. "bumboot"*, a very wide boat used by fishers in South Holland and Flanders, also for taking a pilot to a ship: *Roding, Marine Diet.*"] (*Wedgwood*, prob. *< D. bun*, a cauf or receptacle for keeping fish alive, *OD. bon*, a chest, box, cask (cf. *MD. bunne*, *bonne*, a hatchway), + *boat*, *boat*. Or perhaps orig. *D. "boomboot"*, equiv. to *MD. D. boomship* (= *MLG. bōmschip*, *LG. boomship* = *G. baumschiff*), a boat made out of a single tree, a fisherman's boat, canoe, *< boom*, a tree (= *E. beam*), + *ship* = *E. ship*: see *beam*, *boom*, and *ship*.) A boat used in peddling fresh vegetables, fruit, and small wares among the vessels lying in a harbor or roadstead.

The Captain again the letter hath read
Which the *bun-boat* woman brought out to Splthead.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I, 155.

Bumboat Act, an English statute of 1761 (2 Geo. III., c. 28) for the suppression of thieving, etc., by the proprietors of bumboats and other craft on the Thames. It required the registration of such vessels.

bumbolo (bum'bō-lō), *n.* Same as *bombolo*.

bumby (bum'bi), *n.* 1. Stagnant filth. —2. A closet or hole for lumber. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng. (Norfolk and Suffolk).]

bum-clock (bum'klok), *n.* [E. dial., *< bum* + *clock*.] make a noise: see *clock*, *cluck*.] An insect which bums or hums, as a chafer or bee.

The *bum-clock* humm'd with lazy drone.

Burns, *Twa Dogs*, I, 231.

Bumelia (bū-mē'liā), *n.* [*L. < Gr. βομेलία*, a large kind of ash, *< βοῖς*, ox, in comp. implying 'large,' + *μελία*, ash, ash-tree.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Sapotaceae*. They are trees or shrubs, with a milky juice, a spiny stem, and small white or greenish flowers, are natives of the West Indies, and are called there *batard butty-tree*. The fruit of *B. tyrioides* is said to be useful in diarrhea.

bumkin (bum'kin), *n.* [*< MD. boomken* (= *G. bōmchen*), a little tree, also prob. used in the sense of little boom or beam; *< boom*, a tree, bar, boom, + *dim. -ken*: see *boom* and *-kin*. Cf. *bumpkin*.] *Naut.* (a) Formerly, a short boom projecting from each side of the bow of a ship, to extend the weather-elew of the foresail. (b) A short beam of wood or iron projecting from each quarter of a vessel, to which the main-brace and maintop sail brace-blocks are fastened. (c) A small outrigger over the stern of a boat, used to extend the clew of the after-sail. Also written *boomkin*, *bumpkin*.

We drifted fairly into the *Loriotte*, . . . breaking off her starboard *bumpkin*, and one or two stanchions above the deck. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 126.

bummalo, **bummaloti** (bum'a-lō, bum-a-lō'ti), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small, glutinous, transparent teleostean fish, of about the size of a smelt, found on all the coasts of southern Asia, which when dried is much used as a relish by both Europeans and Indians, and facetiously called *Bombay duck*. It is the *Harpodon nehercus*, of the family *Scopelidae*.

bummaree (bum'a-rē), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *F. bonne marée*, good fresh sea-fish: *bonne*, fem. of *bon*, good (see *bon*); *marée*, salt-water fish, *< marée*, tide, *< L. mare*, *F. mer*, sea, = *E. mere*.] A name given to a class of speculating traders at Billingsgate market, London, who buy large quantities of fish from the salesmen and sell them again to smaller dealers.

bummel (bum'l), *v.* and *n.* See *bummle*.

bummer (bum'ér), *n.* [*< bum*, *v. i.*, 4, + *-er*. Cf. *bum*, *n.*, 3, and *bummle*, *n.*, 2.] 1. An idle, worthless fellow, especially one who sponges on others for a living; a dissolute fellow; a loafer; a tramp; in United States political slang, a low politician; a heeler; a "boy." —2. During the civil war in the United States, a camp-follower or a plundering straggler.

The alarming irruption at the front of individuals of a class designated . . . as *bummers*.

N. A. Rev., CXXIII, 459.

bummery, *n.* An obsolete form of *bottomry*.

bummle (bum'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bummled*, ppr. *bummeling*. [A dial. form of *bumble*.] 1. To bumble. —2. To blunder. [North. Eng.]

bummle (bum'l), *n.* [See also (in def. 1) *bum-mel*, *bombell* = *E. bumble*: see *bumble*, *n.* Cf. *bum*, *n.*, 3.] 1. A bumblebee. —2. An idle fellow; a drone.

bump (bump), *v. i.* [First in early mod. E., appar. a var. of *bum*, *bumb*, *bomb*; cf. the freq. *bumble*. Cf. *W. bump*, a hollow sound, a boom; hence *aderyn y bump*, the bittern (*aderyn*, a bird), also called *bump y gors* (*gors*, a bog, fen). Of imitative origin: see *boom*, *bum*, *bomb*, *bomb2*, *bumble*, etc.] To make a loud, heavy, or hollow noise, as the bittern; boom. *Dryden*.

bump (bump), *n.* [*< bump*, *v.*] A booming, hollow noise.

The bittern with his *bump*.

Skellton, *Phyllip Sparrowe*, I, 432.

bump (bump), *v.* [First in early mod. E.; prob. developed from *bump*, which, as orig. imitative, is closely related to *bum*, boom, also strike. Cf. *ODan. bume*, strike with the clenched fist, *Dan. bume*, thump. Cf. also *W. pempio*, thump, bang (*pemp*, a round mass, a lump) = *Ir. beumaim*, I strike, gasb, cut, = *Gael. beum*, strike; *Ir. Gael. beum*, a stroke, blow, = *Corn. bum*, *bom*, a blow. Cf. *bump2*, *n.*, and *bounce*.] *I. trans.* 1. To cause to come in violent contact; bring into concussion; knock; strike; thump: as, to *bump* one's head against a wall.

Bump'd the ice into three several stars.

Tennyson, *The Epc.*

2. In *English boat-racing*, to touch (the stern of a boat ahead) with the bow of the following boat. See *extract*.

'Classie' (Amus) being a very narrow stream, scarcely wider than a canal, it is impossible for the boats to race side by side. The following expedient has therefore been adopted: they are drawn up in line, two lengths between each, and the contest consists in each boat endeavoring to touch with its bow the stern of the one before it, which operation is called *bumping*; and at the next race the bumper takes the place of the *bumped*.

C. A. Bridget, *English University*, p. 66.

II. intrans. 1. To come forcibly in contact with something; strike heavily: as, the vessel *bumped* against the wharf. —2. To ride without rising in the stirrups on a rough-trotting horse. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.] —3. In *chem.*, to give off vapor intermittently and with almost explosive violence, as some heated solutions. The vapor collects in large bubbles at the bottom, and then bursts through the solution to the surface.

4. To form bumps or protuberances.

Long fruits fastened together by complex, one right against another, with kernels *bumping* out near the place in which they are combined.

Gerarde, *Herball*, p. 1299, ed. 1633.

bump (bump), *n.* [*< bump*, *v.*; the sense of 'a swelling' is derived from that of 'a blow.' Cf. *Dan. bump*, a thump, *ODan. bump*, a thick-set fellow, *bumpet*, thick, fat.] 1. A shock from a collision, such as from the jolting of a vehicle.

Those thumps and bumps which flesh is heir to.

Hook, *Gilbert Gurney*, I, v.

2. In *English boat-racing*, the striking of one boat by the prow of another following her. See *bump2*, *v. i.*, 2.

I can still condescend to give our boat a shout when it makes a *bump*. *Cambridge Sketches*.

3. A swelling or protuberance, especially one caused by a blow.

A *bump* as big as a young cockrel's stone.

Shak., *R.*, and *J.*, I, 3.

I had rather she should make *bumps* on my head, as big as my two fingers, than I would offend her.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, II, 1.

Specifically —4. The popular designation of the natural protuberances on the surface of the skull or cranium, which phrenologists associate with distinct qualities, affections, propensities, etc., of the mind: used ironically for the word *organ* employed by phrenologists: as, the *bump* of veneration, acquisitiveness, etc. —5. The corner of the stock of a gun at the top of the heel-plate.

bump (bump), *n.* [E. dial.] 1. A material used for coarse sheets. [Prov. Eng. (Derbyshire and Yorkshire).] —2. In London, a sort of matting used for covering floors. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III, 307.

bumper (bum'pér), *n.* [*< bump* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which bumps. —2. A log of wood placed over a ship's side to keep off ice, or anything similarly used; a fender.

bumper (bum'pér), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *bumbard*, *bombard*, a drinking-vessel (see *bombard*, *n.*), associated with *E. dial. bumpsy*, tipsy, *bum*, *ME. bummen*, guzzle, drink: see *bum*.] 1. A cup or glass filled to the brim, especially when drunk as a toast.

Fill a dozen *bumpers* to a dozen beauties, and she that floats atop is the maid that has bewitched you.

Sheridan, *School for Scandal*, III, 3.

He froth'd his *bumpers* to the brim.

Tennyson, *Death of the Old Year*.

2. A crowded house at a theatrical benefit, or the like. — **Bumper game**, a game in which the scoring is all on one side.

bumper (bum'pér), *v. t.* [*< bumper2*, *n.*] To fill to the brim. *Burns*.

bumperize (bum'pér-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bumperized*, ppr. *bumperizing*. [*< bumper2* + *-ize*.] To drink bumpers. [Rare.]

Pleased to see him, we kept *bumperizing* till after roll-calling.

Gibson, *Memoirs*, p. 68.

bumper-timber (bum'pér-tim'ber), *n.* In some locomotives, a timber to which the cow-eatcher or pilot is fastened, designed to receive the shock or blow of a collision.

bumping-post (bum'ping-pōst), *n.* A timber fender or buffer, placed at the end of a railroad-track to prevent the cars from leaving the rails.

bumpkin, *n.* Same as *bumkin*.

The tack of the foresail is made fast either to the stern or a small *bumpkin* eight inches long.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 620.

bumpkin (bump'kin), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *bumpkin* = *bumkin*, a short boom. Cf. *block* and *blockhead*, a stupid fellow.] An awkward, clumsy rustic; a clown or country lout.

What a *bumpkin* he is for a captain in the army! old Osborne thought.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*.

bumpkinly (bump'kin-li), *a.* [*< bumpkin² + -ly¹.*] Of or pertaining to a bumpkin or clown; clownish.

He is a simple, blundering, and yet conceited fellow, who . . . gives an air of bumpkinly romance to all he tells.

Richardson, *Clarissa Harlowe*.

bumpsy (bump'si), *a.* [*E. dial.; cf. bum¹, drink.*] Tipsy. [*Prov. Eng.*]

bumptious (bump'shus), *a.* [*A slang word, prob. < bump², strike against, + -tious.*] Offensively self-assertive; liable to give or take offense; disposed to quarrel; domineering; forward; pushing. Thackeray.

bumptiousness (bump'shus-nes), *n.* [*< bumptious + -ness.*] The quality of being bumptious.

Tom, notwithstanding his bumptiousness, felt friends with him at once. T. Hughes, *Tom Brown's School-Days*.

The peculiar bumptiousness of his [Hazlitt's] incapacity makes it particularly offensive.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 352.

bumpy (bum'pi), *a.* [*< bump² + -y¹.*] Having or marked by bumps; having a surface marked by bumps or protuberances.

bumroll, *n.* A sort of bustle. [*Vulgar.*]

I disbanded myself, from my hood and my farthingal, to these *bumrolls* and your whalebone bodice.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, ii. 1.

bum-wood (bum'wüd), *n.* Same as *burn-wood*.
bun¹, bunn (bun), *n.* [*< ME. bunne, bonne, a cake, a small loaf. Origin obscure; cf. Ir. bun-nog, a var. of bonnach, an oaten cake, = Gael. bonnach, > E. bannock, q. v. Skeat refers to OF. dial. bugne, a kind of fritter (a particular use of OF. bugne, bigne, a swelling caused by a blow: see bunion), > dim. bugnet, bignet, mod. F. beignet, a fritter.*] A slightly sweetened and flavored roll or biscuit; a sweet kind of bread baked in small cakes, generally round.—**Bath bun**, a sort of light sweet roll, generally containing currants, etc., named from Bath, England.

bun² (bun), *n.* [*Appar. identical with E. dial. boon², < ME. bouc, also bunne, of uncertain origin, perhaps < Gael. bun, a stump, stock, root, a short, squat person or animal, = Ir. bun, stock, root, bottom, = Manx bun, a thick end, butt-end, = W. bun, a spear-head. The 2d and 3d senses may be of diff. origin.*] 1. A dry stalk; the dry stalk of hemp stripped of its rind.—2. The tail of a hare.—3. A rabbit. Also called *bunny*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

bun³ (bun), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A flat-bottomed boat square at both ends. [*Canadian.*]
bunce (buns), *interj.* [*Perhaps a corruption of L. bonus, good.*] Extra profit; bonus: used as an exclamation by boys. The cry "*Bunce!*" when something is found by another gives the right to half of what is discovered.

bunch¹ (bunch), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also sometimes bounche; < ME. bunche, a hump, prob. < Icel. bunki = OSw. and Sw. dial. bunke = Norw. bunke = Dan. bunke, a heap, pile: see bunk, of which bunch may be considered an assimilated form. Perhaps ult. connected with the verb bunch, strike: see bunch².*] 1. A protuberance; a hunch; a knob or lump. [*Now rare.*]

Gobba [It.], a bunch, a knob or crooke backe, a croope.

Florio (1598).

They will carry . . . their treasures upon the bunches of camels.

Isa. xxx. 6.

2. A cluster, collection, or tuft of things of the same kind connected in growth or joined together mechanically: as, a bunch of grapes; a bunch of feathers on a hat.

On his arm a bunch of keys he bore.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. viii. 30.

3. More generally, a cluster or aggregate of any kind: used specifically of ducks, in the sense of a small flock.

They are a bunch of the most boisterous rascals Disorder ever made.

Fletcher, *Wit without Money*, v. 2.

After the bunch of ducks have been shot at, . . . they fly a long distance and do not alight within sight.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 218.

4. In *mining*, a small mass of ore. See *bunchy*, 3, and *pocket*.—5. In *flax-manuf.*, three bundles or 180,000 yards of linen yarn.—6. A unit of tale for osiers, reeds, teazels, and the like, with no general or fixed sense.—**Bunch of fives**, in *pugilism*, the fist with the five fingers clenched for striking: as, he gave him his bunch of fives (that is, struck him with his fist). [*Slang.*]

bunch¹ (bunch), *v.* [*< bunch¹, n.*] **I. intrans.** To swell out in a protuberance; be protuberant or round.

Bunching out into a large round knob at one end.

Woodward, *Fossils*.

II. trans. To make a bunch or bunches of; bring together into a bunch or aggregate; concentrate: as, to bunch ballots for distribution; to bunch profits; to bunch the hits in a game of base-ball.

Cloistered among cool and bunched leaves.

Keats, *Endymion*, I.

bunch² (bunch), *v. t.* [*< ME. bunchen, bonchen, beat, strike; cf. D. bonken, beat, belabor, Dan. banke, Norw. banka, beat, Icel. banga, OSw. banga, bunga, strike: see bang¹ and bung².*] See *bunch¹, n.*, and cf. *bump²*, which includes the meanings of *bunch¹* and *bunch²*. Not related to *punch* in this sense.] To beat; strike.

Thel bonchen theire brestis with fistes.

Lydgate. (*Haliwell*).

I bunche, I beate, je pousse. He buncheth me and beateh me.

Palsgrave.

bunch-backed (bunch'bakt), *a.* Hunch-backed: as, "foul bunch-back'd toad," Shak., *Rich. III.*, iv. 4.

bunch-berry (bunch'ber'i), *n.* 1. A common name of the dwarf cornel, *Cornus Canadensis*, on account of its dense clusters of bright-red berries.—2. The fruit of the *Rubus saxatilis*. *Haliwell*. [*Prov. Eng. (Craven).*]

bunch-flower (bunch'flou'ér), *n.* The *Melan-thium Virginicum*, a liliaceous plant of the United States, with grass-like leaves and a tall stem with a broad panicle of small greenish flowers.

bunch-grass (bunch'gräs), *n.* A name given to many different grasses of the Rocky Mountain region and westward, usually growing in distinct clumps. The more abundant are *Poa tenuifolia*, *Orizopsis cuspidata*, *Festuca scabrella*, and species of *Stipa* and *Agropyrum*.

bunchiness (bun'chi-nes), *n.* [*< bunchy + -ness.*] The state of being bunchy, or of growing in bunches.

bunch-whale (bunch'hwäl), *n.* A whale of the genus *Megaptera*; a humpback whale.

bunchy (bun'chi), *a.* [*< bunch + -y¹.*] 1. Having or being like a bunch or hunch; having knobs or protuberances: as, "an unshapen bunchy spear," *Phaer, Æneid*, ix.

Chiefs particularly affect great length of cord, which does not improve the wearer's appearance, as it makes the kilt too bunchy.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 206.

2. Growing or existing in bunches; having or formed of bunches: as, "his bunchy tail," *N. Greve, Museum*. Specifically—3. In *mining*, said of a lode when the ore is irregularly distributed through it in small masses or "pockets."

bunco, *n.* See *bunko*.

buncombe, bunkum (bung'kum), *n.* [*< Buncombe, a county of North Carolina: see extract from Bartlett, below.*] Empty talk; pointless speechmaking; balderdash.

When a crittur talks for talk's sake, jist to have a speech in the paper to send to home, and not for any other airthly puppus but electioneering, our folks call it *bunkum*.

Hali Burton.

To talk for Buncombe, to speak for effect on persons at a distance, without regard to the audience present.

The origin of the phrase, "*talking for Buncombe*," is thus related in Wheeler's "*History of North Carolina*": "Several years ago, in Congress, the member for this district arose to address the House, without any extraordinary powers, in manner or matter, to interest the audience. Many members left the hall. Very naively he told those who remained that they might go too: he should speak for some time, but he was only '*talking for Buncombe*.'" Bartlett.

bund (bund), *n.* [*Anglo-Ind., also written band (pron. bund), repr. Hind. band, a dam, dike, causeway, embankment, a particular use of band, a band, bond, tie, imprisonment; in all uses also spelled bandh, < Skt. √ bandh = E. bind, tie.*] In India and the East generally, an embankment forming a promenade and carriageway along a river-front or seaside; an esplanade.

bunder¹ (bun'dér), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A surf-boat in use at Bombay and along the Malabar coast. Also called *bunder-boat*.

bunder² (bun'dér), *n.* [*Also written bhunder; < Hind. bandar, also bānar, a monkey, ape, Baboon.*] The common rhesus or other East Indian monkey.

bunder³ (bun'dér), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A term used in the East for a canard.

bunder-boat (bun'dér-böt), *n.* Same as *bunder¹*.

Bundesrath, Bundesrat (bön'des-rät), *n.* [*G.; < Bundes, gen. of bund, a league (see bundle), + rath, rat, council, counsel, etc., OHG. MHG. rät (= AS. ræd, ME. rede, E. rede, read (obs.), council): see read¹, n.*] 1. The federal council of the German empire, exercising legislative

functions in combination with the Reichstag, and consisting of 58 members representing the 26 states of the empire. In the Bundesrath each state votes as a unit, the imperial chancellor being president.

2. In Switzerland, the federal council, exercising executive and administrative functions, and composed of 7 members.

bundle (bun'dl), *n.* [*< ME. bundel (also dim. bundelet), < AS. *byndel (not found) (= D. bundel, bundel = G. Bündel), a bundle, dim. of *bund, ONorth. pl. bunda, a bundle (= D. bond, usually verbond, a bond, covenant, league, = MLG. bunt, a band, a bundle, = MHG. bunt, G. bund, a bundle, truss, also a tie, bond, league, union, etc., > Dan. bundt = Sw. bunt, a bundle), < bindan (pp. bunden) = G. binden, etc., bind: see bind, and cf. bond¹.*] 1. A number of things bound together; anything bound or rolled into a convenient form for conveyance or handling; a package; a roll: as, a bundle of lace; a bundle of hay.

Every schoolboy can have recourse to the fable of the rods, which, when united in a bundle, no strength could bend.

Goldsmith, *Essays*, ix.

The optic nerve is a great bundle of telegraph wires, each carrying its own message undisturbed by the rest.

W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, I. 234.

Hence—2. A group or a number of things having some common characteristic which leads to their being held and transferred in the same ownership.—3. In *bot.*, a fascicular aggregation of one or more elementary tissues traversing other tissues. The bundle may be either vascular (composed of vessels only) or fibrovascular (containing both fibrous and vascular tissues), and is usually surrounded by a layer of parenchyma, or soft cellular tissue, called the *bundle-sheath*.

"Concentric" bundles occur in many vascular cryptogams.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 18.

4. In *paper-making*, two reams of printing-paper or brown paper: established by a statute of George I.—5. In *spinning*, twenty hanks or 6,000 yards of linen yarn. (*Bundle* is also used as a unit of weight for straw, and of tale for barrel-hoops, but without any fixed value. A bundle of bast ropes is ten, by a statute of Charles II.)—**Closed bundle**, in *bot.*, a fibrovascular bundle which is wholly formed of woody and bast tissue, without a cambium layer, and is therefore incapable of further growth.—**Collateral bundle**, in *bot.*, a fibrovascular bundle consisting of a strand of woody tissue and another of bast, side by side.—**Concentric bundle**, in *bot.*, a fibrovascular bundle in which the bast tissue surrounds the woody tissue, as is common in vascular cryptogams, or the reverse.

bundle (bun'dl), *v.*: pret. and pp. *bundled*, ppr. *bundling*. [*< bundle, n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To tie or bind in a bundle or roll: often followed by *up*: as, to bundle up clothes.

Their trains *bundled up* into a heap behind, and rustling at every motion.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, iv.

2. To place or dispose of in a hurried, unceremonious manner.

They unmercifully *bundled me* and my gallant second into our own hackney-coach.

T. Hook, *Gilbert Gurney*, II. iii.

To *bundle off*, to send (a person) off in a hurry; get rid of unceremoniously: as, the children were *bundled off* to bed.—To *bundle out*, to expel summarily: as, I *bundled him out* of doors.

You ought to be *bundled out* for not knowing how to behave.

Dickens.

II. intrans. 1. To depart in a hurry or unceremoniously: often with *off*.

Is your ladyship's honour *bundling off* then?

Colman the Younger, *Poor Gentleman*, v. 3.

See the savages *bundle back* into their canoes.

St. Nicholas, XI. 377.

2. In New England (in early times) and in Wales, to sleep in the same bed without undressing: applied to the custom of men and women, especially sweethearts, thus sleeping.

Stopping occasionally in the villages to eat pumpkin pies, dance at country frolics, and *bundle* with the Yankee lasses.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 295.

bundle-pillar (bun'dl-pil'är), *n.* Same as *clustered column* (which see, under *column*).

bundle-sheath (bun'dl-shéth), *n.* See *bundle*, n., 3.

bung¹ (bung), *n.* [*< ME. bunge, of uncertain origin; the W. bung, an orifice, a bung (cf. OGael. buine = Ir. buinne, a tap, spigot, spout), prob. from E. Cf. OD. bonne, MD. bonde (> F. bonde), a bung; MD. bomme¹, D. bom¹, dim. bommet, a bung; MD. bomme², D. bom², a drum; MD. bunghe, bonghe = MLG. bunge, a drum (MLG. bungcn, beat a drum: see bung²).*] The E. word seems to have taken the form of MD. *bunghe* (with equiv. *bomme²*), a drum, with the sense of MD. *bonde* (with equiv. *bomme¹*), a bung.] 1. A large cork or stopper for closing the hole in the side of a cask through which it

is filled.—2. The hole or orifice in a cask through which it is filled; a bung-hole.—3†. A pickpocket; a sharper.

Away, you cutpurse rascal! you filthy *bung*, away!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

4. A brewer. [Eng. slang.]—5. A pile of seggars or setters in a porcelain-kiln.

bung¹ (bung), *v. t.* [*< bung¹, n.*] To stop the orifice of with a bung; close.

All entries to the soul are so stopped and bunged up.
Hammond, Works, IV. 679.

bung² (bung), *v. t.* [Commonly regarded as a particular use of *bung*¹, *v.*; but cf. *MLG. bungen* = *MIHG. bungen*, beat a drum, *G. dial. bungen, büngen*, strike (freq. *bungen*, beat), = *OSw. bunga*, strike; see *bunch*². Cf. *bungle*, *bung*¹.] To beat severely; exhaust by hard blows or strenuous effort; bruise; maul: used chiefly in the phrase *bunged up*: as, he was all *bunged up* in the fight; the day's work has completely *bunged me up*. [Slang.]

bungall (bun'gāl), *n.* [*< Ir. bun*, a coin, + *gallia*, foreign, English, *< gall*, a foreigner, Englishman.] A base coin current in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. At one time it passed for sixpence, at another for twopence, and ultimately for a penny.

bungalow (bung'gā-lō), *n.* [*< Anglo-Ind., < Hind. bunglā* (Pers. *bānglā*), a thatched cottage, a bungalow, lit. belonging to Bengal, Bengalese



Bungalow on Penang Hills.

(house), *< Banga*, Bengal. Cf. *Bengali*.] In India, a one-storied thatched or tiled house, usually surrounded by a veranda; in the East generally, any one-storied dwelling provided with verandas.

It [the road] leads to . . . Fantana, a regular square Indian *bungalow*, with thatched roofs, verandahs covered with creepers, windows opening to the ground, and steps leading to the gardens on every side.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xiv.

Dak-bungalow, a house for travelers, such as are constructed at intervals of from 12 to 15 miles on the highroads in many parts of India at the expense of the authorities. The government charges each traveler one rupee (about forty cents) a day for the use of the bungalow.

Bungarus (bung'gā-rus), *n.* [Also *Bongarus*; NL. from the native name *bungar* or *bongar*.] A genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidae*, natives of India, and closely allied to the *Naja*, though the neck is not so dilatible. In the *Bungarus fasciatus*, the rock-serpent, the head is flat and short, the muzzle round, and the upper jaws are furnished with grooved fangs. The color is generally of a light hue, relieved by bands or rings of jetty black. Also *Bongarus*.

bung-drawer (bung'drā'ēr), *n.* A wooden mallet of a peculiar form for removing the bung from a cask. [Local, Eng.]

bungerlyt, *a.* [A var. of *bunglely*, *< bungle* + *-ly*¹.] Bungling; clumsy.

Offentimes the more shallow in knowledge the more *bungerly* in wickedness. *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, II. 43.

bungersome (bung'gēr-sum), *a.* [A dial. var. of *bunglesome*.] Clumsy. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

bung-hole (bung'hōl), *n.* A hole or orifice in a cask through which it is filled, closed by a bung.

bungle (bung'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bungled*, ppr. *bungling*. [Prob. equiv. to **bongle* for *bangle*¹, freq. of *bang*¹, beat; cf. *G. dial. bungen*, strike, beat, freq. of *bungen*, strike; *Sw. dial. bangla*, work ineffectually, freq. of *banka*, var. *bonka*, *bunka*, strike, *OSw. bunga*, beat: see *bang*¹, *bunch*², *bung*², and cf. *bote*², *bungle*, which also goes back to an original sense 'beat'.] **I. intrans.** To work or act in a clumsy, awkward, or blundering manner.

Can you fail or *bungle* in your trade?

Oldham, Satires on the Jesuits.

I could rather see the stage filled with agreeable objects, though they might sometimes *bungle* a little.

Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

II. trans. To make or mend clumsily; botch; manage awkwardly or blunderingly; perform inefficiently.

Botch and *bungle* up damnation
With patches. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2.

I had seen something of the world, and had contracted about the average had habits of young men who have the sole care of themselves, and rather *bungle* the matter.

C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 81.

bungle (bung'gl), *n.* [*< bungle, v.*] A clumsy performance; a piece of awkward work; a botch. *Ray*.

bungler (bung'glēr), *n.* One who bungles; a clumsy, awkward workman; one who performs without skill.

If to be a dunce or a bungler in any profession be shameful, how much more ignominious and infamous to a scholar to be such. *Barrow*.

bunglesome (bung'gl-sum), *a.* [*< bungle* + *-some*.] Bungling; clumsy.

bungling (bung'gling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bungle, v.*] 1. Prone to bungle; clumsy: as, "this *bungling* wretch." *Oldham*.—2. Characterized by clumsiness; botched.

Letters to me are not seldom opened, and then sealed in a bungling manner before they come to my hands. *Swift*. = *Syn. Ungainly, Uncouth*, etc. See *awkward*.

bunglingly (bung'gling-li), *adv.* In a bungling manner; clumsily; awkwardly.

bungo (bung'gō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of canoe used in Central and South America, and in the southern part of the United States. *Bartlett*.

bungo-tree (bung'gō-trē), *n.* [*< bungo*, a native name, + *tree*.] A leguminous tree of Sierra Leone, *Daniellia thurifera*, yielding a fragrant gum.

bung-starter (bung'stār'tēr), *n.* A kind of flat mallet for starting a wooden bung from the bung-hole.

bung-stave (bung'stāv), *n.* The stave of a barrel in which the bung-hole has been made.

Bungtown copper. See *copper*.

bung-vent (bung'vent), *n.* A valve-stopper designed to allow air to enter a cask without permitting the gases generated within it to escape, or the reverse.

bunion, bunyon (bun'yōn), *n.* [Formerly also *bunian*, *bunian*, *bunian*; *< It. bugnone*, a knob, a boil or blain, aug. of equiv. *bugno*, prob. *< OF. buque, buigne, bunc*, a swelling, *F. bigne*, a bump, knob, swelling, perhaps *< Icel. bunga*, an elevation, allied to *bunki*, a heap: see *bunch* and *bunk*.] A swelling on the foot caused by the inflammation of a bursa, especially that over the metatarsophalangeal joint of the great toe. It may occur, however, over the corresponding joint of the fifth digit, or more rarely over the scaphoid bone.

Bunium (bū'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (*L. bunium* — *Pliny*), *< Gr. βουνιον*, a plant, perhaps the earthnut; cf. *βουρία*, a plant of the rape kind.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Umbellifera*, with tuberous roots, natives of Europe and western Asia. *B. flexuosum*, also called *earthnut*, *hacknut*, *kippennut*, and *pignut*, is a plant with a root as large as a nutmeg, hard, tuberous, and brown. See *earthnut*.

bunk (bungk), *n.* [Of Scand. origin, prob. affected in sense by *bunk*, dial. *benk*, *bink*, a bench: *< (1) Icel. bunki* = *OSw.* and *Sw. dial. bunke* = *Norw. bunke* = *Dan. bunke*, a heap, pile (cf. *MLG. bunk*, a bone, esp. one of the prominent bones of a large animal, = *OFries. bunke*, East Fries. *bunke*, North Fries. *bunk*, a bone), appar. the same as (2) *ODan. bunke*, a cargo stowed in the hold of a ship, the hold itself, the bilge, the bottom, = *OSw. bunke*, part of a ship, prob. the hold; prob. also the same as (3) *ODan. bunke* = *Sw. bunke* = *Norw. bunke*, *bunka*, *bunk*, a broad, low milk-pail, and (4) *ODan. bunke*, the site of a building: these forms being more or less confused with (5) *Icel. bunga*, a slight elevation, = *Norw. bunga*, a little heap, *bung, byng, bunk*, a slight protuberance or dent, *bungutt, bunkutt*, dented, appar. connected (as *bump*², a blow, with *bump*², a protuberance, or as *bunch*² with *bunch*¹) with *Sw. bunga*, strike: see *bunch*² and *bung*², and cf. *bunch*¹, which may be considered an assimilated form of *bunk*. Cf. *bunk*.] 1. A wooden case or compartment in a vessel, a sleeping-cab, etc., and sometimes in a dwelling-house, used as a sleeping-berth.

I should . . . pass over the rest of his voyage by saying that he was confined to his *bunk*, and saw no more of it. *H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, II. (Davies.)

2. A piece of timber placed across a sled to sustain a heavy weight. [U. S.]

bunk (bungk), *v. i.* [*< bunk, n.*] To occupy a bunk; hence, to occupy a bed; sleep: as, the two boys *bunked* together.

We turned in to *bunk* and mess with the crew forward. *R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast*, p. 57.

bunker¹ (bung'kēr), *n.* [*< bunk* + *-er*¹. Cf. *bunker*¹ in the sense of 'a bench, a seat'.] 1. A bench or sort of chest that serves for a seat.

—2. A sort of fixed chest or box; a large bin or receptacle: as, a coal-bunker (which see).

—3. In the game of golf, a sand-hole anywhere on the grounds.

bunker² (bung'kēr), *n.* [Short for *mossbunker*, *q. v.*] A menhaden.

bunker-plate (bung'kēr-plāt), *n.* An iron plate covering a hole in a ship's deck leading to the coal-bunker.

bunko, bunco (bung'kō), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *It. banco*, a bank or money-changer's stall; cf. *bunk*, as related to *bank*.] A swindle practised by two or more confederates upon a stranger (generally by gaining his confidence on the ground of alleged previous acquaintance with himself or some of his friends), who is allured to a house, and there fleeced at some game, openly robbed, or otherwise victimized. Also called *bunko-game*. [American slang or cant.]

bunko (bung'kō), *v. t.* To victimize, as by a bunko-man. [American slang or cant.]

A Reading banker *bunkoed*.

Philadelphia Times (1883), No. 2802, p. 2.

bunko-game (bung'kō-gām), *n.* Same as *bunko*.

bunko-joint (bung'kō-jōint), *n.* A house or rendezvous to which strangers are allured, and in which they are victimized, by bunko-men. [American slang or cant.]

bunko-man (bung'kō-mān), *n.* A person who practises the bunko swindle. [American slang or cant.]

bunko-steerer (bung'kō-stēr'ēr), *n.* That one of the swindlers called bunko-men who allures or steers strangers to the bunko-joint or rendezvous. [American slang or cant.]

bunks (bungks), *n.* The wild succory. [Prov. Eng.]

bunkum, *n.* See *baucumbe*.

bunn, *n.* See *bun*¹.

bunnel (bun'el), *n.* [E. dial. dim. of *bun*², *n.*] A dried hemp-stalk, used by smokers to light their pipes. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

bunney, *n.* See *bunny*³.

bunnian, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *bunian*.

bunnings (bun'ingz), *n. pl.* [E. dial.] In *lead-mining*, a floor or staging of wood built across the lode over the miners' heads, and on which the refuse was thrown, so that the mine, originally begun as an open work, became covered over for its whole length, except under the "stowases" or windlasses. The same thing was repeated lower down, the process being a sort of combination of the cast-after-cast method and of underhand stoping. The process is no longer used. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

bunny¹ (bun'ī), *n.*; pl. *bunnies* (-iz). [E. dial.]

A gully formed by water making its way over the edge of a cliff. [Hampshire, Eng.]

bunny² (bun'ī), *n.* [Dim. of *bun*², a rabbit.] A pet name for a rabbit.

bunny³ (bun'ī), *n.* [E. dial., also written *bunney*. Cf. *bunian*.] A swelling from a blow; a bump. [Prov. Eng.]

bunny⁴ (bun'ī), *n.* Same as *bunny*².

bunnya, *n.* See *bunya*.

bunodont (bū'nō-dont), *a.* [*< NL. bunodon* (t-), *< Gr. βουνός*, a hill, mound, + *ὀδόντις* (ōdōnt-) = *F. tooth*.] In *odont.*, having the crowns of the molar teeth elevated into tubercles: having tuberculate molars: in general, opposed to *lophodont*; specifically, having teeth of the pattern presented by the *Bunodontia*.

Bunodonta (bū'nō-don'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *bunodon*: see *bunodont*.] The most primitive type of the artiodactyls, continued to the present day by the non-ruminant or suilline quadrupeds of the families *Suidæ* and *Hippopotamidæ*, or the swine and hippopotamuses.

Bunotheria (bū'nō-thē'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. βουνός*, a hill, mound, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A superordinal group of mammals proposed by Cope to cover the whole of the carnivorous and insectivorous types of monodelphous mammals ancestrally related to existent forms.

bunotherian (bū'nō-thē'ri-an), *a.* [*< Bunotheria* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Bunotheria*. *E. D. Cope*.

Bunsen burner, cell, filter-pump. See the nouns.

bunsenite (būn'sen-īt), *n.* [After the German chemist Robert W. Bunsen.] Native nickel protoxide, occurring in isometric octahedral crystals of a green color. The name was also given to the gold telluride krennerite.

bunt¹ (bunt), *v. i.* [*< ME. buntēn*; of uncertain origin; cf. Bret. *bounta*, *bunta*, push, shove; cf. also *E. punt*², push, and *buttl*¹.] 1. To push with the horns or head, as a goat or a calf.—2. To spring; rear. [Prov. Eng.]

bunt¹ (bunt), *n.* [*< bunt¹, v. i.*] A push with the head, or the head and horns.
bunt² (bunt), *n.* [*< late ME. bunt; of uncertain origin.* It agrees in form with Dan. *bunt¹* = Sw. *bunt*, a bundle (see *bundle*), in sense with Dan. *bug*, Sw. *buk*, a belly (cf. Dan. *bug paa et sejl*, Sw. *buk på ett segel*, the bunt (lit. belly) of a sail: see *bouk¹*); or with Dan. *bugt* = Sw. *bugt*, a bend, *> E. bout*, a bend, turn, etc.: see *bout¹*, *bought¹*, and *bight¹*.] The middle part of a square sail; also, the middle, baggy part of a net, etc.

In furling, the strongest and most experienced stand in the slings (or middle of the yard) to make up the bunt.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 26.

bunt² (bunt), *v. i.* [*< bunt², n.*] To swell out; belly, as a sail.

bunt³ (bunt), *v. t.* [*< ME. *buntēn, bontēn, sift, perhaps a var. of bultēn, sift, bolt: see bolt².*] To sift. [Prov. Eng.]

bunt⁴ (bunt), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. form of *burnt*, as used in comp. *bunt-ear* for *burnt-ear*, etc.]

1. A smut which infests and destroys the kernels of wheat; an ustilaginous fungus, *Tilletia caries*, which causes serious damage in Europe, but is scarcely known in America. The common smut of wheat and oats in the United States is *Ustilago carbo*, and is not called *bunt*. Also called *bladder-brand*.

2. A name sometimes given to the puffball, *Lycoperdon*.

buntbok (bunt'bok), *n.* Same as *bontebok*.

bunt-ear (bunt'ēr), *n.* [See *bunt⁴*.] A name for the smut of wheat, oats, etc., *Ustilago segetum*.

bunted (bun'ted), *a.* [*< bunt⁴ + -ed*.] Affected with bunt; containing the parasitic fungus which causes bunt.

Externally the bunted grain is plumper. Cooke.

bunter (bun'tēr), *n.* [*E. dial.*] A woman who picks up rags in the streets; hence, a low, vulgar woman. [Prov. Eng. or slang.]

Her two marriageable daughters, like bunters in stuff gowns, are now taking sixpenny worth of tea at the White Conduit House. Goldsmith, Essays, xv.

bunter-sandstein (bun'tēr-sānd'stēn), *n.* [*G. bunter sandstein*, lit. variegated sandstone; *bunt*, spotted, variegated (see *bunting⁴*); *sandstein* = *E. sandstone*.] A German name for the New Red Sandstone. See *sandstone*.

bunt-gasket (bunt'gas'ket), *n.* The gasket which confines the bunt of a square sail when furling. Formerly called *breast-gasket*.

bunting¹ (bun'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bunt¹*, *v.*]

1. The act of pushing, as with the horns or head; butting.—2. A game among boys, played with sticks and a small piece of wood cut lengthwise. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A large piece of timber; a heavy support for machinery or other structures.

bunting² (bun'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bunt²*, *v.*] The act of swelling out, as a sail.

bunting³ (bun'ting), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *bunt³*, *v.*] Sifting.

bunting⁴ (bun'ting), *n.* [*< ME. buntynge, bountynge* (also *buntyle* for **buntel*, of which *Sc. buntlin* is a dim. form); cf. NL. (ML.?) **buntinga*, [*G.*] *gersthammer*, i. e., yellowhammer (Henisch, Thesaurus, Augsburg, 1616), from *E.*, or else from an unrecorded *G.* or *LG.* cognate; appar. named, with ref. to its spotted or speckled plumage, *< *bunt*, not recorded in ME. (*< MLG. bunt, bont*, LG. *bunt* = MD. *D. bont* = MHG. *G. bunt*), spotted, speckled, variegated, pied (perhaps *< L. punctus*, ML. also *puntus*, pierced, pricked (dotted), pp. of *pungere*, pierce, priek: see *point*, *punctuate*), + *-ing³*. Cf. *bunting-crow*, *G. bunt-drossel*, etc.] 1. The popular name of a number of conirostral oscine passerine birds of the genus *Emberiza* and family *Fringillidae*.



Corn-bunting (*Emberiza miliaria*).

One of the commonest in Europe is *E. miliaria*, the corn-bunting or bunting-lark. The yellow bunting or yellowhammer is *E. citrinella*; the eirl bunting, *E. citrus*; the ortolan bunting, *E. hortulana*; the black-headed bunting, *E. schoniectus*, etc. These are all the European species to which the name properly pertains. There are many others, all belonging to the old world.

2. By extension, a name given indefinitely and indiscriminately to a great number of emberizine and fringilline birds of all countries, and also to some birds not of the family *Fringillidae*. Examples are the lark-bunting, of the genus *Plectrophanes*; the snow-bunting, *P. nivalis*; the small American sparrows of the genus *Spizella*; the American black-throated bunting, *Spiza americana*; the cow-bunting, *Molothrus pecoris*; the rice-bunting, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*.—**Bay-winged bunting**. See *bay-winged*.—**Clay-colored bunting**, of North America, the *Spizella pallida*, a small bird closely resembling the chipping-sparrow.

bunting⁵ (bun'ting), *n.* [Also *buntine*. Origin uncertain; perhaps orig. meaning bunting- or bolting-cloth: see *bunting³*.] There is no evidence to connect the word with *G. bunt*, variegated.] 1. A light woolen stuff very loosely woven. It is the material out of which flags of all kinds are usually made. A variety of bunting is also in use for women's dresses; it is warm, and drapes well.

2. Flags, especially a vessel's flags, collectively.

bunting-crow (bun'ting-kro), *n.* [Appar. *< bunting⁴ + crow²*, but said to be a modification of *D. bonte kraai*: *bont*, spotted (see *bunting⁴*); *kraai* = *E. crow²*.] The hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*.

bunting-finch (bun'ting-finch), *n.* A loose book-name of numerous American fringilline birds of the genera *Passerella*, *Passerculus*, *Zonotrichia*, *Spizella*, etc.

bunting-iron (bun'ting-ī'ern), *n.* A glass-blowers' tube.

bunting-lark (bun'ting-lärk), *n.* The common bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*.

bunt-jigger (bunt'jig'ēr), *n.* Naut., a small purchase used to rouse up the bunt of a sail in furling. Also called *bunt-ship*.

buntlin, *n.* Same as *bunting⁴*.

But we'll shoot the laverock in the lift,

The buntlin on the tree.

Hynde Etin, in Child's Ballads, I. 297.

buntline (bunt'lin), *n.* [*< bunt² + line²*.] Naut., one of the ropes attached to the foot-ropes of square sails and led up to the masthead, and thence on deck, to assist in hauling up the sail.—**Buntline bull's-eye**. See *bull's-eye*.

buntline-cloth (bunt'lin-kloth), *n.* Naut., the lining sewed up a sail in the direction of the buntline to prevent it from being chafed.

buntions (bun'tenz), *n. pl.* [Origin unknown.] In mining, timbers or scantling put across a shaft to divide it into compartments. The interior faces of the buntions and sets carry the guides which conduct the cages, and on them are also nailed the boards forming the sheathing of the brattice, in case an air-tight compartment is required. Also called *byats* and *dividers*.

bunt-whip (bunt'hwip), *n.* Same as *bunt-jigger*.

bunty (bun'ti), *a.* [*< bunt⁴ + -y*.] Infected with smut: applied to wheat and other grain.

buntylet, *n.* See *bunting⁴*.

bunya (bun'yä), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also *bunnya*, *banya*, and *banyan*, *< Hind. banyā*, Beng. *bānyā*, *bānyā*: see *baniān¹*, *banyan¹*.] In India, especially in Bengal, a grain-dealer.

The grain-dealer's shop tempts them to loiter, but the experience of previous attempts makes theft hopeless; for the *bunnya*, with all his years, is very nimble on his legs, and an astonishing good shot with a pipkin.

P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 125.

bunya-bunya (bun'yä-bun'yä), *n.* The native Australian name of the *Araucaria Bidwilli*, a very large tree, the wood of which is strong, durable, and sometimes beautifully marked. The seeds are a favorite article of food with the natives.

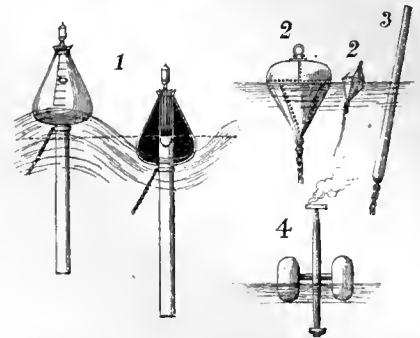
The nut of the *bunya-bunya*, so prized by the blacks, is reserved over a district 30 miles by 12.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 174.

bunyon, *n.* See *bunion*.

buoy (boi or böi), *n.* [First in early mod E., *< MD. boeye*, *D. boci* (pron. bö'i) = Fries. *bui* = MLG. *boie*, LG. *boje* (*> G. boje*) = Dan. *boje* = Sw. *boj* = Pr. *boje*, *< OF. boje* (mod. F., with added suffix, *bouée*) = Sp. *boya* = Pg. *boia*, a buoy: a particular use of MD. *boeye*, *D. boci* = MLG. *boie* = MHG. *boije*, *boie*, *heie* = Dan. *boje* = Sw. *boja* = E. obs. *boje*, *< OF. *boye*, *buie* = Pr. *boia* = Olt. *boja*, a fetter, a clog, *< L. boia*, in pl. *boia*, a collar for the neck, orig. of leather, *< Gr. βέλος, βέλος*, of ox-hide, *< βόις* = L. *bos*, ox, = E. *cow¹*: see *cow¹*.] A buoy is a floating object 'fettered' at a fixed point.] 1. A float fixed at a certain place to show the position of objects beneath the water, as shoals, rocks, etc., to mark out a channel, and the like. Buoys are of various

shapes and kinds, according to the purposes they are intended to serve: as, *can-buoys*, made of sheet-iron in the form of the frustum of a cone; *spar-buoys*, made of a spar, which is anchored by one end; *bell-buoys*, surmounted by a bell, which is made to sound by the action of the waves;



1. Whistling-buoy. 2. Can-buoy. 3. Spar-buoy. 4. United States Life-buoy.

whistling-buoys, fitted with an apparatus by which air compressed by the movement of the waves is made to escape through a whistle, and thus indicate the situation of the buoy, etc. In the waters of the United States the following system of placing buoys as aids to navigation is prescribed by law: Red buoys mark the starboard or right-hand side of the channel coming from seaward, and black the port or left-hand side; mid-channel dangers and obstructions are marked with buoys having black and red transverse stripes, and mid-channel buoys marking the fairway have longitudinal black and white stripes; buoys marking sunken wrecks are painted green. The starboard and port buoys are numbered from the seaward end of the channel, the black bearing the odd and the red the even numbers.

2. A buoyant object designed to be thrown from a vessel to assist a person who has fallen into the water to keep himself afloat; a life-buoy. The life-buoy now in common use in the United States navy consists of two hollow copper vessels, connected by a framework and having between them an upright pole, weighted at the bottom and surmounted by a brass box containing a port-fire. This machine is hung over the stern of the vessel, and can be dropped by means of a trigger. At night the burning of the port-fire serves to point out its position. See also *cut under breeches-buoy*.—**To bleed a buoy**. See *bleed*.—**To stream a buoy**, to let it drop from the vessel into the water before the anchor is dropped.

buoy (boi or böi), *v.* [*< buoy, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To support by a buoy or as by a buoy; keep afloat in a fluid; bear up or keep from sinking in a fluid, as in water or air: generally with *up*.

There was heat enough in the air to buoy it [water in the state of vapor] up. Woodward, Nat. Hist.

Many a flowing range
Of vapour buoy'd the crescent bark.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Departure.

2. Figuratively, to support or sustain in any sense; especially, to sustain mentally; keep from falling into despondency or discouragement: generally with *up*.

Your good name's perish'd;
Not all the world can buoy your reputation.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 3.

The recollection of the applause with which he had been greeted still buoyed up his spirits.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., x.

It is the poem that keeps the language alive, and not the language that buoys up the poem.

Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 125.

3. To fix buoys in as a direction to mariners: as, to buoy or to buoy off a channel.

The channels [of the Río de la Plata] are badly buoyed, and there are shoals and wrecks on all sides.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. v.

To buoy a cable. See *cable*.

II. *intrans.* To float; rise by reason of lightness. [Rare.]

Rising merit will buoy up at last.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 461.

buoyage (boi' or böi'āj), *n.* [*< buoy + -age*.] 1. A series of buoys or floating beacons, for the guidance of vessels into or out of port, etc.—2. The providing of buoys.

buoyance (boi' or böi'ans), *n.* Same as *buoyancy*. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

buoyancy (boi' or böi'an-si), *n.* [*< buoyant*: see *-ance, -ancy*.] 1. The quality of being buoyant, that is, of floating in or on the surface of water or other fluids; relative lightness.

It seemed miraculous that she [the ship] regained her balance, or preserved her buoyancy.

Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 22.

2. The power of supporting a body so that it floats: said of a fluid; specifically, the upward pressure exerted upon a body by the fluid in which it is immersed. This pressure is equal to the weight of the fluid which the body displaces. If the weight of the body is just equal to this upward pressure, it will float, as a balloon in the air or a ship in the water; if greater, it will sink.

On arriving at the Dead Sea I forthwith proceeded to bathe in it, in order to prove the celebrated buoyancy of the water. *R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 179.*

3. Figuratively, light-heartedness; cheerfulness; hopefulness; elasticity of spirit.

The Spaniards are remarkable for an inertness, a want of buoyancy, and an absence of hope, which . . . isolate them from the rest of the civilized world.

Buckle, Civilization, II. i.

buoyant (boi'- or bōi'ant), *a.* [*< buoy, v., + -ant¹.*] 1. Having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid; floating; relatively light; that will not sink.—2. Bearing up, as a fluid; sustaining another body by reason of greater specific gravity.

The water under me was buoyant.

Dryden, Bed. of Eleonora.

3. Figuratively, cheerful; hopeful; not easily depressed.

His was not the buoyant temper, the flow of animal spirits, which carries a man over every obstacle. *Prescott.*

His [Lander's] nature was so buoyant that, like the Faun, he forgot both pain and pleasure.

Stedman, Vinct. Poets, p. 55.

4. Causing buoyancy of mind; cheering; invigorating.

The grass is cool, the sea-side air buoyant and fresh.

M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

buoyantly (boi'- or bōi'ant-li), *adv.* In a buoyant manner.

buoyantness (boi'- or bōi'ant-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being buoyant; buoyancy.

buoy-rope (boi'rōp), *n.* The rope which fastens a buoy to an anchor.

Buphaga (bū'fā-gā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βοφάγος, ox-eating, < βοῦς, ox, + φαγεῖν, eat.*] In ornith., the typical and only genus of the family Buphagidae. There are two species, *B. africana* and *B. erythrorhynchos*, both African.

Buphagidae (bū-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Buphaga + -idae.*] A family of African sturnoid passerine birds, the oxpeckers, beef-eaters, or pique-bœufs; so called because they alight upon the backs of cattle to eat the parasites which infest the hides of these animals. The family is not well marked, and is often referred to the Sturnidae.

Buphaginae (bū-fā-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Buphaga + -inae.*] The oxpeckers, considered as a subfamily of Sturnidae.

buphagine (bū'fā-jin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Buphaginae or Buphagidae.

Buphagus (bū'fā-gus), *n.* [NL.: see Buphaga.] 1. A genus of Laridae, the skua-gulls; synonymous with Stercorarius. *Moehring; Coues.*—2. Same as Buphaga.

buphthalmos (būf-thal'mos), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βοῦς, ox, + ὄφθαλμός, eye.* Cf. *Gr. βοῶπις, ox-eyed.*] A disease of the eye, characterized by a uniform spherical bulging of the cornea, which may be so great as to prevent the easy closing of the eyelids and give the eye a staring look. Also called *ceratoglobus*, *hydrophthalmia anterior*, and *hydrops of the anterior chamber*.

buphthalmus, buphthalmus (būf-thal'mum-mus), *n.* [*< L. buphthalmos, < Gr. βοφθαλμος, oxeye, < βοῦς, ox, + ὄφθαλμός, eye.*] The oxeye or mayweed.

Buppo (būp'pō), *n.* [Jap., also *Bukkio*, contr. of Chino-Jap. *Butsu*, Buddha, + *hō*, law, doctrine.] In Japan, Buddhism: the religion of the majority of the Japanese. Also called *Bukkio*.

buprestid (bū-pres'tid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Buprestidae.

II. *n.* A member of the Buprestidae.

Buprestidae (bū-pres'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Buprestis + -idae.*] A family of sericorn *Coloptera*, or beetles, with the first and second ventral segments connate, the antennae serrate (pectinate in *Xenorhipis*), and the tarsi with membranous lobe.

buprestidan (bū-pres'ti-dan), *a. and n.* Same as buprestid.

Buprestis (bū-pres'tis), *n.* [NL., *< L. buprestis, < Gr. βοφρεστίς, a beetle whose sting caused a swelling in cattle, or which, being eaten by cattle in the grass, caused them to swell up and die, < βοῦς, ox, + πρήστω, blow up, swell.*] The typical genus of beetles of the family Buprestidae. *B. rufipes* is a North American species.

Buproridae (bū-prō'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Buprorus + -idae.*] A family of minute free-swimming entomostracous crustaceans, of the order Copepoda.

Buprorus (bū-prō'rus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βοῦς, ox, + πρῶρος, with the forehead* or face of an ox, *< βοῦς, ox, + πρῶρα, fore part (of a ship), prow.*] The typical genus of the family Buproridae.

bur¹, burr¹ (bēr), *n.* [*< ME. burre, a bur (of a plant); not found in AS.; = Dan. borre, burdock, burre, burdock, bur = Sw. borre, a sea-urechin, in comp. kardborre, bur, burdock; cf. OF. bourre = Pr. Sp. Pg. it. borra, coarse hair, wool, etc., < ML. burra, coarse hair, wool, etc.; perhaps same as LL. burra, a shaggy garment (cf. pl. burra, jests, trifles, nonsense), preb. < OL. burrus, red, reddish: see borell, burrel, bureau, birrus, birretta, etc., bur¹, burlesque, etc.* But the relations of the forms and senses are uncertain, and some of the modern senses are prob. of different origin.] 1. The rough, prickly case or covering of the seeds of certain plants, as of the chestnut and burdock. Hence—2. The plant burdock: as, "rude burs and thistles," *Milton*, *Comus*, l. 352.—3. In general, a protuberance upon, or a raised portion of, an object, usually more or less rough or irregular in form. Specifically—(a) The lobe or lap of the ear. (b) The circular boss round the root of an antler. (c) Formerly, that part of a saddle-bow which protected the thighs and knees. It was often of steel, or plated with steel, and engraved or decorated with gilding. (d) In engraving, slight ridges of metal raised upon a copper surface by the burin, the rocker, or the dry-point. It is sometimes wholly or partly removed by the scraper, but is often left to produce a peculiar effect of its own in the print. In mezzotint engraving, for example, the whole effect comes from the bur raised by the rocker, which is untouched in the deep shades and more or less burnished away to form the lights. (e) In foundry, the roughness left on portions of a casting, which is rubbed off on a stone. (f) The rough neck left on a bullet in casting.

4. The name of various tools and appliances. (a) A triangular chisel used to clear the corners of mortises. (b) A small circular saw. (c) A fluted reaming-tool. (d) Same as bur-drill. (e) A washer placed at the head of a rivet. (f) (1) A movable ring adjusted to the staff of a lance, and covered with minute projections to afford a grip to the gauntlet. It was grasped when the lance was laid in rest. See lance. (2) A ring or plate attached to the handle of a battle-ax or mace to afford a good grip for either hand. (g) Anything put under a wheel to stop its progress.

5. A partially vitrified brick; a clinker. Also called *bur-brick*.—6. The blank driven out of a piece of sheet-metal by a punch.—7. Waste raw silk.—8. A name for the club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*. [Scotch.]—9. The sweetbread.—10. [Perhaps an error for bur¹.] Same as bur¹.—11. Same as burstone.—12. The rounded knob forming the base of a deer's horn.—13. The external meatus of the ear; the opening leading to the tympanum.—Bur in the throat, anything that appears to stick in the throat or produces a choking sensation; huskiness.—Metallic bur, a metallic grinding-plate used in place of the real burstone for such coarse work as grinding corn for stock.

bur², burr² (bēr), *n.* [*< ME. borre, a hoarseness or roughness in the throat; usually supposed to be connected with bur¹, burr¹, but perhaps of imitative origin; cf. birr².*] 1. The guttural pronunciation of the rough *r* common in some of the northern counties of England, especially Northumberland; rhotacism.

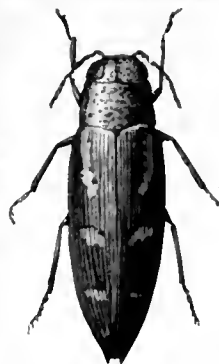
An aunt of my own, just come from the North, with the true Newcastle bur in her throat. *Foote, The Minor, Int.*

2. A whirring noise. See birr², *n.*

bur², burr² (bēr), *v. i.; pret. and pp. burred, ppr. burring.* [*< bur², n.*] 1. To speak with a guttural or rough pronunciation of the letter *r*.—2. To talk or whisper hoarsely; murmur.

These hideous streets, these graves, where men alive, packed close with earth-worms, burr unconsciously About the plague that slew them.

Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, iv.



Buprestis rufipes.
(Vertical line shows natural size.)



Oxpecker (*Buphaga africana*).

3. To make a whirring noise. See birr², *v.*
bur³, burr³ (bēr), *n.* [*E. dial. burr, early mod. E. burre, short for ME. burrowe, buriehe, a circle, also a mound, etc.: see burrow².*] 1. Same as burrow², 3.—2. A halo round the moon. Compare burrow², 4, brough², 4. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

buract, *n.* [A form of borax, *< Ar. būraq: see borax, n.*] In anc. chem., a general name for all kinds of salts.

buran (bō'ran), *n.* [Also, in F. spelling, *bourran*, repr. Russ. *buran*. Cf. *bora*.] A snow-storm; especially, a long-continued snow-storm, accompanied by high winds.

buratite (bū'ra-tīt), *n.* A variety of aurichalcite (which see).

burattino (bō-rāt-tē'nō), *n.; pl. burattini* (-nē). [It., appar. dim. of *buratto*, bombazine: see bolt².] A particular kind of puppet. See extract.

The Burattini deserve the greater credit because they are agitated by the legs from below the scene, and not managed by cords from above, as at the Marionette Theatre. *Hovells, Venetian Life, v.*

bur-bark (bēr'bärk), *n.* The fibrous bark of *Triumfetta semitriloba*, a tilaceous shrub of the tropics, yielding a very good fiber much resembling jute.

burblet, *v. i.* [Early mod. E., *< ME. burblen, burbulen, burbilen, brobilen*, also (in def. 2) contr. *burlen*; cf. F. dial. (Picard) *borboulter, murmur*, = Sp. *borbollar, burbajar* = Pg. *borbolhar, borbullhar* = It. *borbogliare*, bubble, gush; in another form OF. *borbater*, dial. (Picard) *borbater*, = Sp. *borbotar*, bubble, gush; cf. Picard *barboter* = Sp. *barbotar* = Cat. *barbotejar* = It. dial. *barbottā*, mutter, mumble; Gr. *βορβορίζειν*, rumble (see *borborygmus*); all ult. imitative, *burble* in E. being practically a var. of *bubble*, *q. v.* Cf. *pur¹*.] 1. To bubble; gush.

Burblon [var. *burbelyn*], as ale or other lykore, bullo. *Prompt. Parv., p. 56.*

1 *burbyll*, or spring up, as water dothe out of a spring; this water *burbyllith* vp pretly. *Palsgrave, fol. 179.*

So the bre (three: here, foaming water) and the brethe [wind] *burbelit* to gedur.

That hit spirit vp spittously fyue speire lenght With water and waves, that the wynd drynes All fore as a fyre the firmament ouer.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3697.

2. To welter.

Hon was leuer on the lond leng at hor aunter, And be brittne in batell, then *burbull* in the flood.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5760.

Many a balde [bold] manne laye there swykede *Brobillande* [burbling] in his blode.

MS. Lincoln (A), l. 17, fol. 115. (Halliwell.)

burble, *n.* [Early mod. E. or dial., *< ME. burble, burbulle, burbyll*, a bubble; cf. Sp. *burbuja* = Pg. *borbulha*, a bubble; from the verb.] 1. A bubble.

Burble in the water, *labette.* *Palsgrave.*

2. A small pimple. [Prov. Eng.]

burblly, *a.* [Early mod. E. *burbelly*, *< ME. burblly*; *< burble + -ly*.] Bubbling.

burbolt¹ (bēr'bōlt), *n.* A corruption of *bird-bolt¹*. *Marston.*

Should on sudden shoote His grosse knob'd *burbolt*.

Marston, What You Will, Ind.

burbolt² (bēr'bōlt), *n.* [Like *birdbolt²*, a corruption of *burbot*.] A local English name of the burbot.

As much braine as a *burbolt*.

Udall, Roister Doister, iii. 2.

burbot (bēr'bōt), *n.* [A corruption (perhaps through influence of *turbot*) of F. *barbote*, a burbot, *< barbe, < L. barba, beard.* Cf. *barbel*.] A fish of the family *tradiidae*, *Lota maculosa*. It has an elongated form, depressed head and shoulders, one barbel on the chin and two on the nose, a short low anterior dorsal commencing behind the pectorals, and a



Burbot, or Fresh-water Cod (*Lota maculosa*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

long posterior one. It is an inhabitant of the fresh waters of northern Europe, Asia, and America. In favored northern localities it occasionally attains a weight of 50 to 60 pounds, but rarely exceeds a few pounds in England or the United States. It is generally regarded as inferior for food, and in most populous communities is rejected, but in the fur countries it is extensively used. It is best in cold weather. In England it is also called *cony-fish* and *eel-pout*; in the United States it is better known as the *eel-pout*, *cusk*, *ling*, *fresh-water cod*, and *lawyer*; in the fur coun-

tries it is quite generally known as the *losh* or *toche* and *marthy* or *methy*.

burbot-eel (bér'bot-él), *n.* A Yorkshire name of the eel-pout, *Zoarces viviparus*.

bur-brick (bér'brik), *n.* Same as *bur1*, 5.

burd, **burdet**, *n.* Variants of *bird2*.

Burdach's columns. See *column*.

burdalane, burdalone (bur'da-lán, -lón), *n.* [Appar. < *burd*, offspring, + *alane*, alone.] The last child surviving in a family. [Scotch.]

And Newton Gordon, *burdalone*,
And Dalgatie both stout and keen,
And gallant Veitch upon the field,
A braver face was never seen.
Minstrelsy of Scottish Border.

burdalisaunderi, *n.* Same as *bordalisaunder*.

burdalone, *n.* See *burdalane*.

burdash, **berdash**, *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A fringed sash worn by gentlemen in the seventeenth century. *Steele*.—2. A lace cravat.

burdelaist, *n.* [F. *Bordelais*, the district around Bordeaux.] A sort of grape. *Johnson*.

burden1, burthen1 (bér'dn, -THn), *n.* [*< ME. burden, birden*, oftener with *th*, *burthen, birthen, byrthen*, < *AS. byrthen* (= *OS. burthinna* = *OHG. burthin, burthin*, MHG. *bürden*, a burden, load; the same, with diff. suffix, as *MD. borde* = *OHG. burdi*, MHG. *burde, bürde*, G. *bürde* = *leel. byrdhr*, mod. *byrdhi* = *Sw. börd* = *Dan. byrde* = *Goth. baurthei*, a burden; cf. Gr. *φῶρος*, *φῶριος*, a burden), < *beran* (pp. *born*), etc., bear; see *bear1*.] 1. That which is borne or carried; a load.

Let them break your backs with *burthens*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 5.

The oak, upon the windy hill,
Its dark green *burthen* upward heaves.

Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

Hence—2. That which is borne with labor or difficulty; that which is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive; also, an incumbrance of any kind.

Many a Man lives a *burden* to the Earth.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 6.

Deaf, giddy, helpless, left alone, . . .
To all my friends a *burden* grown.

Swift, The Dean's Complaint (translated).

The *burthen* of an honour
Unto which she was not born.

Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

3. In England, a quantity of certain commodities: as, a *burden* of gad-steel (that is, 120 or 180 pounds).—4. The capacity of a ship; the quantity or number of tons of freight a vessel will carry: as, a ship of 600 tons *burden*.—5. In *mining*, the tops or heads of stream-work, overlying the stream of tin, and needing to be first cleansed.—6. The charge of a blast-furnace.

To avoid the central accumulation of fuel and the lateral preponderance of *burden* (ore and flux) thus promoted, an inverted annular funnel is suspended underneath the lower orifice of the cup. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 305.

Burden of proof, in *law*, the obligation resting upon one of the parties to an action to establish an alleged fact by proof, under penalty of having judgment given against him, according to the presumption recognized by the law of evidence in case he adduces no proof. The burden of proof is said to be shifted when the party upon whom it lay has produced sufficient evidence to turn the presumption in his favor. Two circumstances are essential to the existence of a burden of proof: first, there must be a question of fact between two parties before a tribunal which will render a decision whether there is any particular evidence or not; and second, this decision must be governed by rules of presumption, more or less artificially extended so as to lead to a determinate result in every case. In forensic controversy there will or will not be a burden of proof, according as these conditions are or are not fulfilled. In reasonings, as contradistinguished from disputations, if they relate to policy, there is nothing to which the term *burden of proof* is applicable; for the decision will be based on considerations of likelihood, economy, safety, etc., but never on formal rules of presumption. A general habit may be followed when decided reasons fail, in questions both of policy and of morals; but the phrase *burden of proof* is not employed in such cases. A speculative or scientific inquiry, on the other hand, cannot be closed until satisfactory evidence has been obtained or curiosity dies out; so that the term *burden of proof* has no meaning in such a connection. Yet an individual reasoner who, being impatient of doubt, insists on adopting an answer to each question, however blank our ignorance of the facts, must often resort to a merely formal presumption; and such persons say that there is a burden of proof upon any possible advocate of the hypothesis which they propose to reject without proof. The term is also used in cases where the absence of observations of a certain kind is itself a significant fact. Thus, we may say that there is a burden of proof upon the evolutionists to explain our not finding forms intermediate between recognized types; that is to say, the non-occurrence of such observations is a fact to be taken into account. = *Syn.* Weight, incumbrance, clog, incubus, drag; freight, lading, cargo.

burden1, burthen1 (bér'dn, -THn), *v. t.* [*< burden1, burthen1*, *n.*] 1. To load; lay a heavy load on; encumber with weight.

I mean not that other men be eased, and ye *burdened*.
2 Cor. viii. 13.

Hence—2. Figuratively, to load; oppress with anything which is borne with difficulty or trouble; surcharge: as, to *burden* a nation with taxes; to *burden* the memory with details.

If your friend has displeased you, you shall not sit down to consider it, for he has already lost all memory of the passage, . . . and ere you can rise up again, will *burden* you with blessings. *Emerson*, Character.

3. To lay or impose upon one, as a load, *burden*, or charge. [Rare.]

It is absurd to *burden* this act on Cromwell and his party. *Coleridge*.

burden2, burthen2 (bér'dn, -THn), *n.* [*< ME. burden, birthen*, also *burthern*, act of child-bearing, altered, by confusion with *burden1*, from **burther*, < *AS. byrthor*, *beorthor*, child-bearing (cf. *gebyrd*, birth), < *beran*, bear; see *birth1* and *burden1*.] The act of bearing children; a birth.

If thou be'st the man
That hadst a wife once call'd Emilia,
That bore thee at a *burthen* two fair sons.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

burden3 (bér'dn), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *burthen*; < *ME. burdon*, the bass in music, the refrain of a song, < *OF. *burdon*, *bourdon*, F. *bourdon* = Sp. *bordon* = Pg. *borão* = It. *bordone* (Florio), a humming, buzzing, a drone or non-working bee, a bumblebee, also bass in music, refrain, < *ML. burdo* (*n*), a drone, a long organ-pipe; origin uncertain. See *bourdon2*.] 1. The bass in music.—2. In music: (a) The refrain or recurring chorus at the end of the stanzas of a ballad or song; a refrain.

And far the echoing aisles prolong
The awful *burden* of the song.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 31.

(b) The drone of a bagpipe. (c) The song to which a dance is danced when there are no instruments.

Foot it feathery here and there;
And, sweet sprites, the *burthen* bear.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

3. That which is often repeated; a subject on which one dwells; the main topic: as, this subject was the *burden* of all his talk.—To bear a *burden*, to support the upper voice or voices by singing an under part as an accompaniment. *Chappell*.

This snappour bar to him a stiff *burdon*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 673.

burden4 (bér'dn), *n.* [*< ME. burdon*, *bordon*, *bourdon*, < *OF. bordon*, *bourdon*, a staff: see *bourdon1*.] A club. *Spenser*.

burdener (bér'dn-ér), *n.* One who burdens; an oppressor.

burdenous, burthenous (bér'dn-, bér'THn-us), *a.* [*< burden1, burthen1*, + *-ous*.] 1. Burdensome; grievous; heavy to be borne; oppressive; as, "the very *burthenous* earth," *Drayton*, Polyolbion, viii. 112.

And with his *burdenous* blowes him sore did overlade.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 19.

Nor let that be light to thee, which to me is so *burdenous*.
Sir P. Sidney.

His maintenance is *burdenous* and chargeable unto mee.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 244.

2. Cumbersome; useless.

To sit idle on the household hearth,
A *burdenous* drone. *Milton*, S. A., l. 567.

burdensome, burthensome (bér'dn-, bér'THn-sum), *a.* [*< burden1, burthen1*, + *-some*.] 1. Weighing like a heavy burden; grievous to be borne; causing uneasiness or fatigue; oppressive; heavy; wearisome: as, "burthensome exactions," *Hallam*.

The debt immense of endless gratitude,
So *burdensome*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 53.

If the Peoples demanding were so *burdensome* to him,
what was his denial and delay of Justice to them?
Milton, Elkonoklastes, vi.

The inferior and *burthensome* offices of society.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., i. 2.

2t. Able to carry burdens or cargoes.

For sale, Freight or charter, A strong, *burthensome* Brig of 199 tons. *Massachusetts Mercury*, April 29, 1796.

= *Syn.* 1. Onerous, troublesome, fatiguing, hard to bear.

burdensomely, burthensomely (bér'dn-, bér'THn-sum-li), *adv.* In a burdensome manner.

That as few employments as possible may be *burthensomely* and vexatiously interfered with. *J. S. Mill*.

burdensomeness, burthensomeness (bér'dn-, bér'THn-sum-ness), *n.* The quality of being burdensome; heaviness; oppressiveness.

burdot, burdon, *n.* [*< LL. burdo* (*n*), also *burdus*, a mule.] A mule bred of a horse and a she-ass; a hinny.

burdock (bér'dok), *n.* [*< bur1* + *dock1*.] The common name of the *Arctium Lappa*, a coarse, broad-leaved biennial weed, natural order Com-

positae, having the numerous awns of the involucral bracts hooked at the tip. It is a native of the old world, but widely naturalized in America, and cultivated as a vegetable in Japan. It is in popular repute as a diaphoretic and diuretic, and as a remedy for rheumatism, catarrh, cutaneous diseases, etc.—*Lesser burdock*, a somewhat similar, troublesome weed, *Xanthium strumarium*.—*Prairie burdock*, one of the rosin-weeds, *Silphium terbinthinaceum*, found on the western prairies of the United States.

burdock-grass (bér'dok-gràs), *n.* The *Tragus racemosus*, a low European grass of which the glume or seed-husk is covered with short stout hooks.

burdon, *n.* See *burdo*.

burdoun, *n.* A Middle English form of *burden3*.

bur-dresser (bér'dres'ér), *n.* A tool for rubbing or dressing the furrows of a burstone or millstone; a millstone-dresser. Also written *buhr-dresser*.

bur-drill (hér'dril), *n.* A small dental drill with a bur-shaped head. Also called *bur*.

bur-driver (bér'dri'vèr), *n.* A projection on the spindle of a millstone, which acts upon the bail, and drives the stone. Also written *buhr-driver*.

bureau (bū-rō), *n.*; pl. *bureaus* or *bureaux* (-rōz). [F. *bureau*, pl. *bureaux*, an office, a desk or writing-table, a court, a chest of drawers, orig. a kind of coarse brownish or russet stuff with which writing-tables were covered, < *OF. burel*, a coarse woolen stuff; see *burel*, *boré1*.] 1. A desk or writing-table with drawers for papers; an esecritoire. *Swift*.—2. A chest of drawers for holding clothes and other articles.

Bureaus at the present day are commonly made with an adjustable mirror standing upon them. This is a comparatively modern practice, due to a combination of the functions of the chest of drawers and the toilet-table.

3. An office or place where business is transacted.—4. A department of government for the transaction of public business. In England the term is confined to inferior and subordinate departments, and in the United States to certain subdivisions of some of the executive departments.—Bureau of Education. See *education*.—Bureau of Engraving and Printing, an office of the Treasury Department of the United States government, whose head, called the chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is charged with the engraving and printing of all bonds, Treasury notes, national bank notes, certificates, internal-revenue stamps, etc., of the United States.—Bureau of Military Justice, a division of the War Department of the United States government, the office of the Judge-Advocate General.—Bureau of Ordnance. See *Navy Department*, under *department*.—Bureau of Statistics, an office of the Treasury Department of the United States government, whose head, called the chief of the Bureau of Statistics, is charged with the publication of reports conveying statistical information as to commerce and navigation, imports and exports, immigration, shipping, etc. A national Bureau of Labor Statistics was established in 1884. Some of the State governments have offices corresponding more or less closely to one or the other of these.—Freedmen's Bureau, in U. S. hist., the name popularly given to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, an office of the War Department of the United States created in 1865 to care for the interests of the emancipated negroes of the South, especially with respect to education, assignment of lands, and protection of civil rights. It ceased to exist in 1872.—Signal-service Bureau, a bureau of the War Department presided over by the chief signal-officer, having charge of military signaling, and of the collection and comparison of meteorological observations throughout the country, and the publication of predictions of the weather based upon them.—Weather Bureau, the popular name of the Signal-service Bureau.

bureaucracy (bū-rō'krā-si), *n.* [*< F. bureaucratie*, < *bureau* + *-cratie*, E. *-cracy*, government, as in *aristocracy*, *democracy*, etc.] 1. Government by bureaus; specifically, excessive multiplication of, and concentration of power in, administrative bureaus. The principle of bureaucracy tends to official interference in many of the properly private affairs of life, and to the inefficient and obstructive performance of duty through minute subdivision of functions, inflexible formality, and pride of place.

Republicanism and bureaucracy are incompatible existences. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 55.

2. The body of officials administering such bureaus, considered collectively.

Count Roger found a machinery of taxation in full working order, officers acquainted with the resources of the country, books and schedules constructed on the principles of strictest accuracy, a whole bureaucracy, in fact, ready to his use. *J. A. Synnada*, Italy and Greece, p. 162.

bureaucrat (bū-rō'krat), *n.* [*< F. bureaucrate*, < *bureau* + *-crat*, E. *-crat* as in *aristocrat*, *democrat*, etc.] An advocate or supporter of bureaucracy; also, a member of a bureaucracy. Also called *bureaucratist*.

The genuine *bureaucrat* has a wholesome dread of formal responsibility, and generally tries to avoid it by taking all matters out of the hands of his subordinates, and passing them on to the higher authorities.

D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 206.

bureaucratic (bū-rō'krat'ik), *a.* [*< F. bureaucratique*; see *bureaucrat* and *-ic*.] Relating to or of the nature of bureaucracy.

There is a great material prosperity open to Hungary if the people will be content to be quietly governed, and if Austria will be wise enough to relax a little in the bureaucratic notions that now influence her.

Anated, Hungary, p. 251.

bureaucratic (bū-rō-krat'ī-kāl), *n.* [*<* *bureau-* + *-cratic*.] Same as *bureaucratic*.

bureaucratically (bū-rō-krat'ī-kāl-i), *adv.* In a bureaucratic manner; as a bureaucrat.

bureaucratist (bū-rō-krat'ī-tist), *n.* [*<* *bureau-* + *-crat*.] Same as *bureaucrat*.

burelt, *n.* See *burrel*.

bureo (bū-rā'ō), *n.* [Sp., *<* F. *bureau*, a bureau: see *bureau*.] A Spanish court of justice for the trial of persons connected with the royal household.

burett, *n.* [Cf. *burette*.] A drinking-vessel. *Hallivell*.

burette (bū-ret'), *n.* [F., dim. of OF. *buire*, a boire, drink, *<* L. *bibere*, drink. Cf. *bibi*, *bever*.] 1. A vessel for containing liquids, usually pear-shaped or flask-shaped, with or without a handle; specifically, in English, an altar-urn having this form. Burettes are made of rich materials, such as rock-crystal, precious metals, etc., or of porcelain or faience, often highly decorated.

2. In chem., a tube, usually graduated to fractions of a centimeter, used for accurately measuring out small quantities of a solution.

bur-fish (bēr'fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Diodontidae*; a porcupine-fish.

burg (bērg), *n.* [A North. E. and Sc. and old law



Burette of jasper with gold mounting; time of Louis XV.

form of *borough*, ME. *burg*, etc., AS. *burh*. Cf. *burgh*.] A fortified town; a borough (which see).

burg (bērg), *n.* Same as *brough*².

burga (bēr'gā), *n.* Same as *burka*.

burgage (bēr'gāj), *n.* [*<* ME. *burgage* (OF. *burgage*, *<* *burg* (ML. *burgus*) + *-age*.] In law: (a) In England, a tenure in socage, whereby burgesses, citizens, or townsmen hold their lands or tenements of the king or other lord for a certain yearly rent.

The most ancient, perhaps, of the franchises was that depending on *burgage* tenure; this was exactly analogous in origin to the freeholder's qualification in the counties; but as the repressive principle extended, the right of a *burgage* vote had become in many places attached to particular houses or sites of houses, probably those which were originally liable for a quota of the *firma burgi*.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 745.

(b) In Scotland, that tenure by which the property in royal burghs is held under the crown, proprietors being liable to the (nominal) service of watching and warding; or, as it is commonly termed, "service of burgh, used and wont." (c) The property so held.

bur-gage (bēr'gāj), *n.* A plate having perforations which serve as standards for the diameters of drills, etc.

burgage-tenant (bēr'gāj-ten'ant), *n.* One who holds lands or tenements on the tenure known as *burgage*.

Successive sovereigns had granted the right, or imposed the burden, of returning members to Parliament on the corporations, freeholders, or *burgage-tenants* of numerous small towns.

Quoted in T. W. Higginson's Eng. Statesmen, p. 116.

burgage-tenement (bēr'gāj-ten'ant), *n.* A tenement held by *burgage*.

"Borough English," under which the youngest and not the eldest succeeds to the *burgage-tenements* of his father, has from time immemorial been recognized as a widely diffused usage.

Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, [p. 222.

burgall, *n.* See *bergall*.

burgamot, *n.* See *bergamot*.

burgander, *n.* See *bergander*.

burganet, *n.* See *berganet*.

burgonet (bēr'ganet, -gō-net), *n.* [Also written, *burge-*

improp., *burge-*

net; = Sp. *borga-*

net.]



Spanish Burganet, 16th century.

flota = Pg. *borguinota* = It. *borghinetta* (Florio), *<* OF. *bourguignote*, *bourguignotte*, prop. a Burgundian helmet (cf. F. *Bourguignon*, a Burgundian), *<* *Bourgoigne*, Burgundy.] A helmet worn in the sixteenth century, in two forms: one without a vizor, formed like the merion, and frequently furnished with cheek-pieces and a movable nose-guard; the other with a vizor, and similar to the armet.

His mayled haberjeon she did undight,
And from his head his heavy burganet did light.

Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 31.

Sturdy helms,

Topt high with plumes, like Mars his burgonet.

Greene, Orlando Furioso.

burge (bērg), *n.* A dialectal variant of *bridge*¹. [Local, Eng.]

burgee (bēr'jē), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. Naut., a swallow-tailed flag or pendant: in the merchant service it generally has the ship's name upon it.—2. A kind of small coal used for burning in engine-furnaces.

burgeint, *n.* and *v.* See *burgeon*.

burgen, *n.* and *v.* See *burgeon*.

burgenet, *n.* See *burgenet*.

burgensic (bēr-jen'sik), *a.* [*<* ML. *burgensis*, a citizen, a burgess (see *burgess*), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a burgh or town.

I strongly believe that the continual intercourse between the towns of the several trading countries of the Middle Ages, kept up especially by the Hanse Towns, may not have been without influence in producing a general similarity of development of *burgensic* life in them all.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. liv.

burgensis, *n.* See *burgensis*².

burgeon (bēr'jon), *n.* [Also written *bourgeon*, after mod. F., early mod. E. also *burgein*, *burgen*; *<* ME. *burgen*, *burgyon*, *burjon*, *burjon*, *burgon*, *<* OF. *borjon*, *burjon*, F. *bourgeon*, a bud; referred by some to OHG. *burjon*, raise, lift up.] 1. A bud; a sprout.

In the month of May, when meadows bene grene,

And all flourisheth with floures the flides aboute;

Burions of bowes breith full swete,

Flourisshet full faire.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2736.

And the hytting away of the root of the vyne must be don in March, and som men wil say it must be don or (before) the knottis begynne to burgeon y' for the streit drauing the burgeons be not huet [hurt].

Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 107.

2. A boss used for the cover of a book, to prevent injury to the binding. Often written *burgen*.

burgeon (bēr'jon), *v. i.* [Also written *bourgeon*, after mod. F., early mod. E. also *burgein*, *burgen*, *<* ME. *burjon*, *burgenen*, *burgynen*, *burjonen*, *borgonnen*, *<* OF. *borjonner*, *bourjonner*, F. *bourgeonner*, bud; from the noun: see *burgeon*, *n.*] To bud; sprout; put forth new buds; shoot forth, as a branch.

Whenne graffes [grafts] gynneth swelle in *burgynnyng*.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

Now burgeons every maze of quick

About the flowering squares, and thick

By ashen roots the violets blow.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxv.

burgess (bēr'jes), *n.* [*<* ME. *burgais*, *<* OF. *burgais*, F. *bourgeois* = Fr. *bourges* = Sp. *burgas* = Pg. *burguez* = It. *borgnese*, *<* ML. *burgensis*, a citizen, *<* *burgus*, a borough, a town: see *borough*¹, *burg*.] 1. In England, an inhabitant of a borough or walled town, or one who possesses a tenement therein; a citizen or free-man of a borough.

Not a petty burgess of some town,

No, not a villager, hath yet appear'd

In your assistance. Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

2. A representative of a borough in the British Parliament.

The majority of the *burgesses* had been returned by constituent bodies remodelled in a manner which was generally regarded as illegal. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., x.

Hence—3. (a) The title given before the revolution to the representatives in the popular branch of the legislature of Virginia, which was styled the House of Burgesses, but is now called the House of Delegates. (b) The title of members of the lower house in the colonial legislature of Maryland.—4. A magistrate of a corporate town. In Connecticut boroughs the board of *burgesses* corresponds to the township board or board of trustees in some other States, or to the common council of a city. The chief executive officer of a Pennsylvania borough is called the *chief burgess*.

5. A member of the corporation of a Scotch burgh; now, any inhabitant of a burgh of full age, rated for poor-rates, and not in arrears, and who for a period of three years has occupied any house, shop, or other building in it, not being an alien and not having received either

parochial or burgh relief for twelve months preceding the last Whitsunday.—**Burgess list**, the list of municipal electors annually drawn up by the overseers of the poor in England.—**Burgess roll**, the burgess list as revised by the revising barrister and recorded. [Eng.]

burgess-ship (bēr'jes-ship), *n.* [*<* *burgess* + *-ship*.] The state or condition of being a burgess. South.

And that no prentice haue his freedom of *Burgessshippe*, but he serue out fullie vij. yere of prentishode.

English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), p. 390.

burgessyt, *n.* [ME. **burgaisie*, *borgesaye*, *<* OF. *burgessie*, *borgoisie*, mod. F. *bourgeoisie* (= Pr. *burgesia* = It. *borgesia*), citizenship, *<* *burgais*, mod. F. *bourgeois*, a citizen: see *bourgeoisie*, *burgess*.] Citizenship.

Mannes lyf ine the erthe is ase *burgessye*.

Agynbete of Inwit, p. 161.

burggrave, **burggravess**, *n.* See *burggrave*, *burggravess*.

burgh (bērg or bur'ō), *n.* [Like *burg*, a North. E. and Sc. and old law form of F. *borough*¹, ME. *burgh*, *burg*, etc., AS. *burh*: see *borough*¹.] A corporate town or borough; more especially, the Scotch term corresponding to the English *borough*, applied to several different kinds of corporations, and to towns and cities in Scotland.—**Burgh acres**, acres or small patches of land lying in the neighborhood of royal burghs, usually feued out to and occupied by burgesses or persons resident within the burgh.—**Burgh of barony**, a corporation somewhat analogous to a royal burgh, consisting of a determinate tract of ground within the barony, erected by the feudal superior and subjected to the government of magistrates. The right of electing magistrates is vested by the charter of erection sometimes in the baron or superior of the barony, and sometimes in the inhabitants themselves.—**Burgh of regality**, a kind of burgh of barony which had regal or exclusive jurisdiction within its own territory.—**Convention of royal burghs**. See *convention*.—**Councilor of a burgh**. See *councilor*.—**Free burgh**, a burgh of barony which enjoyed, by crown charter, rights of trade both home and foreign, but which at the same time had to bear certain public burdens as the price of its privileges.—**Parliamentary burgh**, a burgh or town which sends, or unites with others in sending, a representative to Parliament. In parliamentary burghs the mode of electing councilors and magistrates is the same as in royal burghs.—**Police burgh**, in England, any populous place the boundaries of which have been ascertained under 13 and 14 Viet., xxxii., and the affairs of which are managed by commissioners elected by the inhabitants.—**Royal burgh**, in Scotland, a corporate body erected by a charter from the crown. The corporation consists of the magistrates and burgesses of the territory erected into the burgh. The magistrates are generally a provost and bailies, dean of guild, treasurer, and common council.

burghal (bēr'gāl), *a.* [*<* *burgh* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a burgh; as, *burghal* government.

burghbotet, *n.* [An old law form of AS. *burgbōt*, *<* *burg*, *burh*, borough, + *bōt*, compensation, *bot*: see *boot*.] In old Eng. law, a contribution toward the building or repairing of castles or walls for the defense of a city or town. Also *burghbot*.

burgh-brecher, *n.* [An old law form of ME. *burgh-briche*, AS. *burg-brice*, -*brycer*, -*brice*, *<* *burg*, borough, + *brycer*, *brice*, breach: see *breach*.] In Anglo-Saxon law, the offense of violating the pledge given by every inhabitant of a tithing to keep the peace.

burgher (bēr'gēr), *n.* [Not in ME. or AS., but formed after D. *burger* = MLG. *burgere* = OHG. *burgari*, MHG. *burgere*, *burger*, G. *bürger* = Dan. *borger* = Sw. *borgare* (> Icel. *borgari*), a citizen; *<* *burgh* + *-er*.] 1. An inhabitant of a burgh or borough, who enjoys the privileges of the borough of which he is a free-man; hence, any citizen of a borough or town.

At Cologne, in the eleventh century, the terms *burghers* and merchants are alternately used as synonymous.

English Gilda (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cv.

2. [cap.] One of a body of Presbyterians in Scotland, constituting one of the divisions of the early Secession Church. This church became divided in 1747 into the Associate Synod, or Burghers, and the General Associate Synod, or Antiburghers, on the lawfulness of accepting the oath then required to be taken by the burgesses in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth. See *Antiburgher*.

burghmaster (bēr'gēr-mās'tēr), *n.* [= G. *Bürgermeister*.] Same as *burgomaster*, 1.

burghership (bēr'gēr-ship), *n.* [*<* *burgher* + *-ship*.] The state or privilege of being a burgher.

burgh-halfpenny, *n.* Formerly, a duty payable to the superior of a town for liberty to set up a stall in market. Also *bord-halfpenny*.

burghmaster (bēr'gēr-mās'tēr), *n.* [*<* *burgh* + *master*; after *burgomaster*.] Same as *burgomaster*, 1.

burghmote, *n.* [An old law form of AS. *burghmōt*, a borough-meeting, *<* *burh*, *burg*, borough,

+ *gemot*, a meeting: see *moot*, *mote*³.] In Anglo-Saxon law, the meeting or court of a burgh or borough. Also *burghmote*.

burghmote-horn, *n.* In *Eng. antiq.*, a horn blown on court-day, in a public place, to bring the members of the burghmote, or later the corporation, together. It was used until the seventeenth century. Also called *brazen-horn*.

burgholder (bêrg'hôl'dér), *n.* [See *boroughholder* and *borsholder*.] A tithing-man; a bors-holder.

burglar (bêrg'lär), *n.* [Early mod. E. *bourglair*, < AF. **bourglair* (cf. ML. *burglator*, *burgulator* (for *burgi latro*), shortened to *burgator*), a burglar, < AF. *bourg*, OF. *borg*, borough (see *borough*¹), + *laire*, OF. *laire*, *leire*, *lere* = Pr. *laire*, a robber, < L. nom. *latro* (cf. OF. *laron*, F. *larron* = Pr. *lauro*, a robber, < L. acc. *latronem*), a robber: see *larceny*.] A felonious housebreaker; especially, one who commits robbery by breaking into a house in the night. See *burglary*.

The definition of *burglar*, as given by Sir Edward Coke, is "he that by night breaketh or entereth into a mansion-house with intent to commit a felony."

Blackstone, Com., IV. xvi.

burglar-alarm (bêrg'lär-ä-lärm'), *n.* Any alarm so arranged as to sound upon the opening of a door, window, etc., with which it is connected.—**Burglar-alarm lock**, a lock having an attachment which when set will sound an alarm if the bolt is improperly moved.—**Electrical burglar-alarm**, an alarm consisting of apparatus including open electrical circuits which are closed by a movement of a door, window, etc., and cause a bell in an annunciator in the building or at a distant station to ring.

burglarer (bêrg'lär-ër), *n.* [< *burglar* + *-er*, erroneously added.] A burglar.

Sir William Brain was sent to the Tower, only for procuring the Pope's bull against certain burglarers that robbed his own house. *State Trials*, 1606.

burglarian (bêrg-lä'ri-an), *n.* [< *burglary* + *-an*.] A person who abets or is guilty of burglary. [Rare.]

burglariou (bêrg-lä'ri-us), *a.* [< *burglary* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, committing, or constituting burglary: as, *burglariou* intentions; a *burglariou* gang; *burglariou* entry.

To come down a chimney is held a *burglariou* entry. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xvi.

Openly organized conspiracy, with force and arms, made *burglariou* entrance into a chief stronghold of the Union. O. W. Holmes, *Essays*, p. 86.

burglariouly (bêrg-lä'ri-us-li), *adv.* With an intent to commit burglary; in the manner of a burglar.

burglarize (bêrg'lär-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *burglarized*, ppr. *burglarizing*. [< *burglar* + *-ize*.] To commit burglary upon.

burglar-proof (bêrg'lär-prôf), *a.* Constructed so as to be capable of resisting the attempts of burglars, as a safe or a building.

burglary (bêrg'lär-i), *n.*; pl. *burglaries* (-iz). [< *burglar* + *-y*; ML. *burglaria*.] The act or crime of nocturnal housebreaking, with an intent to commit a felony therein, whether such felony be actually committed or not. To constitute this crime the act must be committed in the night, or when there is not daylight enough to discern a man's face. At common law it must be in a dwelling-house, or in an adjoining building which is a part or parcel of the dwelling-house. There must be an actual breaking and an entry; but an opening made by the offender, as by taking out a pane of glass, lifting a window, raising a latch, picking a lock, or removing any fastening, amounts to a breaking; and putting in of the hand, after such breaking, is an entry. A breaking out, after entry with felonious intent, is also burglary. In some of the United States the term has been extended so as to cover the breaking and entering of any building, at any time, to commit any crime.

burgle (bêr'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *burgled*, ppr. *burgling*. [< *burglar*, taken as a noun of agent in *-ar* = *-er*¹; cf. *peddle*, < *peddler*, *pedlar*.] To commit burglary. [Humorous.]

burgmaster (bêrg'mäs'tér), *n.* Same as *burgomaster*, 1.

burgmote, *n.* See *burghmote*.

burgomaster (bêr'gō-mäs'tér), *n.* [= OF. *bourgue-maistre*, later *bourgemaistre* (Cotgrave), Swiss F. *bourgmestre*, *bourgemaitre* (F. *maitre* = E. *master*) = Sp. *burgomaestre*, after ML. *burgomagister*, *burgimagister* (*burgi magister*), < D. *burgemeester* (= OFries. *burgamāstere* = MHG. *burgemeister*, *burgemeister*, G. *burgemeister* (obs.), > Sw. *borgmästare* = Odan. *borgmester* = Pol. *burmistrz* = Bohem. *purmistr* = Russ. *burgomistr* = Lith. *burgmistras* = Finn. *pormestari*), < burg. = E. *borough*¹, + *meester* = E. *master*. Cf. MHG. *burgermeister*, G. *bürgermeister* (> Dan. *borgermester*), < *bürger*, = E. *burgher*, + *meister* = E. *master*.] 1. A borough-master; the chief magistrate of a municipal town in the Netherlands, Germany, and other Teutonic countries,

nearly corresponding to *mayor* in England and the United States. In the monarchical states burgomasters were often named by the central government for long periods, as were the *maires* in France. The German governments usually retain the right to confirm or reject the elected burgomaster. Also *burghmaster*, *burghmaster*, *burgmaster*.

2. The great ice-gull or glaucous gull, *Larus glaucus*, of the arctic regions, one of the largest and most powerful species of the family *Laridae*. It is about 30 inches long, pure white, with a pale silvery-blue mantle and yellow bill with an orange



Burgomaster-gull (*Larus glaucus*).

spot. It owes the name to its tyrannical and rapacious disposition, and the way it dominates over the smaller and weaker gulls and other birds.

burgonet, **burgonette**, *n.* See *burganet*.

burgoo (bêr'gō), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *burgood*.]

1. A seamen's term for a dish made of boiled oatmeal seasoned with salt, butter, and sugar; gruel.

Don't stand staring there like a cabin-boy brought up before the skipper for swallowing the *burgoo* as he mixed it. G. A. Sala, *Ship-Chandler*.

2. A kind of soup made with many different kinds of meat and vegetables, highly peppered and served very hot: popular in Kentucky and other places, especially at barbecues, picnics, and other outdoor feasts.—3. A barbecue, picnic, or woodland feast at which the soup *burgoo* is served. [Kentucky.]

burgood (bêr'gūd), *n.* [E. dial., also *burgout* and *beergood*; origin uncertain. Cf. *burgoo*.] Yeast. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

burgoyne¹ (bêr'goin'), *n.* [Appar. named from the inventor.] An intrenching-tool which combines a spade, an ax, and a mantlet. [Eng.]

burgoyne² (bêr'goin'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *burgoyned*, ppr. *burgoyning*. [A word of the American revolutionary period, in allusion to the capture of *Burgoyne's* army at Saratoga in 1777.] To surround and capture in a body.

bur-grass (bêr'grās), *n.* 1. A common name of a species of *Cenchrus*, the burs of which are very spiny and tenacious.—

2. *Panicum glutinosum*, a tropical grass in which the glumes or husks which in-wrap the seed are very viscid and adhesive.

burgrave, **burggrave** (bêr'grāv), *n.* [< F. *burggrave* = Sp. *burgrave* = Pg. *burgrave*, *burgratio* = It. *burgratio*, < ML. *burggravius*, < OHG. *burggrāvo*, MHG. *burggrāve*, G. *burggraf* (> Dan. *borggreve* = Sw. *burggreve* = Pol. *burggrabia* = Bohem. *purkrabe*), < OHG. *burg*, *bura*, a town, = E. *borough*¹, + *grāvo*, *grāvo*, MHG. *grāve*, G. *graf*, a count, earl, governor: see *graf*.] Formerly, the title, in some European countries, of the hereditary governor of a town or castle.

The former [burghers] stood, in all trade matters, entirely under the orders of the lords of the town, whether these were bishops, *burggraves*, or citizens. *English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxv.

They then requested that the Prince of Orange, who held the office of *burggrave* of Antwerp, and whose influence was unbought, might be sent to them. *Prescott*.

burggravess, **burggravess** (bêr'grā-ves), *n.* [< *burggrave* + *-ess*.] The wife of a *burggrave*.

burggraviate (bêr'grā-vi-āt), *n.* [< ML. *burggraviatus*, < *burggravius*, a *burggrave*: see *burggrave*.] The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a *burggrave*.

burgignotter, *n.* [OF.] Same as *burganet*.

Burgundian (bêr-gun'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Burgundia* (> F. *Bourgogne*), Burgundy, < L.

Burgundiones, LL. also *Burgundii* (> AS. *Burgendas*), pl., a tribe of Goths.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Burgundians, or to the kingdom, duchy, or province of Burgundy.—**Order of the Burgundian Cross**, an order founded by the emperor Charles V., which did not survive.

II. *n.* 1. One of the Burgundii or Burgundiones, a Germanic tribe who settled in Gaul and founded the kingdom of Burgundy in the fifth century.

The Burgundians settled in the southeast part of Gaul, the part nearest to Italy.

E. A. Freeman, *Old Eng. Hist.*, p. 24.

2. A native or an inhabitant of Burgundy, successively a kingdom and a duchy of western Europe, varying greatly in extent, part of which finally became the province of Burgundy in eastern France.

Burgundy (bêr-gun-di), *n.* A large class of wines, both red and white, produced in Burgundy in France, and sharing with the Bordeaux wines the reputation of including the finest wines made.

The mellow-tasted *Burgundy*. *Thomson*, *Autumn*, l. 705.

Burgundy pitch. See *pitch*.

burgward (bêrg'wârd), *n.* [An old law form, < *burg*, a fortified place, a castle, + *ward*, a keeping.] The custody or keeping of a castle.

burht, *n.* Early Middle English and Anglo-Saxon form of *borough*¹.

The *burh* of the Anglo-Saxon period was simply a more strictly organized form of the township. It was probably in a more defensible position; had a ditch or mound instead of the quickest hedge or "tun" from which the township took its name; and as the "tun" originally was the fenced homestead of the cultivator, the *burh* was the fortified house and court-yard of the mighty man—the king, the magistrate, or the noble.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 44.

burhbott, *n.* See *burghbote*.

burghemot, *n.* See *burghmote*.

burial (ber-i'al), *n.* [In the second sense *burial* is now regarded as formed directly from *bury*³ + *-al* (cf. *betrotthal*, *renewal*, etc.), but it is due to *burial* in first sense, < ME. *burial*, *bi-riel*, *beriel*, a tomb, grave, a corruption of *burials*, regarded as a plural form, but really singular, *burials*, *birials*, *berials*, *berzels*, a tomb, grave, < AS. *byrgels*, a tomb, grave, < *byrgan*, *bury* (see *bury*³), + suffix *-els* (cf. *riddle*², < AS. *rædels*).] 1. A grave or place of sepulture; a tomb.

Fullide it [the body] in his newe *burial*, . . . and he walowid to a grete stone at the dore of the *burial*.

Wychif, *Mat. xxvii*. 60.

For prophetes hem tolde,

That that blessed body of *burials* sholde aryse.

Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 146.

Vailing her high-top lower than her ribs

To kiss her *burial*. *Shak.*, *M.* of V., l. 1.

2. The act of burying; specifically, the act of burying a deceased person; sepulture; interment; the act of depositing a dead body in any place where it is intended to remain.

Till that the duke give order for his *burial*.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, l. 4.

Privilege of death and *burial*. *Milton*, *S. A.*, l. 104.

Burial service, the religious service performed at the interment of the dead, or a prescribed order or formula for such service.

burial-case (ber-i'al-kās), *n.* A kind of coffin so made as to be air-tight, intended for the preservation of the body.

burial-ground (ber-i'al-ground), *n.* A graveyard or cemetery.

burial-mound (ber-i'al-mound), *n.* The mound raised over the remains of deceased persons in ancient times; a barrow.

burial-place (ber-i'al-plās), *n.* A portion of ground set apart for or occupied by a grave or graves; a grave or a graveyard.

burials, *n.* [ME.: see *burial*.] The older form of *burial*, 1.

burier (ber-i-ër), *n.* One who buries a deceased person; that which buries or covers.

And darkness be the *burier* of the dead.

Shak., 2 *Ilen*. IV., l. 1.

burin (bū'rin), *n.* [< F. *burin*, < It. *borino* (cf. OSp. *boril*, Sp. Pg. *buril*), a gravers' chisel, prob. < OHG. *bora*, a borer, gimlet, = E. *bore*¹, *n.*] 1. An engravers' tool of tempered steel,

with a lozenge-shaped point, fixed in a handle the end of which, held in the hand, is rounded at the top; a graver. Pushed forward by the hand in any desired direction, it cuts a shallow or deep furrow, according to the pressure exerted. When, as



Burin.

in etching, bitten lines, or lines made with the dry-point, are imperfect or weak, the burin is used to repair or strengthen them.

2. The manner or style of execution of an engraver: as, a soft *burin*; a brilliant *burin*. — 3. A steel graver used by marble-workers.

Also spelled *burine*.

burinist (bū'ri-nist), *n.* [*< burin + -ist.*] One who uses a burin; an engraver.

All the great original *burinists* did not invent, but reproduced with the burin. *The American*, V. 124.

burinut (bū'ri-nut), *n.* [*< buri*, native name, + *nut*.] The plum-like fruit of *Parinarium laurinum*, a rosaceous tree of the Fiji islands. The kernels are beaten up into a cement of the consistency of putty, which is used for stopping holes in canoes, fixing spear-heads to the shafts, etc.

burion (bū'ri-on), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a corruption of Sp. (Mex.) *gorrion*, a sparrow.] A name of the house-finch, *Carpodacus frontalis*, an abundant and familiar fringilline bird of the southwestern United States, almost domesticated in the towns. It resembles the common purple finch, *C. purpureus*, but is smaller, with a stouter bill and more vivid crimson-red markings, which are restricted to definite areas on the head, back, and breast.

buriti (bū'ri-tē'), *n.* [Pg. *buriti*, *miriti*; a Braz. (Tupi-Guarani) word, also written *burity*, *muriti*, *murity*, *miriti*, *morichi*, *murichi*, *muriché*, *moreche*, applied to the palms *Mauritia flexuosa* and *M. vinifera*; according to Hartt, *< ymyri* or *ymyrā*, a tree, + *eté*, true.] One of the largest of the South American palms, *Mauritia vinifera*, often growing to a height of 125 feet, the stem being crowned with a thick round head of very large fan-shaped leaves. A single bunch of the fruit weighs more than one hundred pounds. The trees grow in vast numbers on swampy land, from southern Brazil to the West Indies. The natives cut them down, and make cavities in the stems to obtain the sweet sap which accumulates in them; if allowed to ferment, a vinous liquor may be made from this sap, and even sugar has been obtained from it. Hence the name *wine-palm*, commonly given to the tree. The pulp between the nut and the outer covering of the fruit is sometimes eaten, and a beverage is prepared by rubbing the pulp in water. The pith of the leaf-stem is used in lieu of cork, and its hard covering for making baskets. Cords are made of fibers from the young leaves, and rough thatches are constructed of the older leaves.

burk (bèrk), *n.* Another spelling of *birk*, dialectal variant of *birch*.

burka (bèr'kä), *n.* [Russ. *burka*.] A short round cloak made of felt or very coarse woolen stuff, used as a protection against rain in Russia, Poland, and Moldavia. Also *burga*.

burke (bèrk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *burked*, ppr. *burking*. [From the name of an Irishman in Edinburgh who committed the crime repeatedly, and was tried and executed in 1829.] 1. To murder by suffocation in order to sell the body for dissection. This method was selected because it left no marks of violence upon the victims.

"You don't mean to say he was *burked*, Sam?" said Mr. Pickwick. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*.

The rest of the rascals jumped on him and *burked* him. *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 273.

2. Figuratively, to smother; shelve; get rid of by some indirect maneuver: as, to *burke* a parliamentary question.

burker (bèr'kèr), *n.* One who burkes.

Burke's Act. See *act*.

burking (bèr'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *burke*, *v.*] The practice of killing persons for the purpose of selling the bodies for dissection.

burle (bèrl), *n.* [*< ME. burle*, appar. *< OF. dial. bouril*, *bourril*, flocks or ends of thread which disfigure cloth (Wedgwood), *< bourre*, *< ML. burra*, a flock of wool, coarse hair, etc.: see *bur*. Cf. *burlet*.] 1. A small knot or lump in thread, whether woven into cloth or not. — 2. A knot or an excrescence on walnut and other trees, used for ornamental veneering.

burle (bèrl), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *burle*; *< burle*, *n.*] 1. To pick knots, loose threads, etc., from, as in finishing cloth; specifically, to pick (wool) by hand. — 2. To cleanse (cloth), as with fullers' earth or a similar substance.

To come then to the mystère of fuller's craft, first they wash and scour a piece of cloth with the earth of Sardinia, then they perfume it with the smoke of brimstone, which done, they fall anon to *burling* it with elmola. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 17.

burle (bèrl), *v. i.* [ME. *burlen*, contr. of *burblen*, bubble, wolver: see *burble*. Cf. D. *borrelen*, bubble, guzzle (*borrel*, a bubble, a dram), = LG. *burreln*, bubble, gush.] To welter.

Many a bold baron in that place

Lay *burland* yn his own blode.

Erle of Tolous (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.), l. 98.

Betres lay *burlyng* in hur blode.

Le Bone Florence (Ritson's Metr. Rom., III.), l. 1639.

burle (bèrl), *n.* [A contr. of *burble*, *n.*, 2, in same sense.] A pimple. [Prov. Eng.]

burle (bèrl), *v.* Same as *burle*.

He told me to *burle* out the beer, as he was in a hurry, and I *burled* out a glass and gave it to him. *London Times*, Law Reports.

burlace (bèr'lās), *n.* [Contr. of *burdelais*, *q. v.*] A sort of grape.

burlap (bèr'lāp), *n.* [Formerly *borelap*; origin unknown. The form suggests a contr. of ME. *borel*, E. *burrel*, a coarse cloth, + *lappen*, lap, wrap. Referred by some to G. *bärlapp*, club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*, lit. bear's paw (cf. NL. *Lycopodium*, wolf's-foot), *< bär*, = E. *bear*, 2, + *lapp*, *< OHG. lappo*, the flat hand.] A coarse heavy material made of jute, flax, hemp, or manila, and used for wrappings and in upholstery: commonly in the plural.

burlew, *n.* See *byrlaw*.

burled, *a.* [ME., possibly for **barruted*, equiv. to AF. *barrulé*: see *barry*.] In her., striped.

Under was A serpent of verite,

A tall *burled* had of silver and Asure.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2492.

With silver And Asure the tall *burled* was.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2809.

burler (bèr'lèr), *n.* [*< burle* + *-er*.] One who burles clothes.

burler (bèr'lèr), *n.* [*< burle*, = *burle*, + *-er*.] In Cumberland, England, the master of the revels at a wedding-feast, whose duty it is to see that the guests are well furnished with drink. *Brewer*.

burlesque (bèr-lesk'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *burlesk*; = G. Dan. Sw. *burlesk*, *< F. burlesque*, *< It. burlesco*, ludicrous, *< burla*, a jest, mockery, raillery, perhaps dim. of LL. *burra*, pl. *burra*, jests, trifling, nonsense: see *bur*.] 1. *a.* Tending to excite laughter by a ludicrous contrast between the subject and the manner of treating it, as when a serious subject is treated ridiculously or a trifling one with solemnity.

It is a dispute among the critics whether *burlesque* poetry runs best in heroic verse, like that of the Dispensary, or in doggerel, like that of Hudibras.

Addison, *Spectator*, No. 249.

II. *n.* 1. A burlesque literary or dramatic composition; travesty; caricature.

Burlesque is therefore of two kinds: the first represents mean persons in the accoutrements of heroes; the other describes great persons acting and speaking like the basest among the people. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 249.

This contrast between ideas of grandeur, dignity, sanctity, perfection, and ideas of meanness, baseness, profanity, seems to be the very spirit of *burlesque*.

Hutcheson, *Thoughts on Laughter*.

2. A piece composed in burlesque style; a travesty; in modern use often specifically a theatrical piece, a kind of dramatic extravaganza, usually based upon a serious play or subject, with more or less music in it. — 3. A ludicrous or debasing caricature of any kind; a gross perversion.

Who is it that admires, and is from the heart attached to, national representative assemblies, but must turn with horror and disgust from such a profane *burlesque* and abominable perversion of that sacred institute?

Burke, *Rev. in France*.

= *Syn. Parody*, *Travesty*, etc. See *caricature*.

burlesque (bèr-lesk'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *burlesqued*, ppr. *burlesquing*. [*< burlesque*, *a.*] 1. *trans.* To make ridiculous by mocking representation; caricature; travesty.

They *burlesqued* the prophet Jeremiah's words, and turned the expression he used into ridicule.

Stillingfleet, *Works*, II. iv.

The characteristic faults of his [Johnson's] style are so familiar to all, . . . and have been so often *burlesqued*, that it is almost superfluous to point them out.

Macaulay, *Boswell's Johnson*.

II. *intrans.* To use caricature. [Rare.]

burlesquer (bèr-les'kèr), *n.* One who burlesques or turns to ridicule.

burlet, *n.* [*< F. bourlet*, *bourette*, a roll of cloth or leather stuffed with hair or wool, etc., a supporter of satin, etc., for a ruff or collar, also a kind of hood, *< bourre*, flocks of wool, hair, etc., used for stuffing saddles, balls, etc.: see *burrel*.] 1. A coif; a stuffed roll to support a ruff; a standing or stuffed neck for a gown. *Minshew*. — 2. A hood. *Ash*.

burletta (bèr-let'tā), *n.* [It., dim. of *burle*, mockery: see *burlesque*.] A comic opera; a musical farce.

burley, *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *burly*.] The butt-end of a lance. *Wilhelm*, *Mil. Diet.*

burliness (bèr'li-nes), *n.* [*< burly* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being burly.

burning-iron (bèr'ling-i'èrn), *n.* A kind of pincers or tweezers used in burning cloth.

burning-machine (bèr'ling-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for removing knots and rough places from woolen cloth before it is fulled.

burly (bèr'li), *a.* [= E. dial. *bowerly*, *< ME. burly*, *burely*, *borly*, *burliche*, *borliche*, *borlie*, etc., large, huge. Of uncertain origin; hardly = OHG. *burlih*, *purlih*, elevated, high (*< bōr*, an elevation, + *-lih* = E. *-ly*).] There is nothing to prove the supposed Celtic origin. 1. Great in bodily size; bulky; large; stout: formerly used of things, but now only of persons, and implying some degree of coarseness.

The branches were *burly*, sum of bright gold,

Sum sylar for sothic, semilist of hew.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4968.

Burly sacks and well stuffed barns.

Drayton, *Polycolton*, xlv. 118.

Down through the crashing under-wood

The *burly* sheriff came. *Whittier*, *The Exiles*.

2. Boisterous; loud.

So when a *burly* tempest rolls his pride.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, v. 224.

= *Syn.* 1. *Massive*, *Ponderous*, etc. See *bulky*.

burly, *v. t.* To make burly; cause to bulge out.

Think'st thou that paunch, that *burles* out thy coat,

Is thriving fat; or flesh, that seems so brawny?

Quarles, *Emblems*, l. 12.

burly (bèr'li), *a.* [*< burle* + *-y*.] Having burls or excrescent knots: as, a *burly* tree.

Burman (bèr'mān), *n.* [*< Burma* + *-an*.] A native or an inhabitant of Burma, a British possession in Farther India. It was formerly an independent kingdom, but parts of it were annexed to Great Britain in 1823 and 1852, and the remainder on January 1st, 1886, in consequence of wars.

A *Burman*, being the property of the king, can never quit the country without his especial permission, which is only granted for a limited time, and never to women on any pretence. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 554.

bur-marigold (bèr'mar'gōld), *n.* A book-name for the more showy species of *Bidens*.

Burmese (hèr-mes' or -mèz'), *a.* and *n.* [*< Burma* + *-ese*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Burma.

II. *n.* 1. *sing.* or *pl.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Burma. See *Burman*. — 2. The language of the people of Burma. It is one of the monosyllabic languages.

bur-millstone (bèr'mil'stōn), *n.* Same as *burstone*.

burn (bèrn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *burned* or *burnt*, ppr. *burning*. [Under this form and the obs. or dial. *brin*, *bren*, *brun*, are now confused two different but related verbs, which are quite distinct in AS. and the other older tongues: (1)

burn, *< ME. bernen*, *barnen*, *barnen*, *brennen*, *< AS. barnan* (pret. *barnde*, pp. *barnead*) = OS. *brennian* = MD. *bernen* (in mod. D. displaced by the secondary form *branden*: see *brand*, *v.*) = LG. *brennen* = OFries. *berna*, *barna* = OHG. *brennan*, MHG. *G. brennen* = Icel. *brenna* = Sw. *bränna* = Dan. *brænde* = Goth. *brannjan* (in comp.), *burn*, consume with fire, orig. and prop. *trans.*, a weak verb, factitive of the next; (2) *burn*, *< ME. biren*, *beornen*, *brinnen*, *< AS. beornan*, *byrnan* (pret. *barn*, *bearn*, pl. *burnon*, pp. *bornen*), a transposed form of **brinnan* (in comp. *on-brinnan*) = OS. *brinnan* = OHG. *brinnan*, MHG. *G. dial. brinnen* = Icel. *brenna*, older *brinna*, = Goth. *brinnan*, *burn*, be on fire; orig. and prop. *intrans.*, a strong verb; not known outside of Teut. Deriv. *brand*, *brine*, perhaps *burn* = *bourn*, etc.] 1. *trans.* 1. To consume with fire; destroy or reduce to ashes by the action of heat or fire.

He comethe to *brenne* him self upon the Awtere of the Temple. *Manderly*, *Travels*, p. 48.

Thou shalt hough their horses, and *burn* their chariots with fire. *Josh.* xi. 6.

2. To act on with fire; expose to the action of fire: as, to *burn* clay; to *burn* wood for charcoal; to *burn* limestone. — 3. To produce by means of fire: as, to *burn* charcoal. — 4. To scorch; affect or injure by heat: as, to *burn* one's clothes by being too near the fire; to *burn* one's fingers; to *burn* bread or meat.

The sun doth *burn* my face.

Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 186.

5. To inflame or tan (the skin), as sunlight. — 6. To produce an effect like that of fire; heat or inflame; affect with a burning sensation: as, ardent spirits *burn* the stomach; a *burning* fever.

This tyrant fever *burns* me up. *Shak.*, *K. John*, v. 3.

7. In *chem.*, to combine with oxygen; oxygenize. — 8. In *surg.*, to apply a canter to; cauterize. — To *burn daylight*, to burn a candle or candles before it is dark; waste light.

Mer. Come, we burn daylight, ho!
Rom. Nay, that's not so.
Mer. I mean, sir, in delay
 We waste our lights in vain, like lamps by day.
Shak. R. and J., i. 4.

To burn down, to burn to the ground, as all the combustible parts of a building.—**To burn in**, in glass-making and pottery, to fix and render durable (the coloring and ornamentation) by means of great and long-continued heat in an oven or kiln.—**To burn metals together**, to join them by melting their adjacent edges, or heating the adjacent edges and running some molten metal of the same kind into the intermediate space. *E. H. Knight.*—**To burn one's fingers**, to receive damage or loss from meddling with or engaging in anything.—**To burn out**, to destroy or obliterate by burning.

Must you with hot irons burn out both mine eyes?
Shak. K. John, iv. 1.

To burn the candle at both ends. See *candle*.—**To burn up**, to consume completely by fire, or reduce to ashes: as, to burn up a paper.

II. intrans. 1. To be on fire; flame: as, the fuel burns.

A still and sacred fire
 That burn'd as on an altar.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. To become charred, singed, or scorched; be injured by undue exposure to fire or a heated surface, etc.: as, milk or oatmeal burns if cooked without stirring.

"Your meat doth burn," quoth I. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1.

3. To become inflamed or tanned, or to become disintegrated by the effect of heat and reflected sunlight, as the skin from unusual or prolonged exposure to the sun or to the glare from a sheet of water.—4. To glow like fire; shine; gleam.

The barge she sat in, like a burnish'd throne,
 Burnt on the water. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

The road, wherever it came into sight, burned with brilliant costumes, like an illuminated page of Froissart.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 243.

5. To be inflamed with passion or desire; be affected with strong emotion: as, to burn with anger or love.

Did not our heart burn within us while he talked with us by the way?
Luke xxiv. 32.

True charity is afflicted, and burns at the offence of every little one.
Milton, On Def. of Humbl. Remonst.

6†. To act or behave with destructive violence; be in a state of violent action; rage.

Shall thy wrath burn like fire?
Ps. lxxxix. 46.

The groan still deepens and the combat burns. *Pope.*

7. To be affected with a sensation of heat or burning pain, or acidity; feel excess of heat: as, the face burns; the patient burns with a fever.—8. To resemble fire in the effect or the sensation produced. [Rare.]

The parching air
 Burns froze, and cold performs the effect of fire.
Milton, P. L., ii. 595.

9. In certain games, to be very near a concealed object which is sought, that is, so near that one would be burned if it were fire; hence, to be nearly right in a guess. [Colloq.]

However, the explorers must have burned strongly (as children say at hide-and-seek) when they attained a point so near to the fountains.
De Quincy, Herodotus.

To burn blue. See *blue*, a.—**To burn down**, to be burned to the ground; be consumed by fire from top to bottom, as a building.—**To burn out**, to burn till the fuel is exhausted and the fire ceases.—**To burn up**, to be burned completely or reduced to ashes: as, the paper burned up.

burn¹ (bérn), *n.* [*burn¹*, *v.*] 1. A hurt or injury caused by the action of fire, especially on a living body; a burnt place in any substance.

—2. The operation of burning or baking, as in brickmaking: as, they had a good burn.—3. A disease in vegetables. See *brand*, 6.—4. A clearing in the woods made by burning the trees. [U. S.]—**Syn.** 1. *Burn*, *Scald*. Burns are produced by heated solids or by flames, *scalds* by heated fluids or vapors. See *scorch*, *v. t.*

burn² (bérn), *n.* [Also written *bourne*, *bourne*, which with a diff. pron. is the usual form in the south of England (see *bourne¹*, *bourne²*); < ME. *bourne*, commonly *burne*, < AS. *burna*, masc., also *burne*, fem., a brook, stream (= OS. *brunn* = OFries. *burna* = OD. *borne*, D. *born*, *bron* = LG. *born* (> G. *born*) = OHG. *brunno*, MHG. *brunne*, G. *brunnen*, *brunne*, *brunn* = Icel. *brunnr* = Sw. *brunn* = Dan. *brønd*, a spring, fountain, well, = Goth. *brunna*, a spring), prob. < **brinnan* (pp. **brunnen*), etc., burn: see *burn¹*. Cf. the similar origin of *vell* and *torrent*. Not connected with Gr. *φρέαρ*, a well.] A rivulet; a brook. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

Follow the deer
 By these tall firs and our fast-falling burns.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

It occurs in various place-names, as Bannockburn, Blackburn, etc.

burn³, *v. t.* [ME., < OF. *burnir*, burnish: see *burnish*. In form and sense the word overlaps *burn¹* (cf. *burn¹*, *v. i.*, 4.)] To burnish; brighten; make gay or cheerful.

Al his speche and cher also he burneth.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 327.

The temple of Marz armpotent
 Wrought all of burn'd steel.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1125.

burn⁴ (bérn), *n.* [Appar. contr. of *burthen¹* or *burden¹*.] A burden for one person. *Day*. [Local, Eng. (Cornwall).]

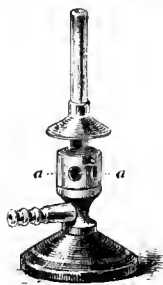
burnable (bér'na-bl), *a.* [*burn¹*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being burned.

burn-beating¹, *n.* A particular way of manuring land, by cutting off the peat or turf, laying it in heaps, and burning it to ashes. Compare *beat³*, *n.* and *v.*, and *denshire*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

burner (bér'nér), *n.* 1. A person who burns or sets fire to anything.

The Milesian Oracle was sacred to Apollo Didymus amongst the Branchids, who betrayed the treasures of their God to Xerxes the burner of their Temple.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 332.

2. The part of a lamp from which the flame issues; the part that holds the wick; also, the jet-piece from which a gas-flame issues. Burners include all forms of apparatus for burning gas, oils, or vapors, singly or in combination: as, a hydrocarbon burner, carbureting gas-burner, lime-light burner, regenerative burner, etc. See *lamp-burner* and *gas-burner*.—**Bat's-wing burner**, a form of gas-burner from which there issues a broad flame supposed to resemble a bat's wing.—**Bude burner**, an arrangement consisting of two, three, or more concentric Argand burners, each inner one rising a little above the outer, by which a very powerful light is produced. Named from *Bude*, in Cornwall, the residence of Mr. Gurney, the inventor.—**Bunsen burner**, a gas-burner invented by a German chemist, R. W. Bunsen, and improved by Wallace and Godefroy. It is arranged in such a way that the gas, just previous to burning, is largely diluted with air, thus producing a non-luminous and very hot flame. It is used in chemical laboratories and in metallurgical research in connection with a variety of small furnaces, and in many forms of gas-stoves, heaters, steamers, etc.—**Fish-tail burner**, a gas-burner whose jet takes the spreading and forked form of a fish's tail.—**Hydrocarbon burner**, a burner for producing heat by means of liquid fuel. It has generally a jet of air or steam, or of both, carrying with it a spray of coal-oil or petroleum, which is lighted and burns under a boiler.—**Regenerative burner**, in gas-lighting, a device by which the current of gas is heated before it reaches the flame, thus making combustion more complete.



Bunsen Burner.
a, a, openings to admit air.

burnet¹ (bér'net), *a.* and *n.* [I. a. < ME. *burnet*, < OF. *brunet*, *brunette*, lit. brownish, dim. of *brun*, brown: see *brown*. Cf. *brunette*. II. *n.* < ME. *burnet*, *burnette*, < OF. *burnette*, *brunette* = Fr. *bruneta* = Sp. *bruneta*, *bruneta*, < ML. *bruneta*, *brunetum*, a brownish, dark-colored cloth.] I. *a.* Brownish.

Hire mentel grene other [or] burnet. *Rel. Ant.*, i. 129.

II. *n.* Cloth dyed of a brown color.

burnet² (bér'net), *n.* [*burnet*, *pimpernel*; < OF. *brunete*, also *brunette*, the name of a plant, prob. burnet; cf. ML. *bruneta*, *springwort* (Vocab. ed. Wright, 2d ed., p. 557, l. 42); prob. so called with some allusion to color; cf. *burnet¹*.] 1†. The pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*.

Of pimpernelle [pimpernel] to speke thenke y get
 And Englysh ycalled is burnet.

MS. Stowe, 2457, f. 6. (Halliwell.)

2. The common name of species of *Poterium*, an herbaceous genus of the natural order *Rosaceae*. The common or garden burnet is *Poterium Sanguisorba*, also called *salad-burnet*. The great burnet is *P. officinale*.

burnet-moth (bér'net-môth), *n.* A moth of the genus *Zygena* or *Anthrocera*; one of the many moths of the family *Zygenidae*. The six-spotted burnet-moth is *Z. or A. filipendula*, a common European species, with six red spots on a dark ground; the larva is yellow, spotted with black. *Z. or A. loti* is another species, the five-spotted burnet-moth.

burnet-rose (bér'net-rôz), *n.* Same as *burnet²*.

burnettet, *n.* Same as *burnet¹*.

burnettise, *v. t.* See *burnettize*.

burnettize (bér'net-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *burnettized*, ppr. *burnettizing*. [*Burnett* (see *Burnett's liquid*, under *liquid*) + *-ize*.] To impregnate, as timber, canvas, cordage, dead bodies, etc., with Burnett's liquid, for the purpose of preserving them from decay.

Burnett's liquid. See *liquid*.

burnewin (bér'ne-win), *n.* [Sc., for *burn-the-wind*.] A blacksmith. *Burns*.

burnie (bér'ni), *n.* [Dim. of *burn²*.] A rivulet. [Scotch.]

burning (bér'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *burn¹*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of consuming by fire.—2. In *metal-working*, the act or process of uniting metallic surfaces by fusing them together, or by running molten metal of the same kind between them.—3. In *ceram.*, the final firing, as for glazing, fixing the colors, or the like: used somewhat loosely.

burning (bér'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *burn¹*, *v.*] 1. Scorching; hot: as, the burning sands of the Sahara.—2. Powerful; strong; vehement; ardent.

That which I urge is of a burning zeal.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 4.

Like a young hound upon a burning scent. *Dryden*.

3. Causing excitement, ardor, or enthusiasm; enchainning or demanding attention.

The Johannine problem is the burning question of modern criticism on the soil of the New Testament.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Ch., i. § 84.

=*Syn.* Blazing, flaming, scorching, fiery, hot.

burning-bush (bér'ning-bûsh), *n.* 1. The emblem adopted by the Presbyterian churches of Scotland in memory of the persecutions of the seventeenth century, and bearing the legend "Nec tamen consumebatur" (yet not consumed), in allusion to Ex. iii. 2. [Usually two words.]—2. A name of various shrubs or plants. (a) The American species of *Euonymus*, *E. atropurpurea* and *E. Americana*, Celastraceae shrubs with bright-crimson, pendulous, four-lobed capsules, often cultivated for ornament.



Burning Bush.



Burning-bush (*Euonymus Americana*).
a, dehiscent fruit; *b*, section of flower.
 (From Gray's "Genera of Plants of the U. S.")

See *Euonymus*. (b) The artillery-plant, *Pilea serpyllifolia*. (c) The plant *Dictamnus Frazinella*, so called because its volatile secretions render the surrounding air inflammable in hot weather.

burning-fluid (bér'ning-flō'id), *n.* A very explosive illuminating liquid, consisting of a mixture of about 3 volumes of alcohol and 1 of camphene or purified turpentine-oil, burned in lamps specially constructed for the purpose, but superseded by petroleum after a few years' use.

burning-glass (bér'ning-glās), *n.* A double convex lens of glass used to ignite combustible substances, melt metals, etc., by focusing upon them the direct rays of the sun.

burning-house (bér'ning-hous), *n.* The furnace in which tin ores are calcined to sublime the sulphur from the pyrites; a kiln.

burning-mirror (bér'ning-mir'or), *n.* A concave mirror, usually of metal, used as a burning-glass. The power of a burning-mirror is considerably greater than that of a burning-glass of equal extent and equal curvature.

burnish (bér'nish), *v.* [*burnishen*, *burnissen*, < OF. *burniss-*, stem of certain parts of *burnir*, *brunir*, F. *brunir* (> G. *brüniren*) (= Pr. *bornir*, *brunir* = Sp. *brunir*, *brunir* = Pg. *brunir*, *bornir* = It. *brunire*), polish, make brown, < *brun*, brown, also poet. bright, shining: see *brown*. Also formerly in more orig. form *burn*: see *burn³*.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to glow or become resplendent.

Now the village windows blaze,
 Burnished by the setting sun.
J. Cunningham, Evening.

The wide lake, edged with sand and grass,
Was burnished to a floor of glass.

Emerson, Woodnotes, I.

2. To polish by friction; make smooth and lustrous; as, to burnish steel.

Burnish no bones with thy teeth,
for that is unseemly.

Rhodes, Boke of Nurture (E. E. T. 8.), p. 77.

Who doth the world so gloriously behold,
That cedar-tops and hills seem burnish'd gold.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 858.

II.† *intrans.* To grow, as a child; thrive; flourish; become fat and sleek; hence, to become bright or brilliant; show conspicuously.

Ere Juno burnished, or young Jove was grown.

Dryden.

I've seen a snake in human form . . .
Burnish and make a gandy show.

Swift, Description of a Salamander.

burnish (bēr'nish), *n.* [*< burnish, v.*] Polish; hence, gloss; brightness; luster.

As to Chrysostom, and Basil, with less of pomp and swaggar than Gregory, they have not at all more of rhetorical burnish and compression. De Quincey, Rhetoric.

burnisher (bēr'nish-ēr), *n.* 1. One who burnishes or polishes.—2. A tool of various shapes and material, but commonly with a smooth, slightly convex head, used for polishing in various processes and operations, as in porcelain-painting, dentistry, etc.—3. An instrument of tempered steel, with slightly curved polished sides and rounded point, used by etchers and line-engravers to remove roughnesses, scratches, and stains from the surface of a metal plate. Wood-engravers who wish to take by hand a trial-proof of a block, finished or in progress, ink the raised lines, lay over them a piece of India paper and a card, and then, by even friction with the burnisher, obtain the desired impression.

4. In shoemaking, a polishing-machine which holds the shoe firmly while a heated steel tool is pressed with force against the heel or sole, previously moistened with a preparation of varnish.

burnoose, **burnous** (bēr'nōs' or bēr'nōs), *n.* [Also written *bernouise*, *burnouse*, *burnos*, *bour-nous*; *< F. burnous*, *bour-nous* = Sp. *albornoz* = Pg. *albornoz* or *albornoz*, a kind of Moorish cloak, *< Ar. al*, the (see *al*2). + *burnus*, *burnis*, a hooded cloak.] 1. An outer garment made of a coarse woolen fabric, worn by men in the Barbary States, throughout northwestern Africa, and in Arabia. It differs from the aba in having a hood, and in being more commonly made of undyed wool, so that it generally has a brownish-white color without stripes or pattern; but it is also made black, and striped with red and white.

The males were clad in burnouses—brown or striped woolen cloaks with hoods.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 123.

Hence—2. A garment worn by women in Europe and the United States at different times since 1850. It sometimes has a hood with a tassel at the end, and is in general a loose outer cloak without sleeves. It has been made of many different materials, usually with stripes.

burnstickle (bēr'nstik-l), *n.* [Perverted from *banstickle*.] A name of the stickleback, *Gasterosteus aculeatus*.

burnt (bērnt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *burn*1, *v.*] 1. Consumed or scorched by fire.—2. Crumbly, and partly or entirely unweldable, from having been raised to too high a temperature in contact with the air: said of iron and steel. The nature of the change which the metal undergoes is not yet clearly understood.—**Burnt alum**. See *alum*.—**Burnt bowl**, **curling-stone**, etc., in games, a bowl, etc., which has been accidentally touched or moved, and which must be removed as dead.—**Burnt carmine**. See *carmine*.—**Burnt fox**, a slang name for a student during his second half year in the German universities.—**Burnt in**, in *ceram.*, sometimes said of colors that have been applied under the glaze, and are fired with it.—**Burnt limestone**, calcined limestone.—**Burnt ore**, roasted ore.—**Burnt Roman ochre**, *sienna*, *sponge*, *terre verte*, *umber*. See the nouns.—**Burnt wine**, wine treated in such a manner as to acquire a peculiar flavor suggestive of burning.

Burnt wine is a wine boiled up with sugar and sometimes with a little spice. Rees, Cyc.

burnt-ear (bērnt'ēr), *n.* A form of smut in oats, wheat, and other cereals and grasses, produced by a microscopic fungus, *Ustilago carbo*. The tissues of the plant are destroyed and replaced by an abundance of black dust-like spores.

burnt-offering (bērnt'of'ēr-ing), *n.* An offering burnt upon an altar as a religious rite; specifically, in the Jewish ritual, an animal or animals of a prescribed kind, the whole of which, after ceremonial preparation, was burned upon an altar; a holocaust. Parts of many other offerings were burned, but the term is generally restricted to one that was entirely so, sometimes specifically called a *whole burnt-offering*. This was the only offering of the ancient patriarchs, and is the only one mentioned in the book of Genesis. Afterward it became one of the regular classes of sacrifice under the Levitical law.

The regulations respecting it are given in detail in Leviticus I. and vi. 8-13. It represented the entire self-dedication of the offerer to God, and was always preceded by a sin-offering. The object offered was to be a male without blemish, a young bullock, ram, or he-goat, or, in case of poverty, a turtle-dove or pigeon. It was brought by the offerer of his own free will, and slain by himself. The public burnt-offerings were: (1) the daily burnt-offerings, sacrificed every morning and evening for the people (Num. xxviii. 3-8); (2) the sabbath burnt-offering (Num. xxviii. 9, 10); (3) certain specified burnt-offerings on appointed feast-days (Num. xxviii. 11-29, 30). There were also private burnt-offerings appointed for certain set times. Free-will burnt-offerings might be offered on any special solemn occasion.

burnt-sacrifice (bērnt'sak'ri-fis), *n.* Same as *burnt-offering*.

burnt-stone (bērnt'stōn), *n.* An antique carnelian such as are sometimes found in ancient ruins and have apparently been acted on by fire. They appear dull externally, but show a fine red color when held up to the light. They are much esteemed, bringing a high price, especially when ornamented by fine engraving.

burnwood (bēr'nwūd), *n.* The *Rhus Metopium*, a poisonous species of sumac, found in southern Florida and the West Indies. Also called *bumwood*.

bur-parsley (bēr'pārs'li), *n.* The common name of *Caucalis daucoides*, an umbelliferous plant with bristly bur-like carpels. It is frequently found in corn-fields with chalky soils in England.

bur-pump, **bur-pump** (bēr'pūmp), *n.* *Naut.*, a kind of pump in which a cup-shaped cone of leather nailed on the end of a pump-rod serves instead of a box, its sides collapsing as the rod descends, and expanding with the weight of the water as it ascends; a bilge-pump.

burrl, **burrl**2, etc. See *burrl*, *burrl*2, etc.

Burr Act. See *act*.

burraget (bēr'āj), *n.* An older spelling of *borage*.

burramundi (bur'ā-mun'di), *n.* Same as *burramunda*.

burras-pipe (bur'as-pīp), *n.* [*< burras* (*< F. bourras*, *< ML. borrauius*, *borrauius*, coarse linen or canvas (cf. *borrauium*, a coarse garment), *< borra*, *burra*, coarse hair, wool, etc.: see *burrl*) + *pipe*.] A tube for holding lunar caustic or other corrosive substance.

burrawang-nut (bur'a-wang-nut), *n.* [*< burrawang*, native name, + *nut*.] The *Maerzamia spiralis*, a eyedeaceous plant of New South Wales. It yields a kind of arrowroot.

bur-reed (bēr'rēd), *n.* The common name of species of *Sparganium*, so called from their narrow, reed-like leaves and bur-like heads of fruit. The floating bur-reed is *S. angustifolium*. See *Sparganium*.

burrel (bur'el), *n.* [Also written *burrell*, early mod. E. also *burrl*, *burrl*, *borrl*, *< ME. borel* (see *borel*1), *< OF. burrl* (= Pr. *burrl* = Sp. *burrl*), reddish; as a noun, *burrl*, later *bureau*, a kind of coarse cloth (mod. F. *bureau*, a table, etc., *> E. bureau*, *q. v.*) (= Pr. *burrl* = Sp. *burrl* = Pg. *burrl* = It. *burrolo* = ML. *burrellus*, *burrellus*, *burrellum*, *burallus*), dim. of *bur* (ML. *burra*), a kind of coarse cloth of a reddish or russet color, *< ML. burra*, coarse hair used for stuffing, etc., LL. *burra*, a shaggy garment (also a cow with a red mouth or muzzle) (pl. *burra*, trifles, jests); cf. *birrus*, a cloak of wool or silk (see *birrus*); *< OL. burrus*, later *byrrus*, red, prob. *< Gr. πυρρός*, older *πυρός*, red, flame-colored, usually referred to *πῦρ* = E. *fire*. Hence *bol*2, etc.] 1. A kind of coarse russet cloth used in the middle ages.

His white mantle was shaped with severe regularity, according to the rule of Saint Bernard himself, being composed of what was then called *burrl* cloth.

Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxv.

2. A silk mentioned in the schedule of Queen Elizabeth's wardrobe. Fairholt.—3. [Also *burrl-pear*, altered, in simulation of *burrl* (OF. *burrl*, reddish), *< bury*, *bury-pear*: see *bury*4.] Same as *bury*4.

burrl-fly (bur'el-flī), *n.* A kind of reddish gadfly, or breeze.

burreller (bur'el-ēr), *n.* [Also written *burrl-ler*; *< burrl* + *-er*1.] A maker of *burrl*; a clothmaker.

burrl-shot (bur'el-shot), *n.* [*< *burrl* (perhaps *< F. bourreler*, torment) + *shot*.] Small shot, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, etc., put into cases, to be discharged from a cannon at short range; an emergency shot.

burrlhel (bur'el), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of wild sheep inhabiting the Himalayas; *Oris burrlhel* of Blyth. Also *barhal*.

burrlstone, *n.* See *burrlstone*.

burridget (bur'ij), *n.* An older spelling of *borage*.

burrling (bēr'ing), *n.* [*< burrl*, *burrl*1, + *-ing*1.] The process of cleaning or removing the burs and rubbish from wool previous to carding.

burrling-machine (bēr'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for picking and burrling wool before it is carded.

burrlish (bēr'ish), *a.* [*< burrl*, *burrl*1, + *-ish*1.] Rough; prickly; burry.

Burrite (bēr'it), *n.* [*< Burr* (see *def.*) + *-ite*2.] In New York State politics, one of that faction of the Democratic-Republican party which supported Aaron Burr, from about 1797 to 1807.

burro1 (bur'ō), *n.* [Sp.] A donkey. [Western U. S.]

burro2 (bur'ō), *n.* [Cf. Shetland *burra*, the common rush, *Juncus squarrosus*: see *burrl*, *burrl*1.] A name sometimes given in Great Britain to the alga *Laminaria digitata*.

burroct (bur'ok), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A small weir or dam put in a river to direct the stream to gaps where fish-traps are placed.

burrough1, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *borough1.*

burrough2, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *burrow2.*

burrough3, *n.* Same as *burrow*1, 1.

burrow1, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *borough1.*

burrow2 (bur'ō), *n.* [E. dial. also abbr. *bur*: also formerly *bury* (see *bury*2); *< ME. borow*, *borw*, a hole as a place of shelter, a mound, var. (appar. by confusion with *borow*, *borow*, *buruh*, *< AS. burh*, *E. borough*1, a fortified place, *borough* of *beric*, *beoruh*, etc., *< AS. borh*, *E. barrow*1, a mound: see *burrow*1 = *borough*1, and *barrow*1, *berry*2.] 1. A burrow; a mound. Sir T. Browne. See *burrow*1. [Now only prov. Eng.]—2. In mining, the heap of refuse rock at the mouth of a shaft, or entrance of an adit-level or tunnel.—3. A hole in the ground excavated by an animal, as a rabbit or a marmot, as a refuge and habitation.

It (the lemming) lives in burrows made by its long and crooked claws. T. R. Jones, Mammalia, p. 201.

4. [Perhaps in ref. to the usually circular shape of mounds; cf. the equiv. *Sc. brough*2, otherwise referred to *burrow*1 = *borough*1 = *brough*1, *q. v.* In mod. E. dial. abbr. *burrl*.] A circle. Compare *burrl*3, *burrl*3, 2.

Burche [var. *burroche*], sercle, orbiculus.

Prompt. Parv., p. 56.

burrow2 (bur'ō), *v.* [*< burrow*2, *n.*] I. *intrans.*

1. To make a hole or burrow to lodge in, as in the earth; work a way into or under something.

The incidence of forces is the same all around the Earth-worm as it burrows through the compact ground.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 250.

2. To lodge in a burrow; in a more general sense, to lodge in any deep or concealed place; hide.

The human vermin which . . . burrow among all physical and among all moral pollution.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., x.

II. *trans.* To perforate with a burrow or as with burrows.

All the loose blocks of coral on Keeling atoll were burrowed by vermiform animals. Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 154.

burrow3, *n.* A variant of *burrow*1.

burrow-duck (bur'ō-duk), *n.* A name of the bergander or sheldrake, *Tadorna vulpanser* or *T. cornuta*.

burrower (bur'ō-ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which burrows. Specifically—2. One of the fossorial aculeate Hymenoptera; one of the *Fossor*es (which see).

burrl-pump, *n.* See *burrl-pump*.

burry (bēr'i), *a.* [*< burrl*, *burrl*1, + *-y*1.] Full of burs; resembling burs: as, *burry* wool.

bursa (bēr'sā), *n.*; pl. *bursæ* (-sē). [ML., a pouch, purse; see *bursa*, *bourse*, *purse*.] In anat. and zool., a pouch, sac, or vesicle: variously applied with a qualifying term.—**Bursa choroidea**, the choroid pouch; the marsupium or pecten in the interior of a bird's eyeball. See *marcupium*.—**Bursa copulatrix**, a copulatory pouch, as in arthropods.—**Bursa Entiana**, in *icht.*, the Entian pouch, a duodenal portion of the intestine, succeeding the pylorus, usually dilated.—**Bursa Fabricii**, in *ornith.*, the Fabrician pouch or anal gland; a peculiar glandular sac, which opens into the anterior and dorsal region of the cloaca in birds.—**Bursa genitalis**, in *echinoderm.*, a genital pouch, into which the generative products pass, and thence to the exterior, as in the ophiurians.—**Bursa mucosa** or *synovialis* (mucous or synovial pouch), a closed sac containing a small amount of synovia, placed between parts moving on one another, to facilitate motion, as between a tendon and a bone or between the skin and a bony prominence. These bursæ are usually lined with endothelium, sometimes not. They sometimes communicate with the cavity of a joint. The name is not now, as formerly, extended to the synovial sheaths of tendons nor to the synovial cavities of joints. See *ent under hoof*.—**Bursa omentalis**, the cavity of the lesser omentum.

bursal (bér'sal), *a.* [**< bursa + -al.**] Of or pertaining to a bursa or bursae.

bursalis (bér-sá'lis), *n.*; *pl.* *bursales* (-léz). [**NL., < ML. bursa; see bursa.**] A muscle of the eyeball of birds and many other *Sauropsida*, serving to operate the nictitating membrane or third eyelid, usually in connection with another muscle called the *pyramidalis*. In birds this muscle is also called the *quadratus* or *quadratus*.

bursalogy (bér-sal'ō-jī), *n.* [**< ML. (NL.) bursa + Gr. -λογία, < λέγω, speak; see -ology.**] In *anat.* and *zool.*, the study of, or what is known regarding, the bursae.

bursar (hér'sär), *n.* [**< ML. bursarius (> F. boursier), a treasurer, < bursa, a purse; see purse.**] 1. A student in a college who receives an allowance from a fund for his subsistence, called a *burse* or *bursary*. The word was formerly in general use, and is still used in Scotch colleges; but in Cambridge such scholars are now called *sizar*s, in Oxford *servitors*.

2. The purser, treasurer, or bailiff of a college or other community.

Bursaria (bér-sá'ri-ä), *n.* [**NL., < ML. bursa, a pouch.**] A genus of ciliate infusorians, typical of the family *Bursariidae*, to which very different limits have been given. (a) By the old writers numerous dissimilar forms were combined in it. (b) By recent writers it is restricted to the *B. truncatella* and closely allied species inhabiting fresh water.

Bursariidae (bér-sá'ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [**NL., < Bursaria + -idae.**] A family of ciliate heterotrichous animalcules, typified by the genus *Bursaria*. The oral cilia form a simple straight or oblique adoral fringe. The animalcules are free-swimming, persistent in shape, and more or less oval, but often flattened. Most of the species occur in the intestines of myriapods and worms.

bursarship (bér'sär-shīp), *n.* [**< bursar + -ship.**] 1. The office of a bursar.—2. A bursary.

bursary (bér'sä-ri), *n.*; *pl.* *bursaries* (-riz). [**< ML. bursarius, office of a bursar; see bursar.**]

1. The treasury of a college or monastery.—2. In the universities and colleges of Scotland, a grant of money for a short period of years, obtained by a student, usually by competitive examination, to enable him to prosecute his studies.

bursch (bürsh), *n.*; *pl.* *burschen* (bür'shen). [**G., < MHG. bursc, a society, esp. of students, prop. a (common) purse (> G. börs, a purse), < ML. bursa, a purse; see purse and purse.**] In Germany, a boy or lad; specifically, a student at a university, especially a corps-student.

burse (bërs), *n.* [**< F. bourse, a purse, bursary, exchange, stock exchange (see bourse), < ML. bursa, a purse, a bag, a skin, < Gr. βύρσα, a hide, skin; see purse, which is a doublet of burse.**]

1. A bag; a pouch; a purse. Specifically—(a) A bag used to cover a crown. (b) *Eccles.*, a receptacle for the corporal and chalice-cover. It is square and flat, made of cardboard covered with rich silk or cloth of gold, embroidered and studded with jewels, open on one side only, and placed over the chalice-veil when the sacred vessels are carried to the altar by the celebrant.

2†. Anything resembling a purse; a vesicle; a pod. *Holland.*—3†. A bourse; an exchange; as, "merchants' burses," *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader.

Come then, my soul, approach this royal burse,
And see what wares our great exchange retains.
Quarles, *Emblems*, ii. 7.

4. A bursary. See *bursary*, 2. [*Scotch.*]—The burse, the Royal Exchange in London, built by Sir Thomas Gresham in 1566, or the New Exchange, called *Britain's Bourse*, and afterward *Exeter's Change*, built in 1609 by the Earl of Salisbury on the site of the present Exeter Hall in the Strand. There were shops over the exchange, where female finery was sold. Hence the allusion in the quotation.

She says she went to the Bourse for patterns.
Middleton and Dekker, *Roaring Girl*, vi.
She has been at Britain's burse a buying pins and needles.
Glaphorne, *Wit in Constab.*

bursesholder, *n.* Same as *borsholder*.

Of which ten each one was bound for another, and the eldest or best of them, whom they called the Tithingman or *Bursesholder*, that is, the eldest pledge, became surety for all the rest.
Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

Bursera (bér'se-rä), *n.* [**NL., named after Joachim Burser, a German botanist of the seventeenth century.**] The typical genus of the order *Burseraceae*, small trees or shrubs of Mexico and tropical America. There are over 40 species, with soft, brittle wood, yielding a fragrant resin which is used for varnish, incense, etc.

Burseraceae (bér'se-rä'se-ë), *n. pl.* [**NL., < Bursera + -aceae.**] A natural order of polypetalous exogens, shrubs or trees of warm countries, with compound dotted leaves. Very many abound in fragrant balsams or resins which have from early times been employed in medicine, fumigation, and perfumery. Species of *Boswellia* yield oilbannum or frankincense. *Com-*

miphora is the source of myrrh, balm of Gilead, and other resins. Different kinds of gum elemi are obtained from species of *Canarium*, *Bursera*, and *Protium*.

burseraceous (bér'se-rä'shius), *a.* Belonging to the natural order *Burseraceae*.

bursiculate (bér-sik'ü-lät), *a.* [**< NL. bursiculatus, < *bursicula, dim. of ML. bursa, a purse, pouch; see burse, purse.**] 1. Bursiform.—2. In *bot.*, resembling a small pouch, or having a small pouch-like cavity.

bursiform (bér'si-förm), *a.* [**< ML. bursa, purse, + L. forma, shape; see purse and form, n.**] Pouch-like; saccate; saccular; vesicular.

bursitis (bér-si'tis), *n.* [**NL., < bursa + -itis.**] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a bursa.

Burslem porcelain, pottery. See *porcelain, pottery*.

burst (bërst), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *burst*, *ppr.* *bursting*. [**E. dial. also burst, brest, brast; < ME. bersten, bresten, bristen (pret. barst, berst, brast, pl. bursten, pp. bursten, borsten, brosten), < AS. berstan for *brestan (pret. barst, pl. burston, pp. borsten) = OS. brestan = OFries. bersta = D. bersten = MLG. bersten, barsten, borsten, LG. barsten = OHG. brestan, MHG. bresten, G. bersten = Icel. bresta = Sw. brista = Dan. briste, all orig. intrans., burst, break asunder; prob. allied to AS. breccan, E. break, etc. Cf. Ir. brisim, I break, Gael. bris, brisd, break; see bruise.** The spelling with *u* instead of *e* is partly due to the *pret.* and *pp.* forms.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To fly or break open as an effect of internal forces and with sudden violence; suffer a violent disruption; explode.
And now a bubble burst, and now a world.
Pope, *Essay on Man*, i. 90.
A delicate spark
Of glowing and growing light . . .
Ready to burst in a colour'd flame.
Tennyson, *Maud*, vi. 3.
Hence—2. Figuratively, to break or give way from violent pain or emotion: as, my head will burst; her heart burst with grief.
So they bring the bolde kyng bynne the schippe burde,
That nere he bristez for bale, one bede where he lyggez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), i. 805.
No, no; my heart will burst, an if I speak
And I will speak, that so my heart may burst.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5.
3. To come or go suddenly; rush: as, the enemy in an instant burst upon us.
We were the first that ever burst
Into that silent sea.
Coleridge, *Ancient Mariner*, ii.
And every bird of Eden burst
In carol, every bud to flower.
Tennyson, *Day-Dream*, L'Envoi.

To burst in, to force a way violently from without an inclosed place into it.—To burst out, to force a way violently from within outward.

He made hym to falle on knees and handes to the erthe,
that the blode braste ofute of his hede.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 359.

For had the passions of thy heart burst out,
I fear, we should have seen decipher'd there
More rancorous spite.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

To burst up, to explode; hence, to fail; become bankrupt. [*Colloq. and vulgar.*]

Then you think . . . that if Lammie got time he wouldn't burst up?
Dickens, *Our Mutual Friend*, li. 12.

II. *trans.* 1. To rend by force or violence (that which confines or retains); open suddenly and violently; cause to explode: as, to burst one's bonds; to burst a cannon.

He fasten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out
As he'd burst heaven.
Shak., *Lear*, v. 3.

The well-trained apricot its bonds had burst.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 176.

2†. To break, in general.
You will not pay for the glasses you have burst?
Shak., *T. of the S.*, Ind., i.

=*Syn.* (v. i. and t.) 1. To split, separate, rend, tear.

burst (bërst), *n.* [**< burst, v.**] 1. A sudden disruption; a violent rending.—2. A sudden explosion or shooting forth; a rush; an outburst: as, a burst of applause; a burst of passion; "burst of thunder," *Milton*, *S. A.*, i. 1651.

Bursts of fox-hunting melody.
Ireing.

3†. A rupture; a hernia.—4. A smart race; a sport.

There are foxes that run so uncommonly short that you can never get a burst after them.
Trollope.

5. A sudden opening to sight or view. [*Rare.*]

Here is a fine burst of country.
Jane Austen, *Mansfield Park*, viii.

6. A spree. [*Colloq.*]

bursten (bërs'tn), *p. a.* [*Older pp. of burst, v.*] Affected with a rupture or hernia.

He was born bursten; and your worship knowa
That is a pretty atep to men's compassion.
Beau. and Fl., *Scornful Lady*.

burstenness, **burstness** (bërs'tn-, bërs'tnes), *n.* [**< bursten, burst, pp., + -ness.**] 1. A broken or bruised condition; brokenness; in the extract, a mass of bruises.

It's as beat me
E'en to a cullis: I am nothing, right worshipful,
But very pap and jelly; I have no bones,
My body's all one burstness.
Fletcher (and another?), *Nice Valour*, iii. 1.

2. Rupture; hernia.

burster (bërs'tër), *n.* One who bursts; one who breaks in pieces. *Cotgrave*.

bursting (bërs'ting), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of burst, v.*] Breaking forth; ready to burst or expand.

Young spring protrudes the bursting gems. *Thomson*.

bursting-charge (bërs'ting-chärj), *n.* 1. In *mining*, a small charge of fine powder, placed in contact with a charge of coarse powder to insure the ignition of the latter.—2. In *ordnance*, the charge of powder required for bursting a shell or case-shot.

burstlet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *bristle*.

burstness, *n.* See *burstness*.

burstone (bërs'tön), *n.* [**Also written irreg. burstone and burrstone; < bur¹ + stone.**] 1. A rough, unhewn stone. [*Prov. Eng.*].—2. A name given to certain siliceous or siliceocalcareous stones, whose dressed surfaces present a bur or keen-cutting texture, which makes them the best kind of millstones. The most esteemed varieties are obtained from the upper fresh-water beds of the Paris basin, and from the Eocene strata of South America. The French burstones are of a whitish or cream color. Also called *bur* and *bur-millstone*.

burstwort (bërs'twërt), *n.* [**< burst, n., 3, + wort.**] The *Herniaria glabra*, a low weed of Europe, natural order *Illecebraceae*, formerly used in the treatment of hernia. Also called *rupturewort*.

but¹ (bërt), *n.* Same as *bret*.

but² (bërt), *v.* [**E. dial., < ME. burten, butt.**] I. *trans.* 1. To butt or thrust with the horns.

—2. To press or indent. [*Prov. Eng.*]

II.† *intrans.* To butt; thrust with the horns.
Burton, as horned besty, cornupeto, arieto.
Prompt. Parv., p. 56.

Burt lyke a ramme, arieto. *Huloet*.

butert, *n.* [**ME. buter, butare; < but² + -er¹.**] A butter; an animal that butts, or thrusts with its horns.

Burtare [var. *buter*], beste, cornupeta.
Prompt. Parv., p. 56.

burthen¹ (bër'thñ), *n.* and *v.* Older form of *burden¹*.

burthen² (bër'thñ), *n.* Older form of *burden²*.

burthen³ (bër'thñ), *n.* An erroneous form of *burden³*, by confusion with *burden¹* and *burden²*.

The aad burthen of some merry song.
Pope, *Imit. of Horace*, II. i. 80.

burthenoust, **burthensome**, etc. See *burdenous*, etc.

bur-thistle (bër'this'l), *n.* [**Also called burr-thistle; < bur¹ or burry + thistle.**] The spear-thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus*: so called from its prickly involucre. See *thistle*. [*Scotch.*]

buttle, **birtle** (bër'tl), *n.* [**E. dial., < ME. birtyle, byrtyl(-tre).**] A sweeting apple. [*North. Eng.*]

burton (bër'ton), *n.* [**Origin unknown; perhaps from a proper name. Cf. aburton.**]

Naut., a tackle used for various purposes.—*Single burton*, a tackle rove with two single blocks, and largely used on merchant ships for loading and discharging cargo.—*Spanish burton*, double *spanish burton*, a tackle rove with one double and one or two single blocks.—*Top burton*, a long

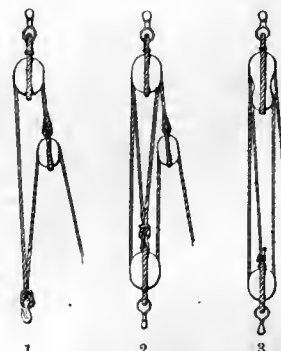
tackle formed of a double and a single block, the upper block being hooked at the topmast-head. It is used for sending up or down yards or sails, setting up rigging, etc.

Burton skate. See *skate*.

bur-tree, *n.* Same as *bour-tree*.

burweed (bër'wëd), *n.* [**< bur¹ + weed¹.**] A name common to plants of the genus *Xanthium*; also applied to the bedstraw, *Galium Aparine*, and in Jamaica to *Triumfetta*. See *bur-bark*.

Burwell's operation. See *operation*.



1. Single Burton. 2. Double Spanish Burton. 3. Top Burton.

bury¹ (ber'i), *n.* [A form equiv. to *borough*¹, due to the gen. and dat. form *byrig* of the orig. AS. *burh*, a fortified place, town, borough: see *borough*¹, *burrow*¹.] A castle, manor-house, or habitation; a borough. The word appears in many names, as in *Canterbury* (AS. gen. and dat. *Cantwara-byrig*, nom. *-burh*), *Shrewsbury*, *Aldermanbury*, *Bury St. Edmunds*, etc.

To this very day the chief house of a manor, or the lord's seat, is called *bury* in some parts of England. *Miege.*

bury² (ber'i), *n.* [Another form of *burrow*², orig. *barrow*¹. Cf. equiv. *berry*².] 1. A burrow.

It is his nature to dig himself *buries*, as the coney doth. *N. Grew.*

2. A camp or heap of turnips or the like, stored up.

bury³ (ber'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *buried*, ppr. *burying*. [Early mod. E. also *bery* (the form to which the mod. pron. belongs), < ME. *berien*, *birien*, *birien*, *byrien*, < AS. *byrgan*, var. *byrgan*, *birgan*, *birigan*, weak verb, bury, inter (a dead body) (= Icel. *byrgja*, close, shut, hide, veil), appar. orig. save or keep by covering or hiding, < *beorgan* (pret. *beark*, pl. *burgon*, pp. *borgen*), also *ge-beorgan*, save, protect, shelter, defend, keep, preserve, early ME. *bergen* = OS. *gi-bergan* = D. *bergen* = MLG. *bergen*, *birgen*, *LG. borgen* = OHG. *bergen*, MHG. *G. bergen* = Icel. *bjarga* = Sw. *berga* = Dan. *bjerg* = Goth. *bairgan*, *ga-bairgan*, keep, save: not known outside of Teut. Hence ult. *borrow*¹, and (prob.) *borough*¹ = *burrow*¹ = *bury*¹, etc.] 1. To deposit and inclose in a grave or tomb, as a dead body; consign to any final resting-place after or as after death; entomb.

I hadde leuer she hadde be *buried* all quyk than this hadde hir be-fallen. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 468.

Lord, suffer me first to go and *bury* my father. *Mat. viii. 21.*

I'll *bury* thee in a triumphant grave. *Shak., R. and J., v. 3.*

2. To cover or conceal from sight; sink or lodge in or under anything: as, to *bury* treasures in the earth or under rubbish; he *buried* the dagger in his enemy's heart.

In the deep bosom of the ocean *buried*. *Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.*

All their confidence Under the weight of mountains *buried* deep. *Milton, P. L., vi. 652.*

Hence—3. To cover up; keep secret; hide; conceal.

I have (as when the sun doth light a storm) *Buried* this sigh in wrinkle of a smile. *Shak., T. and C., i. 1.*

He was glad when he could fall on his knees at last and *bury* his face in the pillow of the sufferer. *Bret Harte, Shore and Sedge, p. 49.*

4. To withdraw or conceal in retirement: as, to *bury* one's self in a monastery or in solitude.

I will *bury* myself in myself, and the Devil may pipe to his own. *Tempest, Maud, i. 19.*

5. To hide in oblivion; put away finally from one's thoughts: as, to *bury* an injury.

Give me a bowl of wine:— In this I *bury* all unkindness, Cassius. *Shak., J. C., iv. 3.*

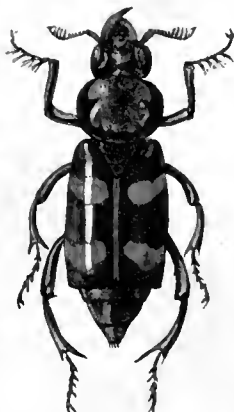
To *bury* the hatchet, to lay aside the instruments of war, forget injuries, and make peace: a phrase borrowed from the practice of the American Indians of burying a tomahawk when a peace is concluded.

bury⁴ (ber'i), *n.* [A corruption of F. *bourré*, a kind of pear, lit. 'battered,' pp. of *beurrer*, butter, < *beurre* = E. *butter*. Also *burrel*, q. v.] A delicate pear of several varieties.

bury⁵ (ber'i), *n.* Soft shale or clay; fluean. [Ireland.]

buryel, *n.* See *burial*. **burying** (ber'i-ing), *n.* [< ME. *burying*, *berying*, etc.; verbal *n.* of *bury*³, *v.*] Burial; sepulture. *John xii. 7.*

burying-beetle (ber'i-ing-be'tl), *n.* The common name of beetles of the family *Silphidae* and genus *Necrophorus*. So called from their habit of burying the carcases of small animals, as mice, moles, or shrews, in which they have deposited their eggs.



Burying-beetle (*Necrophorus americanus*), natural size.

burying-ground (ber'i-ing-ground), *n.* A graveyard; a place appropriated to the sepulture of the dead; a churchyard or cemetery.

burying-place (ber'i-ing-plās), *n.* Same as *burying-ground*.

bus, **buss**³ (bus), *n.* [An abbr. of *omnibus*; cf. *cab*, *van*.] An omnibus, or public street-carriage. [Colloq.]

I'm a conductor now, but wouldn't be long behind a *bus* if it wasn't from necessity. *Mayhew.*

He proposed that they should go, per *buss*, a little way into the country. *Dickens.*

busby (buz'bi), *n.* [Appar. after a proper name.] A military head-dress worn by Hussars, artillerymen, and engineers in the British army, consisting of a fur hat with a bag, of the same color as the facings of the regiment, hanging from the top over the right side. The bag appears to be a relic of a Hungarian head-dress from which a long padded bag hung, and was attached to the right shoulder as a defense against sword-cuts.

buscon (bus'kōn), *n.*; pl. *buscones* (bus-kō'nēz). [< Sp. *buscon*, a searcher, < *busear*, OSP. *busear*, seek (= Pg. *busear* = It. *buseare*, search for, = F. *busquer* (Cotgrave), seek, shift, file), prob. < OSP. *bosco*, bush, thicket (Sp. *bosque*), and thus lit. go through a thicket, beat the bush, as in hunting: see *bush*¹.] A miner who takes work as tribute, or who receives as his pay a certain proportion of the ore obtained; a tributer. [Western U. S.]

bush¹ (bush), *n.* [< ME. *bush*, *buseh*, *bosch*, assimilated form of *busk*, *bosk* (also in nsc), a bush, a thicket, = D. *bosch*, a wood, a forest, = MLG. *busch*, *busk*, LG. *busk*, < OHG. *busc*, MHG. *G. busch*, a thicket, copse, bush, = Icel. *búskr*, *búski* (Haldorsen) = Sw. *búske* = Dan. *busk*, a bush, a shrub. Hence (from OHG.) ML. *boscus*, *boscus*, > OF. *bos*, F. *bois* (see *bois*) = Pr. *bosc* = OSP. *bosco*, Sp. Pg. *bosque* = It. *bosco*, a wood, thicket, bush. See *bush*², *bush*³, *buscon*, *boscage*, *bosket*, *bouquet*, *ambush*, *ambuscade*, etc.] 1. A thicket; a clump of shrubs or trees.

There as by adventure this Palamoun Was in a *busche*, that no man might him see, For sore afere of his deeth was he. *Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 659.*

2. A shrub with branches; a thick shrub; technically, a low and much-branched shrub.

The Mount of Synay is clept the Desert of Synay, that is for to sayne, *Busche* breimynge. *Manderill, Travels, p. 58.*

Each common *bush* shall Syrian roses wear. *Dryden.*

3. A stretch of forest or of shrubby vegetation; a district covered with brushwood, or shrubs, trees, etc.; a wide uncultivated tract of country covered with scrub: as, the *bush* was here very dense; to take to the *bush* (to become a *bush-ranger*): so used especially in the British colonies of Australasia.

Our first mile lay through the most exquisite tract of *bush* it has ever been my good fortune to behold in any land; groups of tall red or black pine . . . mingled with fine trees of various sorts, matted by luxuriant creepers. *The Century, XXVII. 923.*

4. A branch of a tree fixed or hung out as a tavern sign. See *ale-stake* and *ale-garland*.

Good wine needs no *bush*. *Old proverb.*

Wicker bottles dangling over even the chiefe entrance into the palace, serving for a vintner's *bush*. *Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.*

Outward figures which hang as signs or *bushes* of their inward forms. *Sir D. Broome, Religio Medici, li. 2.*

Hence—5. The tavern itself.

Twenty to one you find him at the *bush*. *Beau, and Fl.*

6. The tail or brush of a fox.—To beat about the *bush*. See *beat*¹.—To go by beggar's *bush*. See *beggar* = Syn. *Shrub*, *Herb*, etc. See *vegetable*, *n.*

bush¹ (bush), *v.* [< *bush*¹, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To grow thick or bushy; serve or show as a bush.

The *bushing* alders formed a shady scene. *Pope, Odyssey.*

II. *trans.* 1. To set bushes about; support with bushes or branched sticks: as, to *bush* peas.—2. To use a bush-harrow on: as, to *bush* a piece of wood.—3. To cover (seeds) by using a bush-harrow: as, to *bush* in seeds.

bush² (bush), *n.* [< D. *bús* = G. *büsche* = E. *box*², a box; all used also in the sense of *bush*².] 1. A lining of harder material let into an orifice to guard against wearing by friction; the perforated box or tube of metal fitted into certain parts of machinery, as the pivot-holes of a clock, the center of a cart-wheel, etc., to re-

ceive the wear of pivots, journals, and the like. Also called *bushing*.—2. A tailors' thimble. Also called *bushel*. [U. S.]

bush² (bush), *v. t.* [< *bush*², *n.*] To furnish with a bush; line (an orifice, as one in which a pivot or axle works) with metal to prevent abrasion or to reduce the diameter.

A gun chamber is *bushed*, in order that it may receive a shell of smaller exterior diameter than before. *Forest and Stream, XXIII. 445.*

bush-babbler (bush'bab'lér), *n.* A name applied by writers on Indian and African birds to species of the genera *Bradypterus*, *Crateropus*, and other short-winged and slender-billed oscine *Passeres*, more or less related to the old-world warblers, or *Sylviidae*.

bush-bean (bush'bén'), *n.* An American name for beans that do not climb, or dwarf beans; the usual form of string-beans and wax-beans.

bush-block (bush'blok), *n.* A block carrying a bushing.

bushbok (bush'bok), *n.* Same as *bushbuck*.

bushbuck (bush'buk), *n.* [< *bush*¹ + *buck*¹, after D. *boschbok*.] The name given to several species of the genus *Tragelaphus*, especially to *T. sylvaticus*, an antelope of Caffraria and Cape Colony, 4 feet long and 2½ feet high, with triangular subspiral horns. The male is dark sepia-brown and the female reddish-brown above; both are white below. Also called *bush-goat*.—**White-backed bushbuck**, the name given to the *Cephalophus sylvaticus*, a white-backed antelope of western Africa, 5 feet long and 3 feet high, with black, shining, pointed, nearly straight horns, short, slender limbs, and sleek, glossy, deep-brown hair.

bushcat (bush'kat), *n.* Same as *serval*.

bushchat (bush'chat), *n.* Macgillivray's name for the birds of his genus *Fruticicola*, as the whin-bushchat (the whinechat, *Saxicola* or *Pratincola rubetra*, of authors in general) and the black-headed bushchat (the stonechat, *S. or P. rubicola*).

bush-chirper (bush'chér'pér), *n.* A book-name of African birds of the genus *Eremomela*, as *E. flariventricis*, the yellow-bellied bush-chirper.

bush-creeper (bush'kré'pér), *n.* A book-name of sundry African sylvine birds of the genus *Thamnobates*, as *T. coryphaea*, the coryphée bush-creeper.

bush-dog (bush'dog), *n.* 1. A canine quadruped of South America, the *Iticynon renaticus*, or hunting-dog. See *Iticynon*.—2. A name of the lemuroid potto, *Perodicticus potto*.

bushed (bush't), *a.* [< *bush*¹ + *-ed*.] Lost in the bush.

If you know your way, well and good; but if you once get wrong, Lord help you! you're *bushed*, as sure as you're alive. *Macmillan's Man.*

bushel¹ (bush'el), *n.* [< ME. *busschel*, *buischel*, *buischel*, etc. (= Icel. *bussel*), < OF. *bussel*, *boissel*, F. *boisseau*, < ML. *bussellus*, a bushel, < *bussula*, a little box, a dim. formed from **bussida* for *burida*, prop. acc. of *buxis*, also (L.) *buxus*, a box: see *boist*¹, *box*², and cf. *buss*², *box*³.] 1. A dry measure, containing 8 gallons or 4 pecks. The imperial bushel legally established in Great Britain in 1820 has a capacity of 2,218.192 cubic inches, and holds 80 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at the temperature of 62° F. with the barometer at 30 inches. Previous to this the Winchester bushel had been the standard measure from Anglo-Saxon times; its capacity was 2,150.42 cubic inches. The measures of capacity of the United States are founded on the Winchester bushel, the Imperial system having been created since the separation of the two countries. The name *Winchester bushel* is derived from the fact that the ancient standard bushel-measure of England was preserved in the town-hall of Winchester. Numerous bushels were in use in England at the time of the adoption of the Imperial system. Thus, by a statute of Anne, a bushel of coals is to contain a Winchester bushel and a quart of water, to be 19½ inches in diameter, and to be heaped in the form of a cone 6 inches high. Various equivalent weights of different commodities had also been made bushels by law. Many of the American States have established equivalent weights, which vary considerably in different States. Abbreviated to *bu.*, *bush*.

Of a Lunden *bushelle* he shall bake xx loaves [loaves], I undertake. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

2. A vessel of the capacity of a bushel.

The Grand Signor . . . commonly weareth a vest of green, and the greatest Turbant in the Empire: I should not speake much out of compass, should I say as large in compass as a *bushell*. *Sandys, Travels, p. 48.*

3. An indefinitely large quantity. [Colloq.]

The worthies of antiquity bought the rarest pictures with *bushels* of gold, without counting the weight or the number of the pieces. *Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

bushel² (bush'el), *n.* [Dim. of *bush*², q. v.] Same as *bush*², 2. [U. S.]

bushel² (bush'el), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *bushel*², *n.*] To mend, as a man's garment; repair men's garments.

bushelage (bush'el-aj), *n.* [*< bushel¹ + -age.*] A duty payable on commodities by the bushel.
bushel-barrel (bush'el-bar'el), *n.* One of the halves of a barrel cut in two, containing about a bushel and a half: used for measuring oysters.
busheler, busheller (bush'el-er), *n.* [*< bushel² + -er¹.*] A tailor's assistant, whose business is to repair garments. [U. S.]
bushelman (bush'el-man), *n.*; pl. *bushelmen* (-men). Same as *busheler*.
bushelwoman (bush'el-wum'an), *n.*; pl. *bushelwomen* (-wim'en). [*< bushel² + woman.*] A woman who assists a tailor in repairing garments. [U. S.]
bushet (bush'et), *n.* [*< bush¹ + dim. -et.* Cf. *basket, bosket, and bouquet.*] A thicket; a copse; a little wood. [Rare.]

A bushet or wood on a hill, not far from the wayside.
Ray, Remains, p. 251.

bush-fighting (bush'fi'ting), *n.* A mode of fighting in which the combatants scatter and fire from behind the shelter of bushes or trees.

I don't like this pitiful ambushade work, this bush-fighting.
Cotman, Jealous Wife, v. 3.

bush-goat (bush'gōt), *n.* Same as *bushbuck*.
bush-hammer (bush'ham'er), *n.* A masons' hammer. (a) A heavy hammer used for breaking and splitting stones. (b) A hammer consisting of cutters having rectangular steel plates, whose lower edges are sharpened, and which are placed side by side and clamped by the central part of the hammer. The cutting face is thus formed of parallel V-edges, whose number and fineness of cut are determined by the number of plates. It is used in dressing millstones. (c) A hammer of the same general construction as the preceding, used in finishing the surface of stonework. (d) A masons' finishing hammer, having a rectangular face studded with pyramidal steel points. It gives the finest surface of all stone-cutting tools.

bush-harrow (bush'har'ō), *n.* An implement consisting of a frame to which bushes or branches are fastened, used for harrowing grass-lands and covering grass- or clover-seeds.

bush-hook (bush'hūk), *n.* A long-handled bill-hook or brush-cutter.

bushiness (bush'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being bushy, thick, or intermixed, like the branches of a bush.

bushing (bush'ing), *n.* [*< bush² + -ing¹.*] 1. Same as *bush²*, 1.—2. A hollow cylindrical mass of steel or iron screwed into the rear end of the bore of a breech-loading cannon. It forms the seat for the breech-block or screw.

Also called *bouching*.

Beveled bushing. See *beveled*.

bush-lark (bush'lärk), *n.* A lark of the genus *Mirafra*.

bush-lawyer (bush'lā'yēr), *n.* The common name in New Zealand of a species of bramble or blackberry, *Rubus australis*.

bushman (bush'man), *n.*; pl. *bushmen* (-men). [*< bush¹ + man*; in second sense a translation of S. African D. *Bosjesman*.] 1. A woodsman; a settler in a new country, as in Australia.—2. [cap.] One of an aboriginal tribe near the Cape of Good Hope, similar but inferior to the Hottentots: so named by the Dutch of South Africa. Also called *Bosjesman*.

bushmaster (bush'mäs'tēr), *n.* The *Lachesis mutus*, a large venomous serpent of tropical South America, of the family *Crotalidae*. Also called *surucucu*.

bushment (bush'ment), *n.* [*< ME. buschement, bussement, short for ambushment, < OF. embuschement*: see *ambush, ambushment*. In the sense of 'a thicket,' the word is made to depend directly on *bush¹*.] 1. An ambush or ambushade; any concealed body of soldiers or men.

In the nether end of the hall, a bushment of the Duke's servants . . . began suddenly at men's backs to cry out, . . . "King Richard."
Sir T. More, Works, p. 64.

Envirouing him with a bushment of soldiers.
Golding, tr. of Justin, fol. 6.

2. A thicket; a cluster of bushes.

Woods, briars, bushments, and waters.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

bush-metal (bush'met'al), *n.* Hard brass; gun-metal; a composition of copper and tin, used for journals, bearings of shafts, etc.

bush-quail (bush'kwäl), *n.* A bird of the family *Turnicidae* and superfamily *Turnicomorphae* or *Hemipodii*; a hemipod.

bush-ranger (bush'rän'jēr), *n.* One who ranges through or dwells in the bush or woods; a bushwhacker; specifically, in Australia, a criminal, generally an escaped convict, who takes to the bush or woods and leads a predatory life.

bush-shrike (bush'shrik), *n.* A South American passerine bird, of the family *Formicariidae* and subfamily *Thamnophilinae*; an ant-thrush, especially of the genus *Thamnophilus*. The bush-shrikes live among thick trees, bushes, and underwood, where they perpetually prow about after insects and young and sickly birds, and are great destroyers of eggs. Numerous species are found in the hotter latitudes of America.

bush-tailed (bush'täld), *a.* Having the feathers of the tail arranged in the shape of a tuft, brush, or bush: applied to the *Ratite*, as ostriches, cassowaries, etc., as distinguished from ordinary fan-tailed birds. See cut under *cassowary*.

bush-tit (bush'tit), *n.* An American oscine passerine bird, of the genus *Psaltiriparus* and family *Paridae*. There are several species in the western United States and Mexico, as *P. minimus* and *P. melanotis*, notable for their diminutive stature and the great comparative size of their pensive bottle-shaped nests.

bushwhacker (bush'hwak'er), *n.* [*< bush¹ + whack, beat, + -er¹.*] 1. One accustomed to sojourn in the woods, or beat about among bushes.

They were gallant bushwhackers and hunters of raccoons by moonlight.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 353.

2. In the civil war in the United States, a member of the irregular troops on the Confederate side engaged in guerrilla warfare; a guerrilla: a term applied by the Federal forces.—3. A sturdy heavy scythe for cutting bushes.

He [a sturdy countryman] is a graduate of the plough, and the stub-hoe, and the bushwhacker.
Emerson, Eloquence.

bushwhacking (bush'hwak'ing), *n.* [See *bushwhacker*.] 1. The action of pushing one's way through bushes or thickets; the hauling of a boat along a stream bordered by bushes by pulling at the branches. [U. S.]—2. The practice of attacking from behind bushes, as a guerrilla; irregular warfare carried on by bushwhackers. [U. S.]—3. The cutting of bushes with a bushwhacker.

bushy (bush'i), *a.* [*< bush¹ + -y¹.* Cf. *bushy, bosky*.] 1. Full of bushes; overgrown with shrubs.

The kids with pleasure browse the bushy plain.
Dryden.

2. Having many close twigs and branches; low and shrubby. *Spenser; Bacon*.—3. Resembling a bush; thick and spreading like a bush: as, a bushy beard.

A short square-built old fellow, with thick bushy hair.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 52.

4. In *entom.*, covered all round with long, erect hairs, as the antennae of many insects.

bushihead, *n.* [*ME. bisghed* (= D. *bezigheid*); *< busy + head*.] Busyness.

busily (biz'i-lī), *adv.* [*< ME. busily, bisili, bisiliche, besiliche, busiliche, etc.*; *< busy + -ly².*] In a busy manner. (a) With constant occupation; actively; earnestly: as, to be busily employed.

How busily she turns the leaves.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 1.

(b) Carefully; with care.
Therefore thei don gret Worschipe thereto, and kepen it fulle besyly.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 69.

(c) With an air of hurry or importance; with too much curiosity: importunately; officiously. *Dryden.*

business (biz'nes), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. busines, busynes, bisynes, besines, -nesse, trouble, pains, labor, diligence, busy-ness; < busy + -ness.* The notion that this word has any connection with *F. besogne, OF. busoigne, work, business, is entirely erroneous.*] 1. *n.* 1st. The state of being busy or actively employed; diligence; pains.

By grete besynesse [tr. L. *diligentia*] of the writers of chronicles. *Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, l. 5.*

2nd. Care; anxiety; solicitude; worry.

Little rest in this lyf es,
 Bot gret travayle and busynes.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 544.

Poverty is hateful good, and, as I gesse,
 A ful gret bringer-out of busynesse.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 340.

3. A matter or affair that engages a person's attention or requires his care; an affair receiving or requiring attention; specifically, that which busies or occupies one's time, attention, and labor as his chief concern; that which one does for a livelihood; occupation; employment: as, his business was that of a merchant; to carry on the business of agriculture.

As for your businesses, whether they be publike or priuate, let them be done with a certaine honesty.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 250.

They were far from the Zidonians, and had no business with any man.
Judges xviii. 7.

Having had brought within their sphere of operation more and more numerous businesses, the Acts restricting hours of employment and dictating the treatment of workers are now to be made applicable to shops.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 27.

Specifically—4. Mercantile pursuits collectively; employments requiring knowledge of accounts and financial methods; the occupation of conducting trade or monetary transactions of any kind.

It seldom happens that men of a studious turn acquire any degree of reputation for their knowledge of business.
Bp. Porteous, Life of Abp. Secker.

5. That which is undertaken as a duty or of chief importance, or is set up as a principal purpose or aim.

The business of my life is now to pray for you.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 1.

It is the business of the following pages to discover how his lofty hopes came to terminate in disappointment.
Godwin, Hist. Commonwealth, iv. 2.

The business of the dramatist is to keep himself out of sight, and to let nothing appear but his characters.
Macaulay, Milton.

6. Concern; right of action or interposition: as, what business has a man with the disputes of others?—7. Affair; point; matter.

Fitness to govern is a perplexed business.
Bacon.

8. *Theat.*, such preconcerted movements and actions on the stage as going up, crossing over, taking a chair, poking a fire, toying with anything, etc., designed to fill up the action of the play or character, and heighten its effect.

The business of their dramatic characters will not stand the moral test.
Lamb, Artificial Comedy.

The "comic business" [of "Damon and Pythias," 1571] (these stage phrases are at times so expressive as surely to be permissible) is of the nature of the broadest and stupidest farce.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., l. 115.

Genteel business (*theat.*), a rôle or rôles requiring good dressing.—**To do one's business.** (a) To exercise great care; show great zeal. *Chaucer.*

Thei . . . don here [their] besynes to destroyen hire enemies.
Mandeville, Travels (ed. Halliwell), p. 251.

(b) To ease one's self at stool. [Vulgar.]—**To do the business for,** to settle; make an end of; kill, destroy, or ruin. [Colloq.]

If a pinch of snuff, or a stride or two across the room, will not do the business for me—I take a razor at once.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 13.

To make it one's business, to devote one's attention to a thing and see it done.—**To mean business,** to be in earnest in regard to anything that one proposes or urges. [Colloq.]—**To mind one's own business,** to attend to one's own affairs, without meddling with those of other people.—**To send about one's business,** to dismiss peremptorily.—*Syn. Trade, Profession, etc. See occupation.*

II. a. Relating to, connected with, or engaged in business, traffic, trade, etc.: as, business habits; business hours; business men.—**Business card,** a printed piece of cardboard, or an advertisement in a public print, giving a tradesman's name and address, with particulars as to the nature of his business.

businesslike (biz'nes-lik), *a.* Such as prevails or ought to prevail in the conduct of business; methodical and thorough.

Busiridae (bū-sir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.; *< Busiris + -idae*.] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Busiris*: generally combined with the *Aplysiidae*.

Busiris (bū-sī'ris), *n.* [NL.; *< L. Busiris, < Gr. Βούσις*, name of a town in Egypt, etc., prob. *< βοῖς*, an ox: see *Bos*.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Busiridae*: synonymous with *Notarchus*.

busk¹ (busk), *v.* [*< ME. busken, prepare, prepare one's self, get ready, go, hasten (with and without the refl. pron.), < Icel. būska, get one's self ready, a refl. form, < búa, prepare (intr. live, dwell, = AS. búan: see be¹, bower¹, bond², bound⁴, etc.), + sik = Goth. sik = G. sich = L. se, etc., one's self.* For the form, cf. *bask¹*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To get ready; prepare; equip; dress: as, to busk a fish-hook. [Old English and Scotch.]

Busk't him boldly to the dreadful fight.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, vii. 37.

2nd. To use; employ.



Bush-tit (*Psaltiriparus melanotis*).

Haf thy thy helme of thy hede, & haf here thy pay;
Busk no more debate then I the bede theenne,
When thou wypped of my hede at a wap one.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), I. 2248.

II.† intrans. To get ready and go; hasten; hurry.

"Now, come busk," be off!
Robinson, Mid. Yorkshire Gloss. (N. E. D.)

Byschopes and bachelers, and banerettes noble,
That bowes to his banere, buske whene hym lykys.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 69.

Many . . . busked westward for to robbe eft.
Rob. of Brunne, Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 39.

busk²†, n. An obsolete form of *bush*¹.

As the beast passed by, he start out of a buske.
Udall, Roister Doister, I. 4.

busk³ (busk), v. i. [Prob. < Sp. Pg. *buscar*, seek, search, hunt up and down: see *buscon*.] 1†. To seek; hunt up and down; east about; bent about.

My Lord Rochester was frightened, and was inclined to fall off from this, and to busk for some other way to raise the supply. *Roger North*, Life of Lord Gifford, II. 198.

Go busk about, and run thyself into the next great man's lobby.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, III. 1.

2. *Naut.*, to beat to windward along a coast; cruise off and on.

busk⁴ (busk), n. [< F. *buse*, *busque*, busk, orig. the whole bodice; used as equiv. to *buste* (a busk, the quilted belly of a doublet, prop. a bust), of which it is prob. a corruption: see *bust²*.] 1. A stiffened body-garment, as a doublet, corset, or bodice.

Her long slit sleeves, stiffe buske, puffed, verdingall,
Is all that makes her thus angelicall.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, Sat. vii.

2. A flexible strip of wood, steel, whalebone, or other stiffening material, placed in the front of stays to keep them in form.

busk⁵ (busk), n. [Amer. Ind. (?)]. An Indian feast of first fruits.

Would it not be well if we were to celebrate such a busk, or "feast of first fruits," as Bartram describes to have been the custom of the Mucclasse Indians?

Thorau, Walden, p. 74.

busked (buskt), a. [< *busk⁴* + -ed².] Wearing a busk; stiffened with a busk.

busket (bus'ket), n. [A var. of *bosket*, q. v. Cf. *bosket*.] 1†. A small bush.—2. Same as *bosket*.—3†. A sprig; a bouquet.

Yongthes folke now flocken in every where,
To gather May-busket and smelling breere.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

buskin (bus'kin), n. [Early mod. E. also *busking*, prob. for **bruskin*, < MD. *broosken*, *broesken* (> F. *brousequin*, *brodequin*; cf. *brodekin*), a buskin, dim. of *broos*, a buskin, appar. orig. a purse; cf. MD. *borskein*, a little purse, dim. of *horse*, a purse: see *burse*, *purse*.] 1. A half-boot or high shoe strapped or laced to the ankle and the lower part of the leg.



Ancient Buskins.
From the statuette called Narcissus,
in the Naples Museum.

The hunted red-deer's undressed hide
Their hairy buskins well supplied.

Scott, Marmion, v. 5.

2. A similar boot worn by the ancients; the cothurnus, particularly as worn by actors in tragedy. See *cothurnus*.

How I could reare the Muse on stately stago,
And teache her tread aloft in buskin fine,
Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.

Hence—3. Tragedy or the tragic drama, as opposed to comedy.

He was a critic upon operas, too,
And knew all niceties of the sock and buskin.
Byron, Beppo, st. 31.

4. A low laced shoe worn by women.—5. *pl. Eccl.*, stockings forming a part of the canonicals of a bishop, usually made of satin or embroidered silk.

buskined (bus'kind), a. [< *buskin* + -ed².] 1. Wearing buskins.

The bouncing Amazon,
Your buskin'd mistress. *Shak.*, M. N. D., II. 2.

2. Pertaining to tragedy; tragic.

In buskin'd measure move
Pale Grief, and pleasing Pain. *Gray*, The Bard.

busklet, v. i. [Perhaps a var. of *bustle¹*, q. v.] To bustle about; move quickly.

It is like the smoldering fyer of Mount Chymera, which boyling long tyme with great busking in the bowels of the earth, dooth at length burst out with violent rage.
Orations of Aeneas, 1555. (*Hallivell*.)

busk-point†, n. The aglet used for the lace of a busk.

The floor was strewed with busk-points, allk garters, and shoe-strings, scattered here and there for haste to make away from me. *Middleton*, The Black Book.

busky† (bus'ki), a. [< *busk²* + -y¹. Cf. *busky* and *bosky*.] Bushy; bosky: as, "yon busky hill." *Shak.*, I Hen. IV., v. 1.

buss¹ (bus), v. [Of uncertain origin; cf. G. dial. (Bav.) *bussen* (= Sw. dial. *pussa*), kiss, > G. *bis* (used by Luther) = Sw. *puss*, a kiss. Cf. Sp. Pg. *buz*, a kiss of reverence, = Pr. *buz*, a kiss; cf. Sp. *buz*, Wall. *buz*, lip. These forms are prob. unconnected with ME. *basse*, a kiss, late ME. *basse*, kiss; see *bass⁵*. Cf. Turk. *buz*, Pers. *būsa*, Hind. *bosa*, a kiss.] I. *trans.* To smack; kiss; salute with the lips.

And buss thee as thy wife. *Shak.*, K. John, III. 4.

Klashing and bussing differ both in this,
We buss our wantons, but our wives we kiss. *Herrick*.

II. *intrans.* To kiss.

Come, buss and friends, my lamb; whish, lullaby,
What ails my babe, what ails my babe to cry?
Quarles, Emblems, II. 8.

buss¹ (bus), n. [< *buss¹*, v.] A smack; a kiss; a salute with the lips.

Thou dost give me flattering busses.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., II. 4.

buss²† (bus), n. [< ME. *busse* (cf. D. *buis* = MLG. *buse*, *butze* = OHG. *būco*, MHG. *būze*, G. *büße* = leel. *būssa*, *būza*), < OF. *buse*, *buse* = Sp. *buzo* = Pr. *buz*, a kind of boat, < ML. *bussa*, *bussia*, a kind of boat, also a box; one of the numerous forms of *burida*, prop. acc. of *buris*, also (L.) *buzus*, a box: see *boist¹*, *box²*, *bush²*, *boss³*, *bushet¹*, etc.] A small vessel of from 50 to 70 tons burden, carrying two masts, and two sheds or cabins, one at each end, used in herring-fishing. The buss was common in the middle-ages among the Venetians and other maritime communities. It was of considerable beam, like a galleon.

It was a sea most proper for whale-fishing; little busses might cast out nets for smelts and herrings.

Bp. Hacket, Life of Abp. Williams, p. 82.

His Majesty's resolution to give £200 to every man that will set out a buss.

Pepys, Diary, I. 353.

buss³, n. See *buz*.

buss⁴ (bus), n. A Scotch form of *bush¹*.

buss⁵ (bus), v. t. [E. dial. var. of *busk¹*.] To dress; get ready.

bussock (bus'ok), n. [E. dial., perhaps < **buss* for *busk²* or *bush¹* + -ock.] 1. A tuft of coarse grass.—2. A sheaf of grain.—3. A thick, fat person. [Prov. Eng.]

bussocky (bus'ok-i), a. [< *bussock* + -y¹.] Having bussocks, tufts of coarse grass, or the like. [Prov. Eng.]

There's nothing bussocky about it [a cricket-ground], no rushes, nor nothing of that.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 287.

bussu-palm (būs'sō-pām), n. A palm, the *Manicaria saccifera*, found in the swamps of the Amazon, whose stem is only from 10 to 20 feet high, but whose leaves are often 30 feet long and 4 or 5 feet broad. These are used by the Indians for thatch, for which they are admirably adapted. The fibrous spathes are used as bags, or when cut longitudinally and stretched out answer the purpose of a coarse but strong cloth. See *Manicaria*.

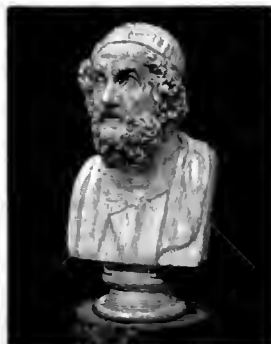
bussynet, n. [Early mod. E., < OF. *bussine*, *buisine*, *busine*, a trumpet.] A trumpet.

bust¹ (bust), v. A dialectal or vulgar form of *bust²*.

bust¹ (bust), n. 1. A dialectal or vulgar form of *bust²*.—2. Specifically, a spree: as, to go on a bust. [Colloq.]

bust² (bust), n. [Formerly also *busto* (< It.); = G. *buste*, < F. *buste*, < It. *busto* = Sp. Pg. *busto*, < ML. *bustum*, the trunk of the body, of uncertain origin; perhaps from ML. *busta*, a box, one of the forms of *burida*: see *boist¹*, *buss²*, *box²*, etc. Cf. E. chest and trunk, used in a similar manner.] 1. The chest, thorax, or breast; the trunk of the human body above the waist.

It pressed upon a hard but glowing bust
Which beat as if there was a warm heart under.
Byron, Don Juan, [xvi. 122.]



Bust of Homer, Museo Nazionale, Naples.

2. In *sculp.*, the figure of a person in relief, showing only the head, shoulders, and breast. The term may be applied to the head and neck only, or to the head and neck with the shoulders and breast, or to the head with the whole chest, or to the head, neck, breast, and shoulders, with the arms truncated above the elbow.

bust³ (bust), v. t. [E. dial. var. of *bust¹*.] To put a tar-mark upon (sheep).

bust³ (bust), n. [< *bust³*, v.] A tar-mark on sheep.

bustard (bus'tārd), n. [Formerly *bistard*; < OF. (and F. dial.) *bistarde*, OF. also *oustarde*, *houstarde*, *hostarde*, mod. F. *outarde* = Pr. *autarda* = It. *ottarda* = Sp. *arutarda* = Pg. *abertarda* and *betarda*, bustard, < L. *avis tarda* (Pliny), lit. a slow bird: see *Aves* and *tardy*. The first element appears also in *ostrich*: see *ostrich*.] 1. A large gallinaceous bird of the family *Otididae*, or of the genus *Otis* in a wide sense. There are about 20 species, mostly of Africa, several of India, one of Australia, and three properly European. The best-known is the great bustard, *Otis tarda*, of Europe and Africa, noted as the largest European bird, the male often weighing 30 pounds, and having a length of about 4 feet and a stretch of wings of 6 or 7 feet. The little bustard is *Otis tetrax* of southern Europe.



Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*).

The houbara, *O. houbara*, is a north African and Arabian species, occurring also in southern Europe, and the allied Indian species, *O. asiatica*, has sometimes been taken in Europe. *O. auritus* and *O. bengalensis* are also Asiatic. The Australian species is *O. australis*. The rest are African. Only the first-named two belong to the restricted genus *Otis*; the remainder are sometimes allocated to a genus *Eupoditis*, sometimes split into six to nine different genera. See also *cut* under *Eupoditis*.

2. A name in Canada of the common wild goose, *Bernicla canadensis*. *A. Newton*.—Thick-kneed bustard, a name of the thick-knee, *Egibonemus creptans*, a kind of plover.

busted¹ (bus'ted), p. a. [< *bust¹* + -ed².] Broken; bankrupt; ruined: as, a busted bank; a busted miner. [Slang, U. S.]

busted² (bus'ted), a. [< *bust²* + -ed².] Adorned with busts. [Rare.]

Your bridges and your bustled libraries. *Tennyson*.

buster (bus'tēr), n. [For *burst*, as *bust¹* for *burst*. Cf. Sc. *bust*, ME. *busten*, beat, of Scand. origin: Sw. *busta*, beat, thump: see *bustel¹*.] 1. Something of extraordinary size.—2. A roisterer.—3. A frolic; a spree.—4. A violent wind. [American slang in all senses.]

bustian†, n. [Se. also *bustiam*; origin obscure; cf. *fustian*.] A kind of cloth, said to be the same as *fustian*.

bustic (bus'tik), n. [Appar. of native origin.] A sapotaceous tree of tropical America, *Dipholis salicifolia*, with very heavy and hard wood, dark-brown in color, and susceptible of a high polish.

bustle¹ (bus'tl), v. i. pret. and pp. *bustled*, ppr. *bustling*. [Prob. < leel. *bustla*, bustle, splash about in the water; *bustl*, a bustle, splashing about (cf. *bastla*, r., turnoil, *bastl*, turnoil); allied to Dan. *buse*, bonnee, pop. = Sw. *busa* (*på en*), rush (upon one), dial. *busa*, strike, thrust. Cf. *buskle*.] To display activity with a certain amount of noise or agitation; be active and stirring; move quickly and energetically: sometimes used reflexively.

Bustling themselves to dress up the galleys.

A. Munday, In Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 200.
And leave the world for me to bustle in.

Shak., Rich. III., I. 1.

At least a dozen of these winged vintagers bustled out from among the leaves. *Lovell*, Study Windows, p. 9.

bustle¹ (bus'1), *n.* [**< bustle**¹, *v.*] Activity with noise and agitation; stir; hurry-scurry.

A strange *bustle* and disturbance in the world. *South.*

Seldom he varied feature, hue, or muscle,

And could be very busy without *bustle*.

Byron, Don Juan, viii, 39.

They seem to require nothing more to enliven them than crowds and *bustle*, with a pipe and a cup of coffee.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II, 263.

bustle² (bus'1), *n.* [Origin unknown; supposed by some to stand for **buskle*, a dim. (and another application) of *busk*⁴, *q. v.* Cf. *buskle*, var. of *bustle*¹.] A pad, cushion, curved framework of wire, or the like, worn by women on the back part of the body below the waist for the purpose of improving the figure, causing the folds of the skirt to hang gracefully, and preventing the skirt from interfering with the feet in walking.

Whether she was pretty, whether she wore much *bustle*.

Dickens.

bustler (bus'lér), *n.* One who bustles; an active, stirring person.

Forgive him, then, thou *bustler* in concerns

Of little worth. *Cowper, Task*, vi, 952.

bustling (bus'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *bustle*¹, *v.*] Moving actively with noise or agitation; briskly active or stirring: as, "a busy, *bustling* time," *Crabbe, The Newspaper*.

Sir Henry Vane was a busy and *bustling* man.

Clarendon.

The table d'hôte was going on, and a gracious, *bustling*, talkative landlady welcomed me.

H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 248.

bustot (bus'tō), *n.* [It., also Sp. and Pg., a bust: see *bust*.] A bust; a statue. [Rare.]

The *busto* moulders, and the deep cut marble,

Unsteady to the steel, gives up its charge.

Blair, The Grave.

bustouost, bustust, bustwyst. See *boistous*.

busy (biz'i), *a.* [**< ME. bisy, bysy, besy, busi, busy, etc., < AS. bysig, busy, occupied (> bysgu, occupation, labor, toil, affliction), = D. bezig = LG. besig, busy, active. Further affinities doubtful.** The spelling with *u* is due to the frequent use of that letter in ME. with its *f* sound, the same as the sound of AS. *y*, for which it was often substituted. The proper E. representative of AS. *y* is *i*, as in the phonetically parallel *dizzy*, < AS. *dysig*.] 1. Actively or attentively engaged; closely occupied physically or mentally; intent upon that which one is doing; not at leisure: opposed to *idle*.

My mistress sends you word

That she is *busy*, and she cannot come.

Shak., T. of the 8., v. 2.

I write of melancholy, by being *busy* to avoid melancholy.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 13.

As a boy he [Clive] had been too idle, as a man he soon became too *busy*, for literary pursuits.

Macaulay, Lord Clive.

2. Active in that which does not concern one; meddling with or prying into the affairs of others; officious; importunate.

They be carefull and diligent in their own matters, not curious and *busy* in other mens affairs.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 35.

On meddling monkey, or on *busy* ape.

Shak., M. N. D., ii, 2.

3. In constant or energetic action; rapidly moving or moved; diligently used: as, *busy* hands or thoughts.

With *busy* hammers closing rivets up.

Shak., Hen. V., iv, (cho.).

The music-stirring motion of its soft and *busy* feet.

Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i.

4. Pertaining or due to energetic action; manifesting constant or rapid movement.

I heard a *busie* bustling.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

Tower'd citiea please us then,

And the *busy* hum of men.

Milton, L'Allegro, l. 118.

5. Requiring constant attention, as a task. [Rare.]

He hath first a *busy* work to bring his parishioners to a right faith.

Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

Then Mathematics were my *busy* book.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii, 45.

6. Filled with active duties or employment.

To-morrow is a *busy* day.

Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

7†. Careful; anxious. *Chaucer*, = *Syn. 1* and *2. Active, Busy, Officious*, etc. (see *active*); diligent, assiduous, hard-working; meddling, intriguing.

busy (biz'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *busied*, ppr. *busying*. [**< ME. busten, bisien, besien, < AS.**

bysigan, bysgian, occupy, employ, trouble (= D. *bezigen*, use, employ), < *bysig*, busy: see *busy*, *a.*] To employ with constant attention; keep engaged; make or keep busy: as, to *busy* one's self with books.

Be it thy course, to *busy* giddy minds

With foreign quarrels. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV.*, iv, 4.

All other Nations, from whom they could expect aide, were *busied* to the utmost in their own necessary concerns.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, xii.

busybody (biz'i-bod'i), *n.*; pl. *busybodies* (-iz). [**< busy + body, person.**] A meddling person; one who officiously or impertinently concerns himself with the affairs of others.

A *busybody* who had been properly punished for running into danger without any call of duty.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvi.

busybodyism (biz'i-bod'i-izm), *n.* [**< busybody + -ism.**] The habit of busying one's self about other people's affairs. [Rare.]

The most common effect of this mock evangelical spirit, especially with young women, is self-inflation and *busybodyism*.

Coleridge, Table-Talk.

busyness (biz'i-nes), *n.* [**< busy + -ness.** Cf. *business*, the same word with altered pron. and meaning.] The state of being busy or actively employed. See *business*, 1. [Now rare.]

Grant . . . is entirely ignorant of the arts by which popularity is preserved and a show of *busyness* kept up by them.

The Nation, Sept. 16, 1869, p. 224.

busyty, *n.* [Early mod. E., < *busy* + *-ty*.] Busyness.

but¹ (but), *adv., prep., and conj.* [Early mod. E. also *bot, bote*; < ME. *bot, bote, bote, buten, boten*, with a short vowel; parallel with the equiv. early mod. E. *bout* (esp. as a prep., without; cf. *about*, the same word with a prefix: see *bout*², and *bout*³ = *about*), < ME. *bout, boutte, bouten*, earlier *būte, būten*, retaining the original vowel, < AS. *būtan, būton*, poet. *be-ūtan*, ONorth. *būta* (= OS. *biūtan, būtan* = OFries. *būten, būta, būta* = MLG. *būten, būt*, LG. *būten* = D. *buiten* = OHG. *būzan*), without, outside, < *be, by*, with, + *ūtan*, out, orig. from without, < *ūt*, out: see *be-2* and *out*, and cf. the correlative *bin*², = Sc. *ben*, within (< *be-2* + *in*), and *about, above*, which also contain the element *be-2*.] I. *adv.* 1†. Outside; without; out.

It was swithe monchele some [a very great shame]

That scholde a queene beon

King in thise londre,

Heora sunen beon *buten* [var. *boute*]. *Layamon*, I, 159.

2. In or to the outer room of a cottage having a but and a ben: as, he was *but* a few minutes ago; he gaed *but* just now. [Scotch.]—3. Only; merely; just. See III.

II. *prep.* 1†. Outside of; without.—2†. To the outside of.—3. To the outer apartment of: as, gae *but* the house. [Scotch.]—4. Without; not having; apart from.

Summe [sc. weren] al *bute* fet [without feet].

Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), 1st ser., p. 43.

Of fassoun fair, *but* feir [without equal]. *Dunbar*.

Touch not a cat *but* a glove. *Scotch proverb*.

5. Except; besides; more than. (In this use generally preceded by a clause containing or implying a negation, and not easily separable from the conjunctive use, under which most of the examples fall. The conjunction, on the other hand, in some elliptical constructions assumes a prepositional phase, and in other constructions an adverbial phase. See below.)

III. *conj.* 1. Except; unless: after a clause containing or implying a negation, and introducing the following clause, in which (the verb being usually omitted because implied in the preceding clause) *but* before the noun (subject or object of the omitted verb) comes to be regarded as a preposition governing the noun.

Nis [ne is, is not] *buten* an god [nom.].

Legend of St. Katherine, p. 367.

Ther nis *bot* a godd [nom.].

Legend of St. Katherine, p. 282.

Nis non other *bute* he [nom.].

Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), 2d ser., p. 109.

Nefede [had not] he *buten* anne sune [acc.].

Layamon, I, 5.

Away went Gilpin—who *but* he? *Cowper, John Gilpin*. The clause introduced by *but* (the apparent object of the quasi-preposition) may be a single word, an infinitive or prepositional phrase, or a clause with *that*.

For albeit that pain was ordeined of God for the punishment of sinnes (for which they that neuer can now but *alme*, can neuer be *but* ever punished in hel), yet in this world . . . the punishment by tribulation . . . serueth ordinarily for a meane of amendment.

Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 11.

Noe lawes of man (according to the straight rule of right) are just, *but* as in regard to the evils which they prevent.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

I cannot choose *but* weep to see him.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii, 3.

The wedding guest he beat his breast,
Yet he cannot choose *but* hear.

Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

No war ought ever to be undertaken *but* under circumstances which render all interchange of courtesy between the combatants impossible.

Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

That *but* for this our souls were free,

And *but* for that our lives were blest.

O. W. Holmes, What We all Think.

By ellipsis of the subject of the clause introduced by *but* in this construction, *but* becomes equivalent to *that* . . . not or who . . . not.

There is none soe badd, Eudoxus, *but* shall finde some to fauoure his doings.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

No voice exempt, no voice *but* well could join

Melodious part.

Milton, P. L., iii, 370.

Hardly a cavalier in the land *but* would have thought it a reproach to remain behind.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii, 24.

What will *but* felt the fleshly screen?

Browning, Last Ride Together.

In this construction the negative, being implied in *but*, came to be omitted, especially in connection with the verb *be*, in the principal clause, the construction "There is *not but* one God," as in the first example, becoming "There is *but* one God," leaving *but* as a quasi-adverb, "only, merely, simply." This use is also extended to constructions not originally negative.

If God would gine the goodes only to good men, than would folke take occasion to serue him *but* for them.

Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 35.

If they kill us, we shall *but* die.

2 Ki. vii, 4.

I am, my lord, *but* as my betters are,

That led me hither.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv, 3.

Do *but* go kiss him,

Or touch him *but*.

B. Jonson, Volpone, iii, 6.

But form'd, and fight! *but* born, and then rebel!

Quarles, Emblems, iii, 6.

For alms are *but* the vehicle of prayer.

Dryden, Hind and Panther, l. 1400.

How happy I should be if I could tease her into loving me, though *but* a little!

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii, 1.

Once, and *but* once, this [Bacon's] course of prosperity was for a moment interrupted.

Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

Against his sharp steel lightnings

Stood the Suliot *but* to die.

Whittier, The Hero.

To the last two constructions, respectively, belong the idioms "I cannot *but* hope that," etc., and "I can *but* hope that," etc. The former has suffered ellipsis of the principal verb in the first clause: "I cannot do anything but hope," or "anything else than hope," or "otherwise than hope," etc., implying constraint, in that there is an alternative which one is mentally unable or reluctant to accept, but being equivalent to *otherwise than*. The latter, "I can *but* hope that," etc., has suffered further ellipsis of the negative, and, though historically the same as the former, is idiomatically different: "I can only hope that," etc., implying restraint, in that there is no alternative or opportunity of action, but being equivalent to *only, not otherwise than, or no more than*.

I cannot *but* remember such things were,
That were most precious to me.

Shak., Macbeth, iv, 3.

I cannot *but*

Applaud your scorn of injuries.

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iii, 2.

They cannot *but* testify of Truth.

Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

I cannot *but* sympathize with every one I meet that is in affliction.

Addison, A Friend of Mankind.

He could *but* write in proportion as he read, and empty his commonplace as fast only as he filled it.

Scott.

Yet he could *not but* acknowledge to himself that there was something calculated to impress awe, . . . in the sudden appearances and vanishings . . . of the masque.

De Quincey.

In an interrogative sentence implying a negative answer, *can but* is equivalent to *cannot but* in a declarative sentence.

Why, who *can but* believe him? he does swear

So earnestly, that if it were not true,

The gods would not endure him.

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii, 1.

After *doubt*, or *doubt not*, and other expressions involving a negative, *but* may be used as after other negatives, *but* that being often used pleonastically for *that*.

I *doubt not but* I shall find them tractable enough.

Shak., Pericles, iv, 6.

My lord, I neither can nor will *deny*

But that I know them.

Shak., All's Well, v, 3.

I *doubt not but* there may be many wise Men in all Places and Degrees, but an sorry effects of Wisdom are so little seen among us.

Milton, Free Commonwealth.

I do *not doubt but* England is at present as polite a nation as any in the world.

Steele, Spectator, No. 6.

There is no question *but* the King of Spain will reform most of the abuses.

Addison, Travels in Italy.

Hence the use of *but* with *if* or *that*, forming a unitary phrase *but if*, 'unless, if not,' *but that*, 'except that, unless' (these phrases having of course also their analytical meaning, with *but* in its adverbative use).

Gramer for gurlen I gon furste to write,

And beet ben with a bales *but* *syf* thei wolde lernen.

Piers Plowman (A), xl, 132.

But if I have my will,

For derne love of thee, Ieman, I spille.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 91.

Lese the fraternete of the glde for euere more, *but if* he haue grace.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

And also be we very sure, that as he [God] beginneth to worke with vs, so (*but* if our selfe tilt from him) he will not faile to tarte with vs.

Sir T. More, Comfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 17. The phrase *but that*, often abbreviated to *but*, thus takes an extended meaning. (n) If not; unless.

Bote Ich be holly at thyn heste, let honge me ellys!
Piers Plowman (C), iv, 149.

(b) Except that, otherwise than that, that . . . not. (1) After negative clauses.

Sildome *but* some good commeth ere the end.

Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 172.

I see not then *but* we should enjoy the same license.
B. Jonson.

And know there shall be nothing in my power
You may deserve, *but* you shall have your wishe.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 4.

Nor fate

Shall alter it, since now the die is cast,

But that this hour to Pompey is his last.

Fletcher (and another), False One, l. 1.

Believe not *but* I joy to see thee safe.
Rowe.

I was not so young when my father died *but* that I perfectly remember him.
Byron.

The negative clause is often represented by the single word *not*.

Not but they thought me worth a ransom.

S. Butler, Hudibras.

An expletive *what* sometimes, but incorrectly, follows.

Not but what I hold it our duty never to foster into a passion what we must rather submit to as an awful necessity.
Butcher.

(2) After interrogative clauses implying a negative answer.

But is it suffered amongst them? It is wonderfull *but* that the governours doe redresse such shameful abuses.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Who knows *but* we may make an agreeable and permanent acquaintance with this interesting family? *T. Hook*.

(3) After imperative or exclamatory clauses.

Heaven defend *but* still I should stand so.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

(c) Excepting or excluding the fact that; save that; were it not that; unless.

And, *but* infirmity

(Which waits upon worn times) hath something seized

His wish'd ability, he had himself

The lands and waters 'twixt your throne and his

Measur'd to look upon you.
Shak., W. T., v. 1.

Here we live in an old crumbling mansion that looks for all the world like an inn, *but* that we never see company.
Goldsmith.

Last year, my love, it was my hap

Behind a grenadier to be,

And, *but* he wore a hairy cap,

No taller man methinks than me.

Thackeray, Chronicle of the Drum.

2. However; yet; still; nevertheless; notwithstanding: introducing a statement in restriction or modification of the preceding statement.

When pride cometh, then cometh shame: *but* with the lowly is wisdom.
Prov. xi. 2.

Now abide! faith, hope, charity, these three; *but* the greatest of these is charity.
1 Cor. xiii. 13.

The Moorish inhabitants looked jealously at this small *but* proud array of Spanish chivalry.
Irring, Granada, p. 11.

3. On the contrary; on the other hand; the regular adversative conjunction, introducing a clause in contrast with the preceding.

Coke's opposition to the Court, we fear, was the effect not of good principles, *but* of a bad temper.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

The statement with which the clause with *but* is thus contrasted may be unexpressed, being implied in the context or supplied by the circumstances.

Of much less value is my company

Than your good words. *But* who comes here?

Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

Have you got nothing for me?—Yes, *but* I have.

Sheridan.

Sometimes, instead of the statement with which the clause with *but* is contrasted, an exclamation of surprise, admiration, or other strong feeling precedes, the clause with *but* then expressing the ground of the feeling.

O, *but* this most delicious world, how sweet

Her pleasures relish! *Quarles*, Emblems, II. 13.

Good heavens, *but* she is handsome!
Adam Smith.

4. Than: after comparatives. [This construction, once in good use, and still common, is now regarded as incorrect.]

It can be no otherwise *but* so.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

O fairest flower, no sooner blown *but* blasted.

Milton, Ode on D. F. 1.

I no sooner saw my face in it *but* I was startled by my shortness in it.
Addison.

This point was no sooner gained, *but* new dissensions began.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, III.

5†. When. [This use arises out of the comparative construction, "not far, *but* . . .," being equivalent to "not much further than" See 4.]

Now I beheld in my dream, that they had not journeyed far, *but* the river and the way for a time parted.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 172.

[By further ellipsis and idiomatic deflection *but* has in modern English developed a great variety of special and

isolated uses derived from the preceding.] = *Syn. However*, *Still*, *Nevertheless*, etc. See *however*.

but¹ (but), *n.* [*Sc.*, < *but¹*, *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.*, outside, without. Cf. the correlative *ben¹*, *n.*]

The outer room of a house consisting of only two rooms; the kitchen: the other room being the *ben*.—To live but and *ben* with. See *ben¹*.

but², **but³**, **but⁴** (but), *n.* [*ME.* *but*, *butte*, *botte*, a flounder (glossed also *turbo*, *turbot*, and *pecten*), = *D. bot*, a flounder, plaice, = *MLG.* *but*, *LG.* *butt*, *butte* (> *G.* *butt*, *butte*), a flounder, = *Sw.* *butta*, a turbot. Hence in comp. *halibut*, *q. v.*] A flounder or plaice. [*North. Eng.*]

He tok . . .

The *butte*, the schulle, the thornebak.

Narelok, l. 759.

Botte, that is a flounder of the freshe water.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 231.

but⁵, *v.* See *but¹*.

but⁴, *n.* and *v.* See *but²*.

but⁵ (but), *v.* Short for *abut*. See *butt²*.

but⁶ (but), *n.* See *but³*.

butch (būch), *v. t.* [Assumed from *butcher*, like *peddle* from *peddler*.] To butcher; cut, as flesh. [*Rare.*]

Take thy huge offal and white liver hence,

Or in a twinkling of this true-blue steel

I shall be *butching* thee from nape to rump.

Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Art., II., iii. 1.

butcher (būch'ēr), *n.* [*< ME.* *bocher*, < *OF.* *bochier*, *bouchier*, *boucher*, *F.* *boucher* (= *Pr.* *bochier*; *ML.* *buccarius*), orig. a killer of he-goats, or seller of their flesh, < *OF.* *boc*, *bouc*, *F.* *bouc* = *Pr.* *boc* (*ML.* *buccus*), a he-goat: see *buck¹*. Cf. *It.* *beccajo*, *beccaro*, a butcher, < *becco*, a goat.] 1. One who slaughters animals for market; one whose occupation is the killing of animals for food.—2. An executioner.—3. One who kills in a cruel or bloody manner; one guilty of indiscriminate slaughter.

Honour and renown are bestowed on conquerors, who, for the most part, are but the great *butchers* of mankind.
Locke.

4. Figuratively, an unskilful workman or performer; a bungler; a botch. [*Colloq.*] —*Butcher's broom*. See *broom¹*. —*Butcher's Cleaver*. See *Charles's Wain*, under *wain*.

butcher (būch'ēr), *v. t.* [*< butcher, n.*] 1. To kill or slaughter for food or for market.—2. To murder, especially in an unusually bloody or barbarous manner.

A man beset by assassins is not bound to let himself be tortured and *butchered* without using his weapons.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

3. Figuratively, to treat bunglingly; make a botch of; spoil by bad work: as, to *butcher* a job; the play was *butchered* by the actors. [*Colloq.*]

butcher-bird (būch'ēr-bēr'd), *n.* A shrike; an oscine passerine bird of the family *Laniidae*, and especially of the genus *Lanius* (see these words): so called from its curious habit of killing more than it immediately eats, and sticking what is left upon thorns, as a butcher hangs meat upon hooks. The common butcher-bird of Europe is *L.*



Butcher-bird (*Lanius ludovicianus*).

excubitor; two common American species are the great northern shrike, *L. borealis*, and a smaller southern species, the white-rumped shrike or loggerhead, *L. ludovicianus*. See *nine-killer* and *shrike*.

butcher-crow (būch'ēr-krō), *n.* A bird of the family *Corvidae*, genus *Barita*, inhabiting New Holland, as *B. destructor*.

butcherdom (būch'ēr-dom), *n.* The condition or trade of a butcher. [*Rare.*]

butcherer (būch'ēr-ēr), *n.* [*< butcher, v.*, + *-er¹*.] One who butchers; a butcher. [*Rare.*]

butcherliness (būch'ēr-li-ness), *n.* The quality of being butcherly. *Johnson*.

butcherly (būch'ēr-li), *a.* [*< butcher + -ly¹*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a butcher; done in the manner of a butcher.

Lord Russell was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, the executioner giving him three *butcherly* strokes.
Evelyn, Diary, July 21, 1683.

butcher-meat (būch'ēr-mēt), *n.* The flesh of animals slaughtered by the butcher for food, such as that of oxen, sheep, pigs, etc., as dis-

tinguished from game or other animal or vegetable food; butchers' meat.

butcherous (būch'ēr-us), *a.* [*< butcher + -ous.*] Murderous; cruel.

That those thy *butcherous* hands

Should offer violence to thy flesh and blood.

Chapman (?), Alphonso, v. 2.

butcher-row (būch'ēr-rō), *n.* A row of shambles; a meat-market.

How large a shambles and *butcher-row* would such make!
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 97.

butcher's broom (būch'ēr-z-brōm), *n.* See *butcher's broom*, under *broom¹*.

butcher's-prickwood (būch'ēr-z-prik'wūd), *n.* The berry-alder of Europe, *Rhamnus Frangula*: so called from its use for skewers.

butchery (būch'ēr-i), *n.*; *pl.* *butcheries* (-iz). [*< ME.* *bocherie*, a butcher's shop, < *OF.* *bocherie* (Roquefort), *boucherie* (*ML.* *buccaria*, *bucceria*), *F.* *boucherie*, slaughter, a butcher's shop, < *boucher*, a butcher: see *butcher*.] 1. Slaughter; the act or business of slaughtering cattle. Hence—2. The killing of a human being, especially in a barbarous manner; also, the killing of a large number, as in battle; great slaughter.

Whom galls, and blood, and *butchery* delight. *Dryden*.

3†. The place where animals are killed for market; a shambles or slaughter-house; hence, a place where blood is shed.

This house is but a *butchery*;

Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it.

Shak., As you Like It, II. 3.

= *Syn.* *Carnage*, etc. See *massacre*.

butching (būch'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *butch*, *v.*] Butchering; the butcher's trade. [*Rare.*]

Sax thousand years are nearhand sped

Sin' I was to the *butching* bred.

Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

Butea (bū'tē-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, named after John, Earl of Butē (1713-92).] A genus of leguminous plants, natives of the East Indies, containing three or four species, small trees or climbing shrubs, yielding a kind of kino known as *butea gum* or *Bengal kino*. The principal species is *B. frondosa*, the palas- or dhak-tree, common throughout India and conspicuous for its abundant bright orange-red flowers. The seeds yield an oil; the flowers are used in dyeing; cortage is made from the fiber of the bark; and a lac is produced on the branches by the puncture of a coccus.

but-end, *n.* See *butt-end*.

Buteo (bū'tē-ō), *n.* [*L.*, a buzzard: see *buzzard*.] A genus of ignoble hawks, of the family *Falconidae*, sometimes forming a subfamily *Buteoninae*:

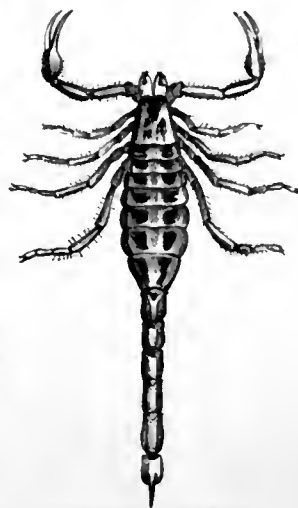
the buzzards or buzzard-hawks (which see). The genus is an extensive one, in its usual acceptance containing about 40 species, of nearly all parts of the world. They are large, heavy hawks, with no tooth on the bill, wings and tail of moderate size, and rather short feet with partly naked, partly feathered tarsi. The common buzzard of Europe, *B. vulgaris*, and the red-tailed buzzard of America, *B. borealis*, are typical examples.

Buteoninae (bū'tē-ō-nī-nō), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Buteo* (*n.*) + *-inae*.] A group of buzzard-hawks: one of the conventional subfamilies of *Falconidae*, represented by the genus *Buteo* and its subdivisions, and by the genus *Archibuteo*. There are no technical characters by which it can be determined with precision.

buteonine (bū'tē-ō-nīn), *a.* [*< Buteo* (*n.*) + *-ine¹*.] Buzzard-like; resembling a buzzard; belonging to the group of hawks of which the genus *Buteo* is typical.

but-gap (but'-gap), *n.* [*E. dial.*, appar. < *but⁴* or *butt²*, a bound, limit, + *gap*.] A fence of turf.

Buthus (bū'thus), *n.* [*NL.*] A genus of scorpions, of the family *An-*



Buthus carolinus, natural size.

droetionide. *B. carolinus* (Beauvois) is common in the southern United States. Its sting is poisonous, but seldom fatal.

butler (but'ler), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boteler*, < ME. *boteler*, *botler*, *buteler*, etc., < AF. *butuiller*, OF. *bouteiller*, *bouteillier*, *boutillier* (ML. *buticularius*), < AF. *butuile*, OF. *bouteille*, < ML. *buticula*, a bottle: see *bottle*².] 1. A man-servant in a household whose principal duty is to take charge of the liquors, plate, etc.; the head male servant of a household.

And he restored the chief *butler* unto his butlership again; and he gave the cup into Pharaoh's hand.

Gen. xl. 21.

2. The title of an official of high rank nominally connected with the importation and supply of wine for the royal table, but having different duties in different countries and at various times.

butlerage (but'ler-aj), *n.* [*< butler + -age.*] 1. In old Eng. law, a duty of two shillings on every tun of wine imported into England by foreigners or merchant strangers: so called because originally paid to the king's butler for the king.

These ordinary finances are casual or uncertain, as be the escheats, the customs, *butlerage*, and impost. Bacon.

2†. The office of butler; butlership.—3. The butler's department in a household.

butleress (but'ler-es), *n.* [*< butler + -ess.*] A female butler. Chapman.

butlership (but'ler-ship), *n.* [*< butler + -ship.*] The office of a butler. Gen. xl. 21.

butlery (but'ler-i), *n.* [See *buttery*.] Same as *buttery*², 2. [Rare.]

There was a *buttery* connected with the college, at which cider, beer, sugar, pipes, and tobacco were sold to the students. Gow, Primer of Politeness (ed. 1883), p. 146.

butment (but'ment), *n.* An abbreviated form of *abutment*.

butment-cheek (but'ment-chék), *n.* The part of the material about a mortise against which the shoulder of a tenon bears.

Butorides (bū-tor'i-déz), *n.* [NL.] A genus of small herons, of the family *Ardeida*, of which green is the principal color; the little green herons. *B. virescens*, the common shitepoke or fly-up-the-creek of the United States, is one species, and there are several others.

but-shaft, *n.* See *but-shaft*.

butt¹ (but), *v.* [Also sometimes (like all the other words spelled *butt*) written *but*, early mod. E. *butte*, < ME. *butten*, push, throw, < AF. *buter*, OF. *buter*, *boter*, push, butt, strike, mod. F. *bouter*, put, *buter*, intr. hit the mark, aim, tr. prop. buttress, = Pr. *botar*, *boutar*, *butar* = Sp. *botar* = It. *bottare*, lance, *buttore*, push, thrust, throw, fling; perhaps < MHG. *bōzen*, striko, beat, = AS. *beðan*, etc., beat: see *beat*¹. To the same ult. source are referred *boss*¹, *botch*¹, etc.; also *abut*, of which *butt*¹ in some senses (II., 2, 3) is in part an abbr. form. Hence indirectly *butt*², *buttruss*, etc.] I. *trans.* To strike by thrusting, as with the end of a beam or heavy stick, or with the horns, tusks, or head, as an ox, a boar, or a ram; strike with the head.

The bere in the bataille the bygger hym senyde, And byttes hym boldlye wyth balefulle tuskez. Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 791.

Come, leave your tears: a brief farewell:—the beast With many heads *butts* me away. Shak., Cor., iv. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To strike anything by thrusting the head against it, as an ox or a ram; have a habit of striking in this manner.

A ram will *butt* with his head, though he be brought up tame, and never saw that manner of fighting.

Ray, Works of Creation.

When they [shepherds] called, the creatures came, expecting salt and bread. It was pretty to see them lying near their masters, playing and *butting* at them with their horns, or bleating for the sweet rye-bread.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 310.

2. To join at the end or outward extremity; abut; be contiguous.

The poynt of that side *butted* most vppon Germany. Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 247.

There are many ways *butt* down upon this; and they are crooked and wide. Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 101.

3. Specifically, in *ship-building*, to abut end to end; fit together end to end, as two planks.

Also spelled *but*.

butt¹ (but), *n.* [*< ME. butt*; < *butt*¹, *v.* The second sense is due in part to F. *botte*, a pass or thrust in fencing, < It. *botta* = Sp. *Pg. bote*, a thrust, blow; from the same source as *butt*¹, *v.*] 1. A push or thrust given by the head of an animal: as, the *butt* of a ram.—2. A thrust in fencing.

To prove who gave the fairer *butt*, John shows the chalk on Robert's coat. Prior.

Full butt, with the head directed at an object so as to strike it most effectively.

Fullte butt in the frunt the fromonde [forehead] he hittez, That the burnyscht blade to the brayne rynneth.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1112.

The corporal ran *full butt* at the lieutenant. Merryat, Snarleygow, l. vi.

butt² (but), *n.* [Also written *but*, early mod. E. *butte*, < ME. *but*, *butte*, a goal (*meta*), a mark to shoot at, *but*, *butte*, a butt of land (ML. *butta terre*); < OF. "but, m., a but or mark," "butte, f., a but or mark to shoot at," in another form "bot, as *but* [a mark], Norm.; also, a luncheon, or ill-favoured big piece" (Cotgrave), the same as OF. *bot*, end, extremity, mod. F. *bout*, end, extremity, part, piece, distinguished from mod. F. *but*, m., aim, goal, mark, *butte*, f., a mark, target, usually set upon rising ground, hence also a rising ground, knoll, hill, *butte* (> E. *butte*, *q. v.*); all orig. < OF. *buter*, *boter*, AF. *buter*, push, butt, strike, mod. F. *bouter*, put, *buter*, hit the mark, aim, prop, > E. *butt*¹, of which *butt*² is thus indirectly a derivative: see *butt*¹. The forms and senses mix with some of appar. diff. origin: cf. Norw. *but*, a stump, block, leel. *bütr*, a log, LG. *butt*, a stumpy child; G. *butt* = D. *bot* = Dan. *but*, short and thick, stubby (> F. *bot* in *piéd bot*, club-foot, = Sp. *boto*, blunt, round at the end): referred, doubtfully, ult. to the root of E. *beat*¹, *q. v.* prob. in part confused with LG. *butt*, etc., a tub, etc., = E. *butt*³.] 1. The end or extremity of a thing. Particularly—(a) The thicker, larger, or blunt end of a piece of timber, a musket, a fishing-rod, a whip-handle, etc. Also called *butt-end*. (b) The thick or fleshy part of a plant, etc. (c) The buttocks; the posteriors. [Vulgar.] (d) A buttock of beef. [Prov. Eng.]

2. In *ship-building*, the end of a plank or piece of timber which exactly meets another endwise in a ship's side or bottom; also, the juncture of two such pieces.—3. In *mach.*, the square end of a connecting-rod or other link, to which the bush-bearing is attached.—4. In *carp.*, a door-hinge consisting of two plates of metal, or leaves, which interlock so as to form a movable joint, being held together by a pin or pintle. They are screwed to the butting parts of the door and casing, instead of to their adjoining sides as are the older strap-hinges. See *fast-joint butt* and *look-joint butt*, below. Also called *butt-hinge*.

5. In *agri.*: (a) A ridge in a plowed field, especially when not of full length. Hence—(b) A gore or gare. (c) *pl.* A small detached or disjointed parcel of land left over in surveying.—

6. In the *leather trade*, a hide of sole-leather with the belly and shoulders cut off; a rounded crop. The heaviest hides . . . have received the name of *butts* or backs. Ure, Dict., III. 83.

7†. A hassock.—8. The standing portion of a half-coupling at the end of a hose; the metallic ring at the end of the hose of a fire-engine, or the like, to which the nozzle is screwed.—9. In *target-shooting*: (a) In archery, a mark to shoot at. (b) In rifle-practice, a wooden target composed of several thicknesses of boards, with small spaces between them, so that the depth to which bullets penetrate can be ascertained. (c) In gunnery, a solid embankment of earth or sand into which projectiles are fired in testing guns, or in making ballistic experiments. (d) *pl.* The range or place where archery, rifle, or gunnery practice is carried on, in distinction from the field. See *target*. Hence

—10. A person or thing that serves as a mark for shafts of wit or ridicule, or as an object of sarcastic or contemptuous remarks.

I played a sentence or two at my *butt*, which I thought very smart, when my ill genius . . . suggested to him such a reply as got all the laughter on his side. Budgell.

That false prudence which dotes on health and wealth is the *butt* and merriment of heroism.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 229.

11. A goal; a bound; a limit. Here is my journey's end, here is my *butt*, And very sea-mark of my utmost sail. Shak., Othello, v. 2.

12. In *coal-mining*, the surface of the coal which is at right angles to the face. [Eng.]

—13. A shoemakers' knife. [North. Eng.]

Also spelled *but*.

Bead and butt. See *bead*, 9.—**Butt and butt**, with the butt-ends together, but not overlapping, as two planks.—**Butts and bounds**, the abutments and boundaries of land.—**Butt's length**, the ordinary distance from the place of shooting to the butt or mark: as, not two *butts' lengths* from the town.

[They] rode so cloos oon after a-nother that whan thei were reuzed that oon myght have caste a glove vpon theire helmes that shoulde not have falle to grounde, or thei hadde ride a *butte lengthe*. Merdin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 385.

Fast-joint butt, a hinge in which the pintle that holds together the two leaves is removable, and the leaves are so interlocked that they cannot be separated without first removing the pintle.—**Hook and butt**. See *hook*.—**Loose-joint butt**, a hinge in which the jointed portion is halved, each half forming a part of one of the leaves. The pin is immovably fixed to one leaf, and enters a hole in the other leaf, thus enabling the leaves to be separated easily.—

Rising butt, a hinge in which the leaf attached to the door rises slightly as the door is opened. This action is effected by making the surface upon which this leaf moves inclined instead of horizontal. The object is to give the door a tendency to close automatically.—**Scuttled butt**. Same as *scuttle-butt*.—**To give the butt to**, in angling with a light fly-rod, to turn the butt of the rod toward the hooked fish, thus bending the rod upon itself and keeping a steady tension on the line.—**To start or spring a butt** (*naut.*), to loosen the end of a plank by the weakness or laboring of the ship.

butt² (but), *v.* [*< butt*², *n.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To lay down bounds or limits for.

That the dean, etc., do cause all and singular houses, dwellings of the church, to be bounded and *butted*.

Abp. Parker, in *Strype* (fol. ed.), p. 304.

2. To cut off the ends of, as boards, in order to make square ends or to remove faulty portions. E. H. Knight.

II. *intrans.* To abut. See *butt*¹, *v.*, II., 2, 3. Also spelled *but*.

butt³ (but), *n.* [Also written *but*, early mod. E. *but*, *butte*; < (1) ME. *bytte*, *bitte*, *bit*, earlier *butte*, a leathern bottle, a wine-skin (in late ME. *bitte*, a leathern fire-bucket), < AS. *bytt*, *byt*, a leathern bottle, = MD. *butte*, D. *but*, a wooden bucket, = MLG. *butte*, LG. *butte*, *butt* = MHG. *bütte*, G. *butte*, *bütte*, a tub, coop, = Icel. *bytta*, a small tub, a bucket, pail, = Norw. *bytta*, a tub, bucket, pail, a brewing-vat (cf. *but*, a keg, a butter-tub), = Sw. *bytta*, a pail, = Dan. *bütte*, a tub, coop; mixed with (2) ME. **butte* (not found in this sense), < OF. *boute*, mod. F. *botte* = Pr. Sp. *bota* = It. *botte*, a butt, cask; cf. (3) AS. *byden* = MLG. *bodene*, *boden*, *bode*, *bodde*, *budde*, also *bodene* (by confusion with *bodeme* = E. *bottom*) = OHG. *butinna*, MHG. *butin*, *budin*, *büten*, *buten*, *bütten*, G. *bütte* (mixed with the above) = Odan. *bodde*, a butt, tun, tub, vat; cf. It. *bot-tina*, a little butt; (4) AS. *buteruc*, *buterie*, *butruc*, early ME. *butruc* = OS. *buteric* = OHG. *butirih*, *puterih*, MHG. *buterich*, *butrich*, a leathern bottle, a flask, G. dial. *bütterich*, *büttrich*, a small tub or barrel, a keg (ML. *buttericus*, a tankard); and (5) see *bottle*², from the same ult. source: < ML. *buttis*, *butta*, also *butis*, *buta*, a butt, a cask, MGr. *βύτις*, *βούτις*, a butt (NGr. *boitra*, a tub, a churn, *boitai*, a tub, a barrel), appar. shortened from the older form (from which directly the third set of forms mentioned), ML. *butina*, a flask, < Gr. *πύριν*, later (Tarentine) *pyrin*, a flask covered with osier (cf. NGr. *pyrina*, a pan for salting meat). As in other vessel-names, the precise application varies in the different languages. In the sense of a particular measure of wine, the word is modern; cf. *pipe* in similar senses.] 1†. A leathern bottle or flask; a bucket: in this sense only in Middle English, usually spelled *bit* or *bitt*.

That the Bitters he redy w' hur horses and bittes to brynge water . . . when any parrle of fyure ys w'y'n the cte. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 382.

2. A large cask, especially one to contain wine.

—3. A measure of wine equal to 126 United States (that is, old wine) gallons; a pipe. It is no longer a legal measure in Great Britain, and the common statement that an imperial butt is 126 imperial gallons is incorrect; the butt is 110 imperial gallons. The measure was originally used chiefly for Spanish wine, and the word was used to translate Spanish *bota*, which equaled 126 United States gallons, and to distinguish that from the Spanish *pipa*, which contained only 114 United States gallons. Its present value was legalized by a statute of Anne. It is now confounded with the *pipe*. The pipe of Madeira is reputed to contain 110 gallons; of Port, 138; of Marsala, 112. The *bota* and *pipa*, throughout Spain, vary but little from the values above given. In Portuguese countries two measures are common, one of 141 gallons (Oporto, Lisbon for oil), and another of 110 gallons (Lisbon, Madeira, Porto Rico, Bahia). There is besides a Portuguese pipe of 132 gallons (Lisbon for oil, Bahia). In Italy the name *botte* is applied to a cask holding 200 United States gallons or more; but it was in many places confounded with the *pipa*, which held only 160 to 170 gallons. The French word *botte* was never used as the name of a wine-measure; neither was the German *butte* or *bütte*. In Denmark there was a *bodde* of 123 United States gallons; in Ootha, a measure of the same name equal to 115 United States gallons. The *botija* of Bolivia is only 9.3 United States gallons. A butt of London beer, at the time when London beer was measured differently from ale, was 3 hogsheds. A butt of salmon, by a statute of Henry VI., was 84 gallons.

4. A beehive. [Prov. Eng. (Exmoor).]—5. A cart. [Prov. Eng.]

butt⁴, *n.* See *butt*².

butt¹ (but'al), *n.* [Short for *abutal*.] 1†. A boundary; a bound.—2. [Cf. *butt*², *n.*, 5.] A corner of ground. [Prov. Eng.]

buttal² (but'al), *n.* A dialectal form of *butter*⁴, *bittern*¹.

butter-bolt (but'holt), *n.* An unbarbed arrow; a butt-shaft.

I saw a little devil fly out of her eye like a *butter-bolt*, which sticks at this hour up to the leathers in my heart.
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, II. 1.

butt-chain (but'ehān), *n.* In harness, a short chain attached at one end to the leather tug, and at the other to the swingle-tree. *E. H. Knight.*

butte (būt), *n.* [F., a rising ground, a mound, orig. a butt to shoot at: see *butt*².] A conspicuous hill or mountain, especially one that attracts attention by its isolation, or serves as a landmark: a name applied in the regions about the upper Missouri and west to the Pacific. Thus, the "Three Buttes" were a conspicuous landmark for emigrants to Oregon. One of the highest and grandest mountains in the United States, Mount Shasta, was in the early days of California migration known to the Americans almost exclusively as *Shasta Butte*. Other prominent lofty peaks in California are still called *buttes*, as Downieville Butte, Marysville Butte, etc. This use of the word *butte*, now gradually disappearing from the region in question, is a relic of French occupancy of the Northwest, and of the subsequent wide distribution through that region of the Hudson's Bay Company's employees, most of whom were of French extraction. The word was picked up by overland emigrants and carried to the furthest West; and it has been much used as a place-name, alone or in combination.

butten, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *button*.

butt-end (but'end), *n.* The thicker, larger, or blunt end of anything: as, the *butt-end* of a musket or a piece of timber: same as *butt*², I (a). Also spelled *but-end*.

butter¹ (but'ér), *n.* [ME. *butter*, *buttere*, *butere*, < AS. *butare* (in comp. *buter-*, *butor-*) = OFries. *butera*, *botera* = D. *boter* = LG. *butter* = OHG. *butra*, *butere*, MHG. *buter*, G. *butter* = F. *beurre* = It. *burro*, *butiro*, < L. *butyrum*, < Gr. *βοῦτυρον*, *butter*, appar. < *βοῦς*, cow, + *τυρός*, cheese, but perhaps an accom. of some foreign word.] 1. The fatty portion of milk. As prepared for use, it contains 80 to 85 per cent. of fats, with varying amounts of water and salt, and minute quantities of sugar and curd. It is used as a food or relish by most peoples, and is made directly from the milk, or from the cream previously separated from the milk, of cows, goats, and other animals. Agitation or churning separates the fats from the milk or cream and makes them cohere in lumps, which are then worked together, freed as far as possible from buttermilk, and usually mixed with salt, which preserves the butter and develops its flavor.

2. In *old chem.*, a term applied to certain anhydrous metallic chlorides of buttery consistence and fusibility. — **Butter-and-tallow tree**, a guttiferous tree of Sierra Leone, *Pentadesma butyracea*, so called from its abundant yellow, greasy sap, which the natives mix with their food. — **Butter of antimony**, a name given to antimony trichloride, made by distilling a mixture of corrosive sublimate and antimony, and formerly used in medicine as a caustic. — **Butter of bismuth**, **butter of tin**, **butter of zinc**, sublimated chlorides of those metals. — **Butter of wax**, the oleaginous part of wax, obtained by distillation, having a buttery consistence. — **Macaja butter**. See *Cocor*. — **Midshipmen's butter**. See *anacoda*. — **Nutmeg-butter**. See *nutmeg*. — **Paraffin-butter**, a crude paraffin which is used for making candles. — **Rook-butter**, a peculiar mineral composed of alum combined with iron, of the consistence and appearance of soft butter, occurring as a pasty exudation from aluminiferous rocks at Hurlet Alum Works, Paisley, Scotland, and in several places on the continent of Europe. — **Run butter**, clarified butter; butter melted and potted for culinary use. The name of *ghee* (which see) is given to a kind of run butter made in India. — **Vegetable butters**, a name given to certain concrete fixed vegetable oils which are solid at common temperatures: so called from their resemblance to butter produced from the milk of animals. The following are the most important of them. *Cacao-butter*, or oil of theobroma, is obtained from the seeds of the cacao (*Theobroma cacao*) of tropical America; it is a yellowish-white solid, having a faint agreeable odor, a bland chocolate-like taste, and a neutral reaction" (U. S. Dispensatory, p. 1049). *Canara butter* is obtained from the fruits of *Vateria indica*; it is a resin rather than an oil, and is used as a varnish. *Fulva butter* is from the seeds of the East Indian *Bassia butyracea*; *Kokum butter*, from the seeds of *Garcinia indica*; *Mahwah butter*, from *Bassia latifolia*. *Shea butter*, also called *galam* or *Bambuk butter*, is from the kernels of the shea-tree, *Butyrospermum Parkii*, of western Africa; it resembles palm-oil, but is of a deeper-red color. See *Bassia*, *cacao*, *shea*.

butter¹ (but'ér), *v.* [< *butter*¹, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To smear with butter.

'Twas her brother that, in pure kindness to his horse, butter'd his hay.
Shak., Lear, II. 4.

2. To flatter grossly: as, he *buttered* him to his heart's content. [Colloq.] — **Buttered ale**, a beer brewed without hops or other bitter ingredient, and flavored with sugar, butter, and spice. — **To know on which side one's bread is buttered**, to know where one's advantage lies; to be able to take care of one's self. [Colloq.]

I know what's what, I know on which side my bread is butter'd.
Ford, Lady's Trial, II. 1.

II. *intrans.* In *gambling slang*, to stake the previous winnings, with addition, at every throw or every game.

It is a fine simile in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues which compares a writer to a *buttering* gamester that stakes all his winning upon one cast; so that if he loses the last throw he is sure to be undone.
Addison, Freeholder.

butter² (but'ér), *n.* [< *butt*¹ + -er¹.] One who or that which butts; an animal that butts.

butter³ (but'ér), *n.* [< *butt*², *v. t.*, 2, + -er¹.] A machine for sawing off the ends of boards, to square them and remove faulty parts.

butter⁴, *n.* An obsolete form of *bittern*¹. Compare *butterbump*.

butter⁵, *n.* [Only in ME. form *bitter*, < *bit*, *bitte* (see *butt*³), + -er¹.] One who has charge of a butt or fire-bucket. See *butt*³, *n.*, 1.

butter-ale (but'ér-āl), *n.* Same as *battered ale* (which see, under *butter*¹, *v. t.*).

butter-and-eggs (but'ér-and-egz'), *n.* 1. The popular name in the British islands of the double-flowered variety of *Narcissus aurantius* and of other species of the same genus, and in the United States of the toad-flax or ramsted, *Linaria vulgaris*: from the color of the flowers, which are of two shades of yellow. — 2. The act of sliding on one foot, and striking the slide with the heel and toe of the other foot at short intervals. [Eng. schoolboy slang.]

I can do *butter-and-eggs* all down the slide.

Macmillan's Mag.

butterball (but'ér-bál), *n.* Same as *buffle*¹, 2.

butter-bean (but'ér-bēn), *n.* A variety of *Phaseolus lunatus* cultivated for the table in the United States. See *bean*¹, 2.

butter-bird (but'ér-bērd), *n.* The name given to the rice-bunting, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, in Jamaica, where it is in great request for the table. See *ent* under *bobolink*.

butter-boat (but'ér-bōt), *n.* A vessel for the table in which melted butter, intended to be used as a sauce, is served; a sauce-boat.

butter-box (but'ér-boks), *n.* 1. A box or vessel for butter. — 2. A Dutchman. [Slang.]

butterbump (but'ér-bump), *n.* [Also *butter-mump* (and cf. *buttermunk*), < *butter*, dial. form of *butter*³, *bittern*¹, *q. v.*, + *bump*¹, var. *mump*. (cf. equiv. *bogbumper*.)] A name of the European bittern, *Botaurus stellaris*. *Tennyson*. [Prov. Eng.]

butter-bur, **butter-burr** (but'ér-bēr), *n.* A name of the sweet coltsfoot, *Petasites vulgaris*. Also called *butter-dock*.

butter-color (but'ér-kul'or), *n.* 1. The color of butter; golden yellow. — 2. A substance containing a large amount of coloring matter which is mixed with butter, oleomargarin, butterin, or suine, to give it a rich yellow color; a preparation of madder or of annette thus used.

buttercup (but'ér-kup), *n.* A name given to most of the common species of *Ranunculus* with bright-yellow cup-shaped flowers and divided leaves, such as *R. acris* and *R. bulbosus*. Also called *butter-flower* and *crowfoot*.

butter-daisy (but'ér-dā'zi), *n.* The white ox-eye. [Prov. Eng.]

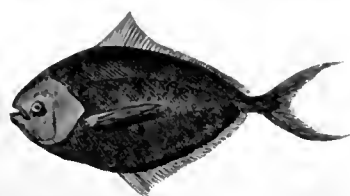
butter-dock (but'ér-dok), *n.* A name given to the bitter dock, *Rumex obtusifolius*, and the sweet coltsfoot, *Petasites vulgaris*, because their large leaves are used for wrapping butter.

butter-fingered (but'ér-fing'gērd), *a.* Having slippery or weak fingers; clumsy in the use of the hands. [Slang.]

butter-fingers (but'ér-fing'gērz), *n.* One who lets drop anything he ought to hold; a butter-fingered person; specifically, in *base-ball* and *cricket*, one who "muffs" a ball. [Slang.]

When, on the executioner lifting the head of the seventh traitor, as the preceding six had been lifted to the public gaze, he happened to let it fall, cries of "Ah, clumsy!" "Halloo, *butter-fingers*!" were heard from various quarters of the assembly.
Hook, Gilbert Gurney, II. 1.

butter-fish (but'ér-fish), *n.* 1. A name given to various fishes and other marine animals having a smooth and unctuous surface like butter. (a) The fish *Stromateus* (or *Poromotus*) *triacanthus*. It has



Butter-fish (*Stromateus triacanthus*).

an oval form, rounded in front, with pores on the back in a single row above the lateral line, and the dorsal and anal fins not elevated. It is abundant along the eastern Ameri-

can coast, but not much esteemed for food. [Massachusetts and New York.] (b) A carangoid fish, *Selene setipinnis*, otherwise called *humpback butter-fish*. [Wood's Holl, Massachusetts.] (c) A fish of the family *Labridae*, *Coriodax pultus*. It has an oblong body with small anooth scales, a naked head, and 17 dorsal spines and 17 rays. The flesh is exceedingly short in the grain, and well savored, without being rich. It inhabits the kelp-beds around New Zealand. (d) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Veneridae*, *Tapes decussata*; the purr. [Local, Eng. (Hampshire).] (e) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Myidae*, *Mya arenaria*; the soft clam.

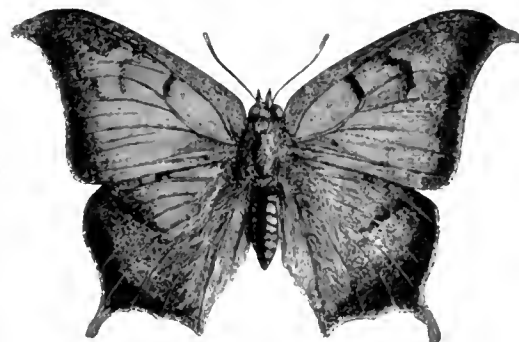
2. A fish of the genus *Muranoides*, especially *M. gunnellus*. [Eng.] — 3. A serranoid fish, *Etheostomus punctatus*. Also called *nigger-fish*. [West Ind.]

butterflip (but'ér-flip), *n.* The avoset, *Recurrirostris avocetta*. *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

butter-flower (but'ér-flou'ér), *n.* Same as *buttercup*.

Let weeds instead of *butter-flowers* appear,
 And mends, instead of daisies, hemlock bear.
Gay, Shep. Week, Friday, I. 85.

butterfly (but'ér-lli), *n.*; pl. *butterflies* (-flies). [< ME. *butterflye*, *boterflye*, etc., < AS. *butterfleoge*, *butterflege* (= MD. *boterfliege*, D. *boterflieg* = G. *butterfliege*), a butterfly, a large white moth, < *butere*, *butter*, + *fleoge*, a fly. Cf. MD. *boterroghele*, a butterfly, = G. *buttervogel*, a large white moth (MD. *roghele*, D. *rogel* = G. *rogel* = E. *foel*). The reason for the name is uncertain; it was probably at first applied to the yellow species. Grimm says it has its name, as well as an old German name *molkendiech* (Inte MHG. *molkendiepe*), 'milk-thief,' from the fact that people formerly believed that the butterfly, or elves or witches in its shape, stole milk and butter; but the legend may have arisen out of the name. Another explanation, based on another name of the butterfly, MD. *baterschijte*, -schijte, -schete, refers it to the color of the excrement (*schijte*).] 1. The common English name of any diurnal lepidopterous insect; especially, one of the rhopaloceros *Lepidoptera*, corresponding to the



Goatweed Butterfly *Guphria glycyterium*, male, natural size.

old Linnean genus *Papilio*, called distinctively the *butterflies*. See *Diurna*, *Rhopalocera*, *Lepidoptera*, and *Papilio*. — 2. Figuratively, a person whose attention is given up to a variety of trifles of any kind; one incapable of steady application; a showily dressed, vain, and giddy person. — 3. A kind of flat made-up neck-tie. — 4. An herb otherwise called *ragwort*. *Kersey*, 1708. — **Butterfly head-dress**. See *head-dress*. — **Copper butterflies**, the English name of the small copper-colored species of the family *Lycanidae*, and especially of the genus *Lycena*. — **Goatweed butterfly**, the popular name of *Guphria glycyterium*, a rare and interesting butterfly, the larva of which feeds on the goatweeds of the genus *Croton*. The insect is specially interesting from the dissimilarity of the sexes, or sexual dimorphism, and from the curious habit of the larva, which lives in a cup made of the folded leaf. The larva is clear-green in color, with pale-white granulations and interspersed dark indentations. The chrysalis is light-green, banded with dark-gray. The male butterfly is deep coppery-red, marked with dark purplish-brown, while the female is much lighter-colored, though also marked with dark-brown. — **Sea-butterfly**, a mollusk of the subclass *Pteropoda*: so called from its extended lateral foot-lobes, which simulate wings.

butterfly-cock (but'ér-lli-kok), *n.* Same as *butterfly-valve*.

butterfly-fish (but'ér-lli-fish), *n.* 1. An English name of the eyed blenny, *Blennius ocellaris*. — 2. A fish of the family *Nemidae*, *Gasterochisma melampus*, with large black ventral fins, inhabiting the sea about Australia and New Zealand. It attains a length of more than 3 feet, but is rare.

butterfly-gurnard (but'ér-lli-gér'närd), *n.* A fish of the family *Triglidae*, the *Lepidotrigla vanessa* of the Tasmanian and Australian seas.

butterfly-nose (but'ér-lli-nöz), *n.* A spotted nose, as of some dogs.

butterfly-orchis (but'ér-flí-ór'kís), *n.* A British orchid, *Habenaria bifolia*, growing in woods and open heaths. The great butterfly-orchis is *H. chlorantha*.

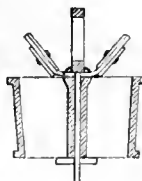
butterfly-plant (but'ér-flí-plant), *n.* 1. A West Indian orchideous plant, *Oncidium Papilio*. See *Oncidium*. — 2. A species of the East Indian *Phalenopsis*.

butterfly-ray (but'ér-flí-rā), *n.* A selachian of the family *Trygonidae*, *Pteroplatea maculata*. It is a kind of sting-ray with very broad pectorals.

butterfly-shaped (but'ér-flí-shāpt), *a.* In bot., shaped like a butterfly; papilionaceous.

butterfly-shell (but'ér-flí-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Voluta*.

butterfly-valve (but'ér-flí-valv), *n.* A kind of double clack-valve used in pumps. It consists essentially of two semicircular clappers, clacks, or wings hinged to a cross-rib cast in the pump-bucket, and is named from its resemblance to the wings of a butterfly when open, as represented in section in the annexed cut. It is employed in the lift-buckets of large water-pumps, and for the air-pump buckets of condensing steam-engines. Also called *butterfly-cock*. See *clack-valve*.



Butterfly-valve.

butterfly-weed (but'ér-flí-wēd), *n.* 1. A name of the North American plant *Asclepias tuberosa*; the pleurisy-root. It has a considerable reputation as an article of the materia medica. It is an expectorant, a mild cathartic, and a diaphoretic, and is employed in incipient pulmonary affections, rheumatism, and dysentery.

2. The butterfly-pea, *Clitoria Mariana*.

butterin, butterine (but'ér-in), *n.* [*< butter¹ + -in², -ine²*.] An artificial butter made by churning oleomargarin, a product of animal fat, with milk and water, or by churning milk with some sweet butter and the yolks of eggs, the whole of the contents of the churn by the latter method being converted into butterin.

butterist, n. See *butteress*, 3.

butter-knife (but'ér-níf), *n.* A blunt and generally ornamented knife used for cutting butter at table.

butterman (but'ér-man), *n.*; pl. *buttermen* (-men). A man who sells butter.

buttermilk (but'ér-milk), *n.* [= *D. botermelk* = MHG. *bütermilch*, G. *buttermilch*.] The liquid that remains after the butter is separated from milk. It has a pleasant acidulous taste. Also called *churn-milk*.

I . . . received a small jug of thick buttermilk, not remarkably clean, but very refreshing.
B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 54.

butter-mold (but'ér-möld), *n.* A mold in which pats of butter are shaped and stamped.

buttermunk (but'ér-mungk), *n.* [A variant of *butterbump*.] A local New England name of the night-heron, *Nyctiardea grisea aenea*.

butternut (but'ér-nut), *n.* 1. The fruit of *Juglans cinerea*, an American tree, so called from the oil it contains; also, the tree itself. The tree bears a resemblance in its general appearance to the black walnut (*J. nigra*), but the fruit is long, pointed, and viscous, the nut furrowed and sharply jagged, and the wood soft but close-grained and light-colored, turning yellow after exposure. The wood takes a fine polish, and is largely used in interior finish and in cabinet-work. The inner bark furnishes a brown dye, and is used as a mild cathartic. Also called *white walnut*.

2. The nut of *Caryocarpus nuciferum*, a lofty timber-tree of Guiana, natural order *Ternstroemia*. The nuts have a pleasant taste, and are exported to some extent. They are also known as *souari*- or *suararou-nuts*.

3. A name applied during the civil war in the United States to Confederate soldiers, in allusion to the coarse brown homespun cloth, dyed with butternut, often worn by them.

butter-pat (but'ér-pat), *n.* A small piece of butter formed into a generally ornamental shape for the table.

butter-pot (but'ér-pot), *n.* In the seventeenth century, a cylindrical vessel of coarse pottery glazed with pulverized lead ore dusted upon the ware before it was fired. *Marryat*.

butter-print (but'ér-print), *n.* A mold for stamping butter into blocks, prints, or pats. Also called *butter-stamp*.

butter-scotch (but'ér-skoch), *n.* A kind of oleaginous taffy.

butter-shag (but'ér-shag), *n.* A slice of bread and butter. [Local, Eng. (Cumberland).]

butter-stamp (but'ér-stamp), *n.* Same as *butter-print*.

butter-tongs (but'ér-tōngz), *n. pl.* A kind of tongs with flat blades for slicing and lifting butter.

butter-tooth (but'ér-tōth), *n.* [*< butter¹ + tooth*; perhaps with some vague allusion to *milk-tooth*.] A broad front tooth.

I'd had an eye
Popt out ere this time, or my two butter-teeth
Thrust down my throat.

Middleton, *Massinger*, and Rowley, *Old Law*, iii. 2.

butter-tree (but'ér-trē), *n.* A species of *Bassia*, found in Africa, which yields a substance like butter; the shea-tree. See *Shea*. The name is also given to various other trees from the seeds of which solid oils are obtained. See *butter¹*.

butter-trier (but'ér-trí-ér), *n.* A long hollow hand-tool used in sampling butter.

butter-tub (but'ér-tub), *n.* A tub used for containing butter in quantity.

butterweed (but'ér-wēd), *n.* A common name of the horseweed, *Erigeron Canadense*, and of the *Senecio lobatus*.

butter-weight (but'ér-wāt), *n.* More than full weight; a larger or more liberal allowance than is usual or is stipulated for: in allusion to a custom, now obsolete, of allowing and exacting 17 or 18 ounces, or even more, to the pound of butter. In Scotland either iron weight or a still heavier pound was used for butter.

They teach you how to split a hair,
Give — and Jove an equal share;
Yet why should we be la'd so strait?
I'll give my M — butter-weight.

Swift, *Rhapsody on Poetry*.

butterwife (but'ér-wíf), *n.* A butterwoman. *Johnson*.

butterwoman (but'ér-wím'an), *n.*; pl. *butterwomen* (-wím'en). A woman who sells butter.

I see grave learned men rail
And scold like *butter-women*.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 613.

butter-worker (but'ér-wér'kér), *n.* An apparatus or tool for freeing butter from buttermilk.

butterwort (but'ér-wért), *n.* [*< butter¹ + wort¹*.] A name common to the species of *Pinguicula*. The butterworts grow on wet ground, are apparently stemless, and have showy spurred flowers. The name is due to the greasy-looking viscid surface of the leaves, which are covered with soft, pellucid glandular hairs, secreting a glutinous liquor that catches small insects. The edges of the leaf roll over on the insect and retain it, and the insects thus caught are supposed to serve as food for the plant. In the north of Sweden the leaves are employed to curdle milk.



Butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*).
(From Le Maout and DeCaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

buttery¹ (but'ér-i), *a.* [*< butter¹ + -y¹*.] 1. Having the qualities (especially the consistency) or appearance of butter.

Sinking her voice into a deeper key, she drove the following lines, slowly and surely, through and through his poor, unresisting, *buttery* heart. C. Reade, *Art*.

2. Apt to let fall anything one ought to hold, as a ball in the game of cricket; butter-fingered.

buttery² (but'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *butteries* (-iz.). [*< ME. botery, botry*, a buttery, a corruption (due to association with *botere*, *butter*, and to the fact that, besides liquors, butter and other provisions were kept in the same place) of *bouteillerie* (mod. E. restored *buttery*), *< OF. bouteillerie*, a place to keep bottles or liquors (ML. *bucularia*, the office of a wine-taster), *< bou-teille*, *bottle*: see *butler* and *bottle²*.]

1. An apartment in a house in which wines, liquors, and provisions are kept; a pantry.

Take them to the *buttery*,
And give them friendly welcome.

Shak., *T. of the S.*, Ind., i.

Make him drink, wench;
And if there be any cold meat in the *buttery*,
Give him some broken bread and that, and rid him.

Beau. and Fl., *Captain*, i. 3.

2. In colleges, formerly, a room where liquors, fruits, and refreshments were kept for sale to the students.

In English universities the *buttery* was in former days the scene of the infliction of corporal punishment.

B. H. Hall, *College Words*.

buttery-bar (but'ér-i-bär), *n.* A ledge on the top of a buttery-hatch on which to rest tankards.

Bring your hand to the *buttery-bar* and let it drink.

Shak., *T. N.*, i. 3.

buttery-book (but'ér-i-bük), *n.* An account-book kept at the buttery of a college.

This person was an assistant to the butler to put on [that is, enter] bottles in the *buttery-book*.

Wood, *Fasti Oxon.*, ii.
If no rude mice with envious rage
The *buttery-books* devour. *The Student*, I. 348.

buttery-hatch (but'ér-i-hach), *n.* A hatch or half-door giving entrance to a buttery.

I know you were one could keep
The *buttery-hatch* still locked, and save the chippings.
B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, i. 1.

butt-hinge (but'hinj), *n.* Same as *butt²*, 4.

butthorn (but'thörn), *n.* [Uncertain; appar. *< butt²* (or else *butt²*) + *thorn*, prob. in ref. to the spiny surface of the starfish.] A kind of starfish, *Astropecten aurantiacus*. See *starfish*.

butt-howel (but'hou'el), *n.* A kind of howel or adz used by coopers.

butting (but'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *butt¹*, *v.*, for *abut*.] An abutting or abuttal.

Without *buttings* or boundings on any side.

Bp. Beveridge, *Works*, I. xx.

butting-joint (but'ing-joint), *n.* A joint formed by two pieces of timber or metal united endwise so that they come exactly against each other with a true joint; an abutting joint. In ironwork the parts are welded, and the term is used in contradistinction to *lap-joint*. Also called *butt-joint*.

butting-machine (but'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for dressing and finishing the ends of boards or small timbers by means of cutters attached to a revolving disk.

butting-ring (but'ing-ring), *n.* A collar on the axle of a wheel, inside the wheel, which it prevents from moving further inward along the axle.

butting-saw (but'ing-sā), *n.* A cross-cut saw used to prepare logs for the saw-mill by cutting off the rough ends.

butt-joint (but'joint), *n.* Same as *butting-joint*.

bottle¹ (but'l), *n.* A Scotch form of *bottle³*.

bottle² (but'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *bottled*, ppr. *bottling*. [*< butler*, as *butch* *< butcher*, *burglar* *< burglar*, *peddle* *< peddler*, etc.] To act as butler. [Prov. Eng.]

butt-leather (but'leth'ér), *n.* The thickest leather, used chiefly for the soles of boots and shoes.

buttock (but'ok), *n.* [*< ME. buttok, bottok*; appar. *< butt²*, *n.*, 1 (e), + dim. -*ock*.] 1. Either of the two protuberances which form the rump in men and animals; in the plural, the rump; the gluteal region of the body, more protuberant in man than in any other animal; the bottom.

Like a barber's chair, that fits all *buttocks*.

Shak., *All's Well*, ii. 2.

2. The upper aftermost portion of the continuation of the contour of a ship's bottom. *Thearle*, *Naval Arch.*—3. In *coal-mining*, the portion of a face of coal ready to be next taken down. [Eng.]—4. A piece of armor for the rump of a horse. See *croupière*.—**Buttock mail**, a ludicrous term for the fine formerly paid, in a case of fornication, to an ecclesiastical court. *Scott*. [Scotch.]

buttocker (but'ok-ér), *n.* [*< buttock*, 3, + -*er¹*.] In *mining*, one who works at the buttock, or breaks out the coal ready for the fillers. [Eng.]

buttock-line (but'ok-lín), *n.* In *ship-building*, the projection upon the sheer plan of the intersection of a plane parallel to it with the after-body of the vessel.

The lines obtained by the intersections of the planes parallel to the sheer plane are known as *bow lines* when in the fore body, and *buttock lines* when in the after body. *Thearle*, *Naval Architecture*, § 16.

button (but'n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *boton*, *< ME. boton*, *botoun* (also corruptly *bothun*, *bothom*, in sense of 'bud'), *< OF. boton* (F. *bouton* = Pr. Sp. *boton* = Pg. *botão* = It. *bottone*), a button, a bud; perhaps *< boter*, push out, butt: see *butt¹*.] 1. Any knob or ball fastened to another body; specifically, such an object used to secure together different parts of a garment, to one portion of which it is fastened in such a way that it can be passed through a slit (called a buttonhole) in another portion, or through a loop. Buttons are sometimes sewed to garments for ornament. They are made of metal, horn, wood, mother-of-pearl, etc., and were formerly common in very rich materials, especially during the eighteenth century, when the coats of gentlemen at the French court had buttons of gold and precious stones, pearl, enamel, and the like. Later buttons of diamonds or of paste imitating diamonds were worn, matching the buckles of the same period.

2. *pl.* (used as a singular). A page: so called from the buttons, commonly gift, which adorn his jacket.

Our present girl is a very slow coach; but we hope some day to sport a *button*.

Dean Ramsay.

3. A knob of gold, crystal, coral, ruby, or other precious stone, worn by Chinese officials, both civil and military, on the tops of their hats as a badge of rank; hence, the rank itself: as, a blue *button*. There are nine ranks, the first or highest being distinguished by a transparent red (or ruby)

button; the second, by opaque red (coral); the third, by transparent blue (sapphire); the fourth, by opaque blue (lapis lazuli); the fifth, by transparent white (crystal); the sixth, by opaque white; the seventh, by plain gold; the eighth, by worked gold; and the ninth or lowest, by plain gold with the character for "old age" engraved on it in two places. A scholar who has passed the shu-tsai (or bachelor) examination is entitled to wear the last.

4. A knob or protuberance resembling a button. Specifically—(a) The knob of metal which terminates the breech of most pieces of ordnance, and which affords a convenient bearing for the application of hand-spikes, breech-fuga, etc.; a cascabel. [Eng.] (b) A knob or guard secured to the end of a foil, to prevent the point from penetrating the skin or wounding. (c) The small knob or ball by pushing or pressing which the circuit of an electric bell is completed.

5. A bud of a plant. [Now only prov. Eng.] The canker galls the infants of the spring,
Too oft before their buttons be discolored.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

6. A flat or elongated piece of wood or metal, turning on a nail or screw, used to fasten doors, windows, etc.—7. A small round mass of metal lying at the bottom of a erueible or cupel after fusion.—8. In an organ, a small round piece of leather which, when screwed on the tapped wire of a tracker, prevents it from jumping out of place. Stainer and Barrett.—9. A ring of leather through which the reins of a bridle pass, and which runs along the length of the reins.—10. In zool.: (a) The terminal segment of the crepitaculum or rattle of a rattlesnake. See *crepitaculum*.
In the structure of the end of the tail of harmless snakes, we see a trace of the first button of the rattle in a horny cap that covers the terminal vertebrae.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 197.

(b) In entom., a knob-like protuberance on the posterior extremity of the larvæ of certain butterflies, also called the *anal button* or *cremaster*. Sometimes there is a second one, called the *preanal button*.—11. *pl.* A name given to young mushrooms, such as are used for pickling.—12. *pl.* Sheep's dung; sometimes used for dung in general. [Prov. (west.) Eng.]—13. A small eake. [Prov. Eng.]—14. A person who acts as a decoy. Specifically—(a) An auctioneer's accomplice who employs various devices to delude bidders so as to raise the price of articles sold, etc. (b) A thimble-rigger's accomplice. [Eng. slang.]—Barton's button, a polished button upon which a series of many fine lines, parallel and near together, have been impressed, so as to show brilliant colors when exposed to light striking it in nearly parallel rays, by an effect of diffraction.—Biskra button. Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).—Corrigan's button [named after Sir John Dominic Corrigan of Dublin (1802-80)], a button of steel used in surgery, when heated to 100° C., as a means of counter-irritation. Also called *Corrigan's cautery*.—Elastic button, a rounded knob at the end of a sliding spring-bolt placed in the edge of a door, and fitting into a depression in the opposite jamb, intended to keep the door closed without being locked, yet so that it can be easily opened.—Quaker buttons, the seeds of the *Nux vomica*. [U. S. Dispensary, p. 374.—To hold by the button, to button-hole; detain in conversation; bore.
Not to hold you by the button too peremptorily.
Mrs. Gove.

button (but'n), *v.* [*<* ME. *botonen*, *<* *boton*, a button.] I. *trans.* 1. To attach a button or buttons to.

His bonet buttoned with gold.

Gascogne, Woodmanship.

Your rapier shall be button'd with my head,

Before it touch my master.

Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, i. 3.

2. To fasten with a button or buttons; secure, or join the parts or edges of, with buttons: often followed by *up*: as, to button up a waistcoat.

One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel.

Shak., C. of E., iv. 2.

He was a tall, fat, long-bodied man, buttoned up to the throat in a tight green coat.

Dickens.

II. *intrans.* To be capable of being buttoned.

Diderot writes to his fair one that his clothes will hardly button.

Curlye, Diderot.

buttonball, buttonwood (but'n-bál, -wúd), *n.* The plane-tree of the United States, *Platanus occidentalis*: so called from its small, round, pendulous fruits or nutlets. Also incorrectly called *sycamore*.

button-blank (but'n-blangk), *n.* A disk of metal, bone, etc., to be formed into a button.

button-bush (but'n-búsh), *n.* A name given to the *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, a North American shrub, on account of its globular flower-heads. See *Cephalanthus*.

button-ear (but'n-ér), *n.* An ear that falls over in front, concealing the inside, as in some dogs.

buttoned (but'nd), *p. a.* 1. Decorated with buttons or small bosses, as a glass vase.—2. In *her.*, ornamented with small points, usually of a different tincture; studded.

buttoner (but'n-ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which buttons; a button-hook.—2. A decoy. [Eng. slang.]

button-fastener (but'n-fás'nér), *n.* A elasp for fastening buttons.

button-flower (but'n-flou'ér), *n.* A name given to species of *Gomphia*, shrubs and trees of tropical America, natural order *Ochnaceæ*. Some are occasionally cultivated in hothouses.

buttonhole (but'n-hól), *n.* 1. The hole or loop in which a button is caught.—2. A name given to the hart's-tongue fern, *Scolopendrium vulgare*, because its fructification in the young state resembles a buttonhole in form and appearance.

buttonhole (but'n-hól), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *buttonholed*, ppr. *buttonholing*. [*<* *buttonhole*, *n.*]

1. To seize by the buttonhole or button and detain in conversation; interview.

He won't stand on the corner and buttonhole everybody with the news.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

2. To make buttonholes in.

button-hook (but'n-húk), *n.* A small metal hook used for buttoning shoes, gloves, etc.

button-loom (but'n-lóm), *n.* A loom for weaving coverings for buttons.

button-mold (but'n-möld), *n.* A disk of bone, wood, or metal, to be covered with fabric to form a button. E. H. Knight.—Fossil button-mold, a name sometimes given to a section of encrinur between two joints.

button-nosed (but'n-nôzd), *a.* Same as *starnosed*: applied to the condylure. See *cut* under *Condylura*.

button-piece (but'n-pēs), *n.* A button-blank.

button-quail (but'n-kwál), *n.* A bird of the family *Turnicidae*; a hemipod.

button-solder (but'n-sol'dér), *n.* A white solder composed of tin, brass, and copper, used as a substitute for silver solder in making buttons.

button-tool (but'n-tól), *n.* An instrument used chiefly for cutting out the disks or buttons of leather which serve as nuts for the screwed wires in the mechanism connected with the keys of the organ and pianoforte. It is a modification of the ordinary center-bit.

button-tree (but'n-trê), *n.* Same as *buttonwood*, 1.

button-weed (but'n-wêd), *n.* 1. A name given to several rubiaceaceous plants belonging to the genera *Spermacoce*, *Diodia*, and *Borreria*.—2. The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.

buttonwood (but'n-wúd), *n.* 1. A common name in the West Indies of a low combretaceous tree, *Conocarpus erecta*, with very heavy, hard, and compact wood. The white buttonwood is a small tree of the same order, *Laguncularia racemosa*, growing on the shores of lagoons and having a similar wood. Also called *button-tree*.
2. See *buttonball*.

buttony (but'n-i), *a.* [*<* *button* + *-y*.] Deco- rated with a profusion of buttons.

That buttony boy sprang up and down from the box with Emmy's and Jos's visiting card.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ix.

buttout, *n.* A Middle English form of *bittorn*¹.

buttrass (but'res), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *but-terras*, *buttracæ*, *buttrasse*, *buttraz*; *<* late ME. *but-*

tracæ, *buttracæ*, *but-*

trasse, *bوترacæ*, *<*

OF. *bouterets*, prop.

pl. of *bouteret*, *but-*

teret, a buttress,

prop. adj., thrust-

ing, bearing a

thrust (said of an

arch or a pillar)

(cf. *bouterice*, "an

ashier or binding-

stone (in build-

ing)," *boutant*, "a

buttress or shore-

post"—Cotgrave), *<*

bouter, *boter*, push,

thrust, put, mod. F.

bouter, put, *buter*,

prop. support, the

source of E. *buttl*¹,

push, etc.: see

*buttl*¹.] 1. A struc-

ture built against

a wall, for the pur-

pose of giving it

stability.—2. Fig-

uratively, any prop

or support.

The ground-pillar

and buttress of the good

old cause of noncon-

formity. South.



Abbey of St. Denis, France.
a, a, buttresses; b, b, flying buttresses.

3t. [Also written *buttrice*, *buttris*.] In *farrery*, an instrument of steel set in wood, for paring the hoof of a horse. *Minsheu*; *Kersey*.

—Flying buttress, in *medieval arch.*, a support in the form of a segment of an arch springing from a solid mass of masonry, as the top of a side-aisle buttress, and abutting against another part of the structure, as the wall of a clearstory, in which case it acts as a counterpoise against the vaulting of the central pile; so named from its passing through the air.—Hanging buttress, in *arch.*, a feature in the form of a buttress, not standing solid on a foundation, but supported on a corbel. It is applied in debased styles chiefly as a decoration.

buttress (but'res), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *bouterasen*; see *buttress*, *n.*] To support by a buttress; hence, to prop or prop up, literally or figuratively.

To set it upright again, and to prop and buttress it up for duration.
Burke, Reform of Representation.

A white wall, buttressed well, made grille wide
To towers and roofs where yet his kin did bide.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 369.

buttress-tower (but'res-tou'ér), *n.* In *early fort.*, a tower projecting from the face of the rampart-wall, but not rising above it. It was afterward developed into the bastion.

butt-shaft (but'sháft), *n.* A blunt or unbarbed arrow used for shooting at a target. Also spelled *but-shaft*.

The blind bow-boy's butt-shaft. Shak., R. and J., ii. 4.

Mr. I fear thou hast not arrows for the purpose.
Cup. O yes, here be of all sorts—flights, rovers, and butt-shafts.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

butt-strap (but'strap), *v. t.* To weld together (two pieces of metal) so as to form a butting-joint.

Two pieces which are welded or butt-straped together.
Thearle, Naval Architecture, § 268.

butt-weld (but'weld), *n.* In *mech.*, a weld formed by joining the flattened ends of two pieces of iron at white heat; a jump-weld.

buttwoman (but'wúm'mán), *n.*; pl. *buttwomen* (-wím'mén). [*<* *butt*², *7*, a hassock, + *woman*.] A woman who cleans a church, and in service-time assists as a pew-opener. [Eng.]

butty (but'i), *n.*; pl. *butties* (-iz). [E. dial., short for "buddy-fellow, early mod. E. *budy-felowe*, a partner (Palsgrave) (cf. *butty-collier*, *butty-gang*), *<* *budy*, now *booty*, plunder, property shared, + *felowe*, fellow.] 1. A comrade, chum, or partner. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—2. Specifically, in *English coal-mining*, one who takes a contract, or is a partner in a contract, for working out a certain area of coal. The *butty-collier*, or first man, as he is called in some coal-mining districts, employs his own hollers, fillers, and boys, and has general charge of the work in his own particular "stall."

butty-collier (but'i-kol'yér), *n.* In *English coal-mining*, the head man of a butty-gang. See *butty*.

butty-gang (but'i-gang), *n.* A gang of men who take a contract for a part of a work, as in the construction of railroads, etc., the proceeds being equally divided between them, with something extra to the head man.

butua (bú'tú-á), *n.* See *abutua*.

butwards (but'wárdz), *adv.* [*<* *butl*, *adv.*, + *wards*.] Toward the outward apartment. [Scotch.]

butyl (bú'til), *n.* [*<* *but(yrie)* + *-yl*.] A hydrocarbon alcohol radical having the composition C_4H_9 . It cannot be isolated, and occurs only in combination with other radicals.—Butyl-chloral hydrate. Same as *croton-chloral hydrate* (which see, under *croton*).

butylamine (bú'til'a-mín), *n.* [*<* *butyl* + *amine*.] Same as *tetramine*.

butylene (bú'ti-lén), *n.* [*<* *butyl* + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon (C_4H_8) belonging to the olefine series. It exists in three isomeric forms, all of which are gases at ordinary temperatures.

butylic (bú'til'ík), *a.* [*<* *butyl* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to butyl.

butyraceous (bú'ti-rá'shius), *a.* [*<* L. *butyrum*, butter (see *butter*¹), + *-aceous*.] Having the quality of butter; resembling butter; consisting of or containing butter. Also *butyrous*.

Among all races perhaps none has shown so acute a sense of the side on which its bread is buttered [as the Saxon], and so great a repugnance for having fine phrases take the place of the butyraceous principle.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 249.

butyrate (bú'ti-rát), *n.* [*<* L. *butyrum*, butter, + *-ate*.] A salt of butyric acid.—Ethyl butyrate, $C_2H_5.C_4H_7O_2$, a very mobile liquid, having an odor somewhat like that of the pineapple. It is soluble in alcohol, and is used, on account of its odor, in the manufacture of perfumery and also of artificial rum and other spirits. It is prepared by distilling a mixture of alcohol and butyric acid, with the addition of a little ether. Known in trade as *essence of pineapple* or *ananas-oil*.—Glycerin butyrate or butyryl, $C_3H_5(C_4H_7O_2)_3$, a glycerid or fat which occurs in butter.

butyric (bū-tir'ik), *a.* [*L. butyrum*, butter, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from butter.—**Butyric acid**, $C_3H_7CO.OH$, a colorless mobile liquid having a strong, rancid smell and acid taste. Normal butyric acid is miscible with water and forms crystalline salts with the bases. It is prepared from butter, or by fermenting sugar with putrid cheese. It also occurs in cod-liver oil and other fats, in the juice of meat, and in the perspiration, and is widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom.—**Butyric ether**, the generic name of a class of compounds formed from butyric acid by the substitution of one atom of a basic organic radical, such as ethyl, for an atom of hydrogen.—**Butyric fermentation**, a kind of fermentation or putrefaction characterized by the production of butyric acid. It is caused by a microbe belonging to the genus *Bacillus*. See *fermentation*.

butyryl (bū'ti-ri), *n.* [*L. butyrum*, butter, + *-yl*.] The radical (C_3H_7CO) of butyric acid and its derivatives.

butyrolin, **butyrine** (bū'ti-rin), *n.* [*L. butyrum*, butter, + *-in*, *-ine*.] A triglyceride, $C_3H_5(C_4H_7O_2)_3$, which is a constant constituent of butter, together with olein, stearin, and other glycerids. It is a neutral yellowish liquid fat, having a sharp, bitter taste.

butyrous (bū'ti-rus), *a.* [*L. butyrum*, butter, + *-ous*.] Same as *butyraceous*.

buxeous (buk'sē-us), *a.* [*L. buxus*, pertaining to the box-tree, < *buxus*, the box-tree: see *Buxus*.] Pertaining to the box-tree or resembling it.

buxin, **buxine** (buk'sin), *n.* [*NL. buxina*, < *L. buxus*, the box-tree: see *-in*, *-ine*.] An alkaloid obtained from the box-tree. It has generally the appearance of a translucent deep-brown mass; its taste is bitter; it excites sneezing; it is insoluble in water, but is dissolved in small quantity by alcohol and by ether.

buxina (buk-sī'nā), *n.* [*NL.*] Same as *buxine*.

buxom (buk'sum), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *buck-some*, *bucksom*, < ME. *buxom*, *buxum*, *boxom*, *bouxom*, *bogsam*, *bughsom* (also, by absorption of the palatal, *bousom*, *bowsom*, mod. E. as if **bowsome*), earlier *buhsum*, obedient, submissive, < AS. **buhsum* (not found) (= D. *buigzaam*, flexible, submissive, = G. *biegsam*, flexible), < *būgan*, bow, + *-sum*, *-some*: see *bow*, *buck*, and *-some*.] 1. Yielding to pressure; flexible; unresisting.

Twice was he seen in soaring Eagles shape,
And with wide wings to beat the *buxome* ayre.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 34.

Wing silently the *buxom* air. Milton, P. L., ii. 842.
The crew with merry shouts their anchors weigh,
Then ply their oars, and brush the *buxom* sea.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., i. 613.

2. Obedient; obsequious; submissive.

To be ever *buxom* and obedient. Foote.
"For-thi," said Samuel to Saul, "god hym-self hoteth
The, he *boxome* at his biddynge his wille to fulfille."
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 263.

He did tread down and disgrace all the English, and set
up and countenance the Irish; thinking thereby to make
them more tractable and *buxom* to the government.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

3. Having health and comeliness together with a lively disposition; healthy and cheerful; brisk; jolly; lively and vigorous.

A daughter fair,
So *buxom*, blithe, and debonaire.

Milton, L'Allegro, l. 24.

The *buxom* god [Bacchus]. Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

A parcel of *buxom* bonny dames. Tatler, No. 273.

Such *buxom* chief shall lead his host
From India's fires to Zembla's frost.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 4.

[In this sense the word is now always applied to girls or women, and implies abundant health as shown in plumpness, fresh color, and strength.]

4. Showing vigor or robustness; sturdy; fresh; brisk: said of things: as, "*buxom* valour," *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

Buxom health of rosy hue.
Gray, Ode on a Prospect of Eton College.

5. Amorous; wanton. Bailey.
buxom, *v. i.* [ME. *buxomen*; < *buxom*, *a.*] To be obedient; yield.

To *buxom* to holi church, and to al the land also.
St. Edm. Conf. (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 445.

buxomly (buk'sum-li), *adv.* [ME. *buxomly*, *buxomeli*, etc.; < *buxom* + *-ly*.] 1. Obediently; humbly.

To condyte me fro Cytee to Cytee, gif it were nede, and
buxomly to receyve me and my Companye.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 82.

And grace axed of god [that to graunte it ia] redy
[To hem] that *buxomeliche* hiddeth it and ben in wille to
amenden hem.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 195.

2. In a *buxom* manner; briskly; vigorously.
buxomness (buk'sum-nēs), *n.* [ME. *buxomnes*, *buxomnes*, *buhsumnes*, etc.; < *buxom* + *-ness*.] 1. Obedience; submissiveness.

Bote I Rule thus thi Reame Rend out my Ribbes!
gif hit beo so that *Buxomnesse* heo at myn assent.
Piers Plowman (A), iv. 150.

2. The quality of being *buxom*; briskness; liveliness; healthy vigor or plumpness.

Buxus (buk'sus), *n.* [*L.*, the box-tree, > E. *box*, *q. v.*] A genus of plants whose species afford the valuable hard wood called *boxwood*; the box. It is the most northern arborescent plant of the natural order *Euphorbiaceae*. *B. sempervirens*, the common box, is a native of Europe and Asia, and is found from the Atlantic to China and Japan, sometimes attaining a height of 20 or 30 feet, though the trunk is seldom more than 8 or 10 inches in diameter. The finest quality of boxwood is from the Levant and regions about the Black Sea, and is largely employed in wood-engraving, for mathematical and musical instruments, and for turning. There are numerous varieties in cultivation for ornamental purposes, including the common dwarf bushy form used for garden-edgings.



A branch of Box (*Buxus sempervirens*).

buy (bi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *bought*, ppr. *buying*. [Early mod. E. also *buige*, *by*, *bic*, *bye*, < ME. *byen*, *byen*, *bien*, *beyen*, *biggen*, *buggen*, etc., < AS. *byegan* (pret. *bohte*, pp. *boht*) = OS. *buggean* = Goth. *buggan* (pret. *bauhta*), *buy*; not found in the other Teut. tongues; connections doubtful. Hence in comp. *aby*, and by perversion *abide*, *q. v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To acquire the possession of, or the right or title to, by paying a consideration or an equivalent, usually in money; obtain by paying a price to the seller; purchase: opposed to *sell*.

His [Emerson's] plan for the extirpation of slavery was to *buy* the slaves from the planters.

O. W. Holmes, Emerson, viii.

Hence — 2. To get, acquire, or procure for any kind of equivalent: as, to *buy* favor with flattery. Euill men take great payn to *buy* Hell — and all for worldly pleasure —

Dearer then good men *buy* heauen, for God is their treasure.
Rhodes, Boke of Nurture (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

I have bought

Golden opinions from all sorts of people.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

3. To bribe; corrupt or pervert by giving a consideration; gain over by money, etc.

There is one thing which the most corrupt senators are unwilling to sell; and that is the power which makes them worth *buying*.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

4. To be sufficient to purchase or procure; serve as an equivalent in procuring: as, gold cannot *buy* health. — 5. To *buy*; suffer.

What? schal I *buy* it on my fleisch so deere?

Chaucer, Proh. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 167.

Bought note, bought and sold notes. See *note*. — **To buy a borough.** See *borough*. — **To buy again**, to redeem. See *againbuy*.

God save yow, that boughte *agayn* mankynde.

Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 304.

To buy at a bargain. See *bargain*. — **To buy in.** (a) To purchase for one's self, especially shares or stock: opposed to *sell out*.

She ordered her husband to *buy in* a couple of fresh coach-horses.
Steele, Tatler, No. 109.

(b) To buy for the owner at a public sale, especially when an insufficient price is offered. — **To buy into**, to obtain an interest or footing in by purchase, as of the shares of a joint-stock company, and formerly in England of a commission in a regiment. — **To buy in under the rule**, in the stock exchange, to purchase stock on behalf of a member to enable him to meet a short contract, or to return stock which had been borrowed, on notice being given to the chairman, who makes the purchase. — **To buy off.** (a) In the English service, to obtain a release from military service by a payment. (b) To get rid of the opposition of by payment; purchase the non-intervention of; bribe.

What pitiful things are power, rhetoric, or riches, when they would terrify, dissuade, or *buy off* conscience. South.

To buy off counsel, to pay counsel not to take employment from the opposite party. — **To buy or sell the bear.** See *bear*, 5 (a). — **To buy out.** (a) To buy off; redeem.

Dreading the curse that money may *buy out*.

Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

(b) To purchase all the share or shares of (a person) in a stock, fund, or partnership, or all his interest in a business: as, *A buys out B*. — **To buy over**, to detach by a bribe or consideration of some sort from one party and attach to the opposite party. — **To buy the bargain dear.** See *bargain*. — **To buy the refusal of**, to give money for the right of purchasing at a fixed price at a future time. — **To buy up**, to purchase or acquire title to the whole of, or the whole accessible supply of, as shares, a crop, or a stock of goods in market.

The noise of this book's suppression made it presently be *bought up*, and turn'd much to the stationer's advantage.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 19, 1674.

II. *intrans.* To be or become a purchaser.

I will *buy* with you, sell with you. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

buyable (bi'a-bl), *a.* [*< buy* + *-able*.] Capable of being bought, or of being obtained for money or other equivalent.

The spiritual fire which is in that man . . . is not *buyable* nor salable.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. i. 2.

buyer (bi'ēr), *n.* One who buys; a purchaser; a purchasing agent. — **Buyer's option**, in the stock exchange, a privilege which a purchaser has of taking a stipulated amount of stock at any time during a specified number of days: usually stated as *buyer* 3, 10, 20, etc., according to the period agreed on. Often abbreviated to *b. o.*

buz, **buzz** (buz), *interj.* [See *buzz*, *n.*] A sibilant sound uttered to enjoin silence.

Pol. The actors are come hither, my lord.

Ham. Buz, buz! *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Cry him

Thrice, and then *buz* as often.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

buza (bū'zā), *n.* Same as *boza*.

buzz (buz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *buzzed*, ppr. *buzzing*. [First in early mod. E.; formed, like equiv. *biss*, *bizz* (dial.), and *hiss*, *hizz*, *q. v.*, and It. *buzzicare*, whisper, *buzzichio*, a buzzing, in imitation of the sound. Cf. *birr*, 2.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a low humming sound, as bees; emit a sound like a prolonged utterance of *z*, as by a slow expiration of intoned or sonant breath between the tongue and the roof of the mouth or the upper teeth.

A swarm of drones that *buzz'd* about your head. Pope.

2. To whisper buzzingly; speak with a low humming voice; make a low sibilant sound.

II. *trans.* 1. To make known by buzzing.

How would he hang his slender gilded wings,

And *buzz* lamenting doings in the air!
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2.

2. To whisper; spread or report by whispers; spread secretly.

For I will *buzz* abroad such prophecies

That Edward shall be fearful of his life.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6.

In the house

I hear it *buzzed* there are a brace of doctors,

A fool, and a physician.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

3. To share equally the last of a bottle of wine, when there is not enough for a full glass to each of the party. [Eng.]

Get some more port, . . . whilst I *buzz* this bottle here.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxiv.

buzz (buz), *n.* [*< buzz*, *v.*] 1. A continuous humming sound, as of bees.

But the temple was full "inside and out,"

And a *buzz* kept buzzing all round about,
Like bees when the day is sunny.

Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

A day was appointed for the grand migration, and on that day little Communipaw was in a *buzz* and a hustle like a hive in swarming time.

Ireing, Knickerbocker, p. 129.

The constant *buzz* of a fly.

Macaulay.

2. A confused humming sound, such as that made by a number of people busily engaged in conversation or at work; the confused humming sound of bustling activity or stir; hence, a state of activity or ferment: as, the *buzz* of conversation ceased when he appeared; my head is all in a *buzz*.

There is a certain *buzz*

Of a stolen marriage. Massinger.

There is a *buzz* . . . all around regarding the sermon.

Thackeray, Newcomes, i. xi.

3. A rumor or report.

The *buzz* of drugs and minerals and simples,

Bloodlettings, vomits, purges, or what else
Is conjur'd up by men of art, to gull
Liege-people.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

'Twas but a *buzz* devised by him to set your brains
a-work.
Chapman, Widow's Tears, ii. 1.

buzz (buz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Gossamer.

For all your virtues

Are like the *buzzes* growing in the fields,
So weakly fastened tye by Nature's hand,
That thus much wind blows all away at once.

N. Field, A Woman is a Weathercock (Doddsley's Old Eng. Plays, ed. Hazlitt, xi. 37).

buzz (buz), *interj.* See *buz*.

buzzard (buz'ārd), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *bussard*, < ME. *bussard*, *bosarde*, *boserd*, *busherd* = MD. *bussard*, *bussard*, *bushard* = G. *bussard*, *bussard*, *bussart*, < OF. *bussart*, *buzart*, F. *bussard* (with suffix *-ard*; cf. It. *buzzago* (obs.), with diff. suffix), a buzzard, < OF. *buse*, *buze*, F. *buse* = It. **buzza*, f. (obs.), a buzzard; ML. **butia*, f., *butium*, neut. (also, after Rom., *butzus*, *bizus*, *busio*), for *butio*, *buteo*, l. *buteo*, a buzzard: see *Buteo*.] I. *n.* 1. In ornith.: (a) Any hawk of the genus *Buteo* or subfamily *Buteoninae*. (See these words.) The common buzzard of

Europe is *B. vulgaris*, a bird about 20 inches long and about 4 feet in spread of wing, of variegated dark-brown and light colors, heavy and rather sluggish, stooping to small game. The rough-legged buzzard is *Archibuteo lagopus*, with feathered shanks. See cut under *Archibuteo*. There are many species of *Buteo*, of nearly all countries. (b) Some other hawk, not used in falconry, with a qualifying term to indicate the species: as, the moor-buzzard, *Circus aruginosus*, of Europe; the honey-buzzard, *Pernis apicurus*; the bald buzzard, the osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*. (c) An American vulture of the family *Cathartidae*; the turkey-buzzard, *Cathartes aura*. See cut under *Cathartes*.—2†. A blockhead; a dunce.

Blind *bussardes*, who of late yeares, of wilfull maliciousnes, would neyther learne themselves, nor could teach others. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 111.

3†. A eoward.—4. A hawk that flies by night. *Halliwel*, [Prov. Eng.] Compare *buzzard-moth*.—*Buzzard dollar*, a name applied by the opponents of the Bland Bill of 1878 to the American silver dollar of 41½ grains coined in accordance with it, bearing as device upon the reverse a figure of an eagle, derisively compared to that of a buzzard.

II.† a. Senseless; stupid.

Thought no better of the living God than of a buzzard idol. *Milton*, *Elkonoklastes*, l.

buzzard-clock (buz'ard-klok), *n.* [E. dial., < *buzzard*, for *buzzer*, from its buzzing noise, + *clock*, a beetle.] A local name in England for the dor.

Bummin' away loike a buzzard-clock.

Tennyson, Northern Farmer, O. 8.

buzzardet (buz-är-det'), *n.* [*buzzard* + *dim. -et*.] A small North American buzzard described by Pennant, but not satisfactorily identified: perhaps the young red-shouldered buzzard, *Buteo lineatus*; more probably the broad-winged buzzard, *Buteo pennsylvanicus*.

buzzard-hawk (buz'ard-häk), *n.* A hawk of the subfamily *Buteoninae*.

buzzardly (buz'ard-li), *a.* [*buzzard* + *-ly*.] Of or pertaining to a buzzard; like a buzzard.

buzzard-moth (buz'ard-môth), *n.* A kind of sphinx or hawk-moth.

buzzer (buz'er), *n.* 1. One who buzzes; a whisperer; one who is busy in telling tales secretly. *Shak.*—2. A call or alarm making a low buzzing sound, used when it is desirable to avoid loud noise.—3. A polishing-wheel used in cutlery-work.

buzzing (buz'ing), *p. a.* [Pr. of *buzz*, *v.*] 1. Resembling a buzz.

A low buzzing musical sound. *Lamb*, Quakers' Meeting.

2. Making a buzzing sound or hum: as, the buzzing multitude.

buzzingly (buz'ing-li), *adv.* In a buzzing manner; with a low humming sound.

buzzom (buz'um), *n.* [E. dial., also *bussom*, var. of *besom*, *q. v.*] A dialectal form of *besom*. *Brockett*.

buzz-saw (buz'sä), *n.* A circular saw: so called from its sound when in action.

buzzy (buz'i), *a.* [*buzz* + *-y*.] Full of buzzing; buzzing.

by¹ (bi), *prep. and adv.* [*ME. by*, *bi*, also *be*, < *AS. bi*, *big*, also *be* (in comp. *be*, under accent *bi*, *big*: see *be*¹, *be*²), = *OS. bi*, *bi*, *be* = *OFries. bi*, *be* = *MLG. bi*, *LG. bi*, *by* = *D. bij* = *OHG. bi*, *pī*, *bi*, *MHG. bi*, *G. bei* = *Goth. bi*, *by*, about, orig. meaning 'about,' whence in *AS.*, etc., *by*, near, at, through, according to, concerning, etc.; related to *L. ambi* = *Gr. ἀμφι*, and *Skt. abhi*, about: see *ambi*, *amphi*-. Hence the prefixes *by*¹ = *be*¹, *by*² = *be*², *by*³.] I. *prep.* 1. Near; close to; beside; with; about: as, sit *by* me; the house stands *by* a river.

Go to your rest, and I'll sit *by* you.

Fletcher, Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

They punish rigorously them that rob *by* the highway.

Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

A good poet can no more be without a stock of similes

by him, than a shoemaker without his lasts.

Swift, To a Young Poet.

He himself has not the monies by him, but is forced to sell

stock at a great loss. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

2. Near, or up to and beyond, with reference

to motion; past: as, to move or go *by* a church.

Thou hast pass'd *by* the ambush of young days,

Either not assail'd, or victor being charged.

Shak., Sonnets, lxx.

This music crept *by* me upon the waters.

Shak., Tempest, l. 2.

3. Along (in direction or progress); in or through (the course of); over or alongside of: as, to approach a town *by* the highway.

We . . . took our journey into the wilderness *by* the way of the Red sea.

Deut. ii. 1.

By the margin, willow-veild,
Slide the heavy barges.

Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, l.

4. On; upon; especially, through or on as a means of conveyance: as, he journeyed both *by* water and *by* rail.

I would have fought *by* land, where I was stronger.

Dryden, All for Love, ii. 1.

5. Through. (a) Through the action or operation of, as the immediate agent or the producing or instigating cause: as, the empire founded *by* Napoleon; a novel written *by* Cooper; the victories gained *by* Nelson; a picture painted *by* Rubens. [In this use especially after passive verbs or participles, the participle being often omitted: as, a novel *by* Cooper; a picture *by* Rubens.]

All things were made *by* him.

John l. 3.

Prompted to my revenge *by* heaven and hell.

Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

(b) With the perception of, as the subject or recipient of the action or feeling: as, he died regretted *by* all who knew him; this was felt *by* them to be an intentional slight. (c) Through the means or agency of, as the intermediate agent or instrument: as, the city was destroyed *by* fire.

There perished not many *by* the sword, but all *by* the extremity of famine which they themselves had wrought.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Noble Melantius, the land *by* me

Welcomes thy virtues home to Rhodes.

Beau. and Fl., Maud's Tragedy, l. 1.

All our miserie and trouble hath bin either *by* a King or *by* our necessary vindication and defence against him.

Milton, Elkonoklastes, x.

Muley Abul Hassan saw *by* the fire blazing on the mountains that the country was rising.

Irring, Granada, p. 77.

(d) Through the use of; with the aid of, as means: as, to take *by* force; *by* your leave.

He called his brothers *by* name, and their replies gave comfort to his heart.

Irring, Granada, p. 95.

And holding them back *by* their flowing locks.

Tennyson, The Mermaid, ii.

(e) In consequence of; by virtue of.

I have endeavoured to shew how some passages are beautiful *by* being sublime, others *by* being soft, others *by* being natural.

Addison, Spectator, No. 369.

And how it ends it matters not,

By heart-break or *by* rifle-shot.

Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

6. In adjuration: Before; in the presence of; with the witness of; with regard to things, in view of, in consideration of: followed by the name of the being or thing appealed to as sanction: as, I appeal to you *by* all that is sacred.

The common oath of the Seythians was *by* the sword, and *by* the fire.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Swear not at all: neither *by* heaven; for it is God's throne: nor *by* the earth; for it is his footstool.

Mat. v. 34, 35.

By Pan I swear, beloved Perigot,

And *by* yon moon, I think thou lov'st me not.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

7. According to; by direction, authority, example, or evidence of: as, this appears *by* his own account; it is ten o'clock *by* my watch; these are good rules to live *by*.

They live *by* your base words. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4.

First follow Nature, and your judgment frame

By her just standard. *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 69.

8. In the measure or quantity of; in the terms of: as, to sell cloth *by* the yard, milk *by* the quart, eggs *by* the dozen, beef *by* the pound; to board *by* the week.

Two thousand ducats *by* the year.

Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

9. In comparison: To the extent of: noting mensuration or the measure or ratio of excess or inferiority: as, larger *by* a half; older *by* five years; to lessen *by* a third.

Be als mekil als the forside lyght, to the worchep of god an holy Chirche, lestynghliche in tyme comyn, with-outen help of mennys deuocion ne may not be meynated and kept.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

Too long *by* half a mile.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

10. Multiplied into: noting the relation of one dimension to another (in square or cubic measure): as, five feet *by* four, that is, measuring five feet in one direction and four feet in the other.—11. During the course of; within the compass or period of: as, *by* day; *by* night.

Dauid *by* hus daies dolibede knyghtes.

Piers Plowman (C), li. 102.

Old men yn prouerbe sayde *by* old tyme

"A chyld were beter to be ynhere

Than to be vntaught, and so be lore."

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 399.

Then rose the King and moved his host *by* night.

Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

12. At (a terminal point of time); not later than; as early as: as, *by* this time the sun had risen; he will be here *by* two o'clock.

By the morwe. *Chaucer*, Prologue to Manly's Tale, l. 16.

But *by* that they were got within sight of them, the women were in a very great scuffle.

Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 247.

The cholera will have killed by the end of the year about one person in every thousand.

Sydney Smith, To the Countess Grey.

13. At a time; each separately or singly: as, one *by* one; two *by* two; piece *by* piece.

Point *by* point, argument *by* argument.

Hooker, Eccles. Pol., Pref.

14. With reference to; in relation to; about; concerning; with: formerly especially after *say*, *speak*, etc., now chiefly after *do*, *act*, *deal*, etc.

And so I *say* by the that sekest after the whyes,

And aresonest reason. *Piers Plowman* (B), xl. 217.

I *say* not this *by* wyves that ben wise.

Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 229.

Thus prophesy *says* *by* me. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 212.

They secretly made enquiry where I had lined before, what my wordes and behauiour had bene while I was there, but they could finde nothing *by* me.

Webbe, Travels, p. 31.

Thou hast spoken evil words *by* the queen.

For.

To *do* *by* scripture and the gospel according to conscience is not to *do* evil.

Milton, Civil Power.

In his behaviour to me, he hath dealt hardly *by* a relation.

Fielding.

15. Besides; over and above; beyond. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

This ship was of so great stature, and took so much timber, that, except Falkland, she wasted all the woods in Fife, which was oak-wood, *by* all timber that was gotten out of Norway. *Pitcottie*, Chron. of Scotland, an. 1511.

By book, by the book. See *book*.—**By north, south, east, west** (*naut.*), next in the direction stated: phrases used in designating the points of the compass: as, north-east *by* north (between N. E. and N. N. E.). See *compass*.—**By one's self or itself.** (a) Apart; separated from others; alone.

When I am in a serious humour, I very often walk *by myself* in Westminster Abbey.

Addison, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

As a child will long for his companions, but among them plays *by himself*.

Emerson, Clubs.

(b) Without aid; by individual action exclusively: as, I did it all *by myself*. [*Colloq.*]—**By the board.** See *board*.—**By the by.** See *by*¹, *n.*—**By the head** (*naut.*), the state of a vessel so loaded as to draw more forward than aft: opposite to *by the stern*.—**By the lee**, said of a ship when the wind takes the sails on the wrong side.

Shoote him through and through with a jest; make him lye *by the lee*, thou Basilisco of witte.

Marston, What You Will, ii. 1.

By the stern (*naut.*), with greater draft aft than forward.—**By the way.** (a) On the road; in the course of a journey: as, they fell out *by the way*. (b) Incidentally; in the course of one's remarks: hence used as an interjectional phrase introducing an incidental remark: as, *by the way*, have you received that letter yet? [*Colloq.*]

Their actions are worthy not thus to be spoken of *by the way*.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

By the wind (*naut.*), as near to the proper course as the wind will permit; close-hauled.—**By way of.** (a) As an example or instance of. (b) On the point of; just about to: as, when I saw him he was *by way of* going to Brighton. [*Colloq.*, Eng.] (c) Through: as, we came *by way of* Boston.—**To set store by.** See *store*.

II. *adv.* [The adverbial use is not found in *AS.*, and is rare in *ME.*] 1. Near; in the same place with; at hand: often (before the verb always) qualified by a more definite adverb: as, near *by*; close *by*; hard *by*.

You did kneel to me,

Whilst I stood stubborn and regardless *by*.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

He now retired

Unto a neigh'ring castle *by*.

S. Butler, Hudibras, l. iii. 301.

2. Aside; off.

Let them lay *by* their helmets and their spears.

Shak., Rich. II., l. 3.

Be no more Christians, put religion *by*,

'Twill make ye cowards.

Fletcher, The Pilgrim, ii. 2.

3. Of motion: Across in front or alongside and beyond: as, the carriage went *by*.

By your leave, my masters there, pray you let's come *by*.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Pray you, walk *by*, and say nothing.

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, ii. 4.

4. Of time: In the past; over.

The moon among the clouds rode high,

And all the city hum was *by*.

Scott, Marmion, v. 20.

[For *by* in composition, see *by*³.]

By and by. (a) A repetition of *by*, near, close *by*: used especially in reference to a regular series, one after another.

Two yonge knyghtes liggynge *by* and *by*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 153.

These were his wordis *by* and *by*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4581.

In the temple, *by* and *by* with us,
These couples shall eternally be knit.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

(bt) At once; straightway; immediately; then.

After that you have dyned and supte, labour not *by* and
by after, but make a pause, sytynge or standynge vpright
the space of an howre or more with some pastyme.

Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 247.

When . . . persecution ariseth because of the word, *by*
and *by* (Gr. εὐθύς, immediately) he is offended.

Mat. xiii. 21.

They do, and *by-and-by* repent them of that which they
have done.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 237.

(c) At some time in the future; before long; presently.

I'm so vexed, that if I had not the prospect of a resource
in being knocked o' the head *by* and *by*, I should scarce
have spirits to tell you the cause.

Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

By and large, in all its length and breadth; in every
aspect: as, taking it *by* and *large*, this is the most com-
prehensive theory yet broached.—**By and maint**, by both
side and main passages; on all sides.

Thou! no, no, I have barred thee *by* and *main*, for I
have resolved not to fight for them.

Killigrew, Parson's Wedding, ii. 5.

Full and by. See *full*.

by¹, bye¹ (bi), *n.* [*by*, *prep.* and *adv.*; in older
use only in the phrases *by the by* and *in, on, or upon the by* (see *def.*); due to *by¹, adv.*, in comp.
by-3. In sporting use commonly spelled *bye*.]

1. A thing not directly aimed at; something
not the immediate object of regard: as, *by the*
by (that is, *by the way*, in passing).—2. The
condition of being odd, as opposed to *even*; the
state of having no competitor in a contest
where several are engaged in pairs. Thus, in
field trials of dogs, when the number of those entered for
competition in pairs is uneven, the odd contestant is said
to have a *by*.

3. In *cricket*, a run made on a ball not struck
by the batsman, but which the wicket-keeper
has failed to stop.—4. In the game of hide-
and-seek, the goal: as, to touch the *by*. [New
England.]—**By the by**. (at) Same as *in, on, or upon the by*. (b) *By the way*: introducing an incidental re-
mark.

By the by, I hope 'tis not true that your brother is ab-
solutely ruined?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

There is an old tough aunt in the way:—though, *by the*
by, she has never seen my master—for we got acquainted
with miss while on a visit in Gloucestershire.

Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 1.

In, on, or upon the byt, in passing; indirectly; by
implication.

It would beget
Me such a main authority on the *bye*,
And do yourself no disrepute at all.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

Speak modestly in mentioning my services;
And if aught fall out *in the by*, that must
Of mere necessity touch any act
Of my deserving praises, blush when you talk on 't.

Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iii. 2.

The Synod of Dort condemneth *upon the bye* even the
discipline of the Church of England.

Quoted in Fuller's Church Hist., X. v. 1.

To steal a by, in *cricket*, to make a run on a ball which
has not been batted, but which the wicket-keeper has
failed to stop.

He [the batsman] is never in his ground, except when
his wicket is down. Nothing in the whole game so trying
to boys; he has stolen three *byes* in the first ten minutes.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

by², *n.* [ME *by*, *bi*, < AS. *bij* = Icel. *björ*, *bar*, or
bær (gen. *bajar*, *bjjar*) = Norw. *bø* = Sw. *Dan.*
by, a town, village, in Icel. and Norw. also a
farm, landed estate; akin to AS. *bū* = OS. *bū*
= Icel. *bū* = Sw. *Dan.* *bo*, a dwelling, habita-
tion, > Sc. *bow* (see *bow⁵*), < AS. *būan* = Icel.
būa, dwell: see *bower¹*, *boor*, *big²*, *be¹*, and cf.
by-law¹.] A town; habitation; dwelling: now
extant only in place-names, especially in the
north of England, as in *Derby* (Anglo-Saxon
Deora by, literally 'dwelling of deer'), *Whitby*,
etc.

The township, the *by* of the Northern shires.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., I. 90.

by³, *n.* [Another and more reg. form of *bee²*,
< ME. *bye*, *byge*, *beighe*, *bez*, *beh*, etc., < AS.
beðh, *bedg*, a ring: see *bee²*.] A ring; a brace-
let.

A *by* of gold, adorning the right arm. Planché.

by⁴, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *buy*.

by⁵, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *be¹*.

by-1. 1. An obsolete variant of *bi-1*, *be-1* (un-
accented). See *be-1*.—2. The modern form of
bi-1, *be-1*, under the accent, as in *byspell*, *byword*,
etc.

by-2. An obsolete variant of *bi-2*, *be-2*.

by-3. The adverb *by¹* used as a prefix. This use
first appears in the sixteenth century, *by-* being a quasi-

adjective, meaning side, secondary, as in *by-path*, *by-street*,
byway, *by-play*, *by-stroke*, etc.

by-aim¹ (bi'am), *n.* A side aim; a subordinate
aim; a by-end.

by-altar (bi'al'tār), *n.* 1. A minor or second-
ary altar, in distinction from the high altar;
any other altar than the chief one in a church:
now commonly called *side altar*.—2. A name
given by some writers on Christian archaeology
to a table standing beside the altar, for hold-
ing the vestments, the sacred vessels, etc.; a
credence.

byart, *n.* See *byre*.

byard (bi'ārd), *n.* [Appar. a variant form and
use of *bayard²*, q. v.] A band of leather cross-
ing the breast, used by men for dragging wag-
ons in coal-mines.

byast. See *bias*.

byats (bi'āts), *n. pl.* Same as *buntuns*.

by-ball (bi'bāl), *n.* In *cricket*, same as *by¹*, 3.
by-bidder (bi'hid'ēr), *n.* A person employed
at public auctions to bid on articles put up for
sale, in order that the seller may obtain higher
prices.

by-blow (bi'blō), *n.* 1. A side or accidental
blow.

Now and then a *by-blow* from the pulpit.

Milton, Colasterion.

How finely, like a fencer,
My father fetches his *by-blows* to hit me!

Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

2. An illegitimate child. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

The natural brother of the king—a *by-blow*.

Massinger, Maid of Honour, i. 1.

by-book (bi'būk), *n.* A note- or memoran-
dum-book; a subordinate book containing
notes or jottings to be afterward extended in
due form.

(Lord's day.) To my office, and there fell on entering,
out of a *bye-book*, part of my second journal-book, which
hath lay these two years and more unentered.

Pepys, Diary, II. 87.

by-business (bi'biz'nes), *n.* Business aside
from the main business; something quite sec-
ondary or subordinate. Barrow.

by-by (bi'bi'), *interj.* [Also written *bye-bye*;
a childish or humorous variation of *good-by*,
q. v.] Good-by: a childish form of farewell,
sometimes used humorously by grown people.

Well, you are going to be in a passion, I see, and I shall
only interrupt you—so, *bye-bye*.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

bycause¹, conj. An obsolete form of *because*.

by-cause (bi'kāz), *n.* [< *by-3* + *cause*.] A sec-
ondary cause.

I . . . was one cause (a *by-cause*) why the purse was
lost.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

bycet, *n.* An obsolete form of *bice*.

byckornet, *n.* An obsolete form of *bickern*.

bycocket¹ (bi'kok-et), *n.* [Also variously
written *abocock*, *abococked*, *abococket*, *abocked*,
abocket, and *abacot*, corrupted

forms due to
misreading or
misprinting of
bycocket, < late
ME. *bycocket*
(Halliwell), <
OF. *bicoquet*, a
bycocket, a kind
of cap (cf.
"biquoquet, the
beak of a lad-
dies mourning
hood"—Cot-
grave), prob. <
bi- (L. *bis*), dou-
ble, + *coque* (>
E. *cock*), a shell,
a boat. The al-
lusion is to the
shape.] A kind of hat worn during the four-
teenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, prob-
ably by noble and wealthy persons only. It was
of the form called by heralds *cap of maintenance*, that
is, with the brim turned up either before or behind,
and with a long point or beak, or two such points, opposite.
Modern representations generally give it with the point
or points behind; but the more common form in the mid-
dle ages seems to have had the point in front, as in the
illustration.



Bycocket of the 15th century. (From Viollet-
le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

by-common (bi-kom'on), *a.* [< *by¹*, *prep.*, be-
yond, + *common*. Cf. *by-ordinary*.] More than
common; uncommon. [Scotch.]

by-concernment (bi'kon-sēr'n'ment), *n.* A
subordinate or subsidiary affair. Dryden.

bycornet, *n.* An obsolete form of *bickern*.

Set rakes, crookes, adses, and *bycornes*,
And double hited axes for thees thornes.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

by-corner (bi'kōr'nēr), *n.* A private or out-of-
the-way corner. Massinger; Fuller.

by-course (bi'kōrs), *n.* An irregular or im-
proper course of action.

If thou forsake not these unprofitable *by-courses*.

E. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

byddet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *bid*.
bydet, *v.* An obsolete form of *bide*.

by-dependency (bi'dē-pen'den-si), *n.* Some-
thing depending on something else; an acces-
sory circumstance. Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

by-design (bi'dē-zin'), *n.* An incidental or
subordinate design or purpose.

They'll serve for other *by-designs*. S. Butler, Hudibras.

by-doing (bi'dō-ing), *n.* Subordinate or collat-
eral action; private doing.

by-drinking¹ (bi'dring'king), *n.* A drinking
between meals.

You owe money here besides, Sir John, for your diet
and *by-drinkings*. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

by-dweller (bi'dwel'er), *n.* One who dwells
near; a neighbor.

bye¹, prep. and adv. See *by¹*.

bye¹, *n.* See *by¹*.

bye², *n.* See *by²*.

bye³, *n.* See *by³*.

bye⁴, r. An obsolete spelling of *buy*.

bye-ball (bi'bāl), *n.* In *cricket*, same as *by¹*, 3.

by-election (bi'ē-lek'shon), *n.* In Great Brit-
ain, an election held to fill a vacancy in Parlia-
ment.

by-end (bi'end), *n.* 1. A private end; a secret
purpose or design.

To have other *by-ends* in good actions sours laudable
performances. Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 10.

All persons that worship for fear, profit, or some other
by-end, fall within the intendment of this table.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

2. An incidental or subsidiary aim or object.

Pamphleteer or journalist reading for an argument for
a party, or reading to write, or, at all events, for some *by-*
end imposed on them, must read meanly and fragmen-
tarily. Emerson, Universities.

byert, *n.* An obsolete form of *byre*.

by-fellow (bi'fel'ō), *n.* In English universities,
a name given to one who has been elected to
a by-fellowship; a fellow out of the regular
course. In some colleges a by-fellow, even when over
age, can be elected to a regular fellowship when a vacancy
occurs.

by-fellowship (bi'fel'ō-ship), *n.* In English
universities, a secondary or nominal fellowship.

There are some *Bye-Fellowships*, however, in the small
colleges whose value is merely nominal—some £5 or £6 a
year. C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 131, note.

bygg¹, bygg², etc. See *big¹*, *big²*, etc.

bygirdlet, *n.* [ME., also *bigirdle*, *bygyrdylle*,
bigurdle, *bigurdel*, < AS. *bigyrdel*, *bigirdel*, *big-
gyrdel* (= MHG. *bigirtel*), < bi, bi, by, + *gyrdel*,
girdle: see *by¹* and *girdle*, and cf. *begird¹*.] A
purse hanging from the girdle or belt.

The bagges and the *bygirdles*, he hath to-broken hem alle,
That the Erl anarons helde. Piers Plowman (B), viii. 86.

bygone (bi'gōn), *a.* and *n.* [< *by¹*, *adv.*, + *gone*,
pp. of *go*.] 1. *A.* Past; gone by; hence, out of
date; antiquated: as, "thy *bygone* fooleries,"
Shak., W. T., iii. 2.

The Chancellor was a man who belonged to a *bygone*
world, a representative of a past age, of obsolete modes
of thinking. Macaulay, Sir W. Temple.

It is the test of excellence in any department of art,
that it can never be *bygone*.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 178.

II. *n.* What is gone by and past: as, that
is a *bygone*; let *bygones* be *bygones*; "let old
bygones be." Tennyson, Princess, iv.

by-hour (bi'our), *n.* A leisure hour.

by-interest (bi'in'tēr-est), *n.* Self-interest;
private advantage. Atterbury.

by-intimation (bi'in-ti-mā'shon), *n.* An inti-
mation, whether by speech, look, gesture, or
other means, so conveyed as to be unobserved
by those for whom it is not intended; an aside.

There were no *by-intimations* to make the audience
fancy their own discernment so much greater than that of
the Moor. Lamb, Old Actors.

byke, *n.* See *bike*.

bykert, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *bicker¹*.

byland¹, *n.* [< *by¹* + *land*.] A peninsula. Also
spelled *biland*.

If I find various devices resorted to by writers at the
beginning of that same century to express a tract of land
almost surrounded by sea, so that they employ "*biland*,"
"demi-isle," "demi-island," I am able, without much hesi-
tation, to affirm that "peninsula" was not yet acknow-
ledged to be English.

Abb. Trench, Deficiencies in Eng. Dicts., p. 40.

bylander, *n.* See *bilander*.

by-lane (bī'lān), *n.* A private lane, or one forming a byway. *Burton.*

by-law (bī'lā), *n.* [Formerly explained and now generally accepted as made up of *byl* (*by*-3) and *law*, as if 'a subordinate or secondary law', but in fact the elements are *by*², a town, + *law*¹, after Dan. *byloe*, municipal law (cf. Dan. *bilor*, an amendment to a law, developed from *byloe*, but now regarded as simply < *bi*- (= G. *bei*- = E. *by*-3) + *lov* = E. *law*¹), = Sw. *bylag*, the commonalty of a village, the older form being *Se*, and North. E. *byrlaw*, also written *byrlaw*, *byrlaw*, in comp. even *byrley*, *barley*. < late ME. *byre law*, "agraria, plebiscitum" (Cath. Anglieum) (ML. *birelegia*, *birlegia*, *bi-lagae*, *bilagines*, *bellagines*, pl.; hence prob. *bi-lagel*¹, q. v.), prop. town-law (see *byrlaw*). < leel. *bajjar-lög*, town-law (cf. *bajjar-lögmadhr*, a town-justice, 'byrlaw-man'), < *bjjar*, *bajjar*, gen. of *bjrr*, *beer*, or *bar* (= Norw. *bō* = Sw. Dan. *by* = AS. *bý*: see *by*²), a town, + *lög* = Norw. *lag* = Sw. *lag* = Dan. *lov*, law: see *by*², *n.*, and *law*¹.] 1. A local law; a law made by a municipality or by a rural community for the regulation of affairs within its authority; an ordinance.

In the shires where the Danes acquired a firm foothold, the township was often called a "by"; and it had the power of enacting its own "by-laws" or town-laws, as New England townships have to-day.

J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 46.

Hence—2. A standing rule of a legislative body, a corporation, or a society, made for the regulation of its internal organization and conduct, and distinguished from a provision of its constitution in being more particular and more readily altered.

by-lead (bī'lēd), *n.* Same as *by-wash*.

by-legislation (bī'lej-is-lā'shən), *n.* Legislation on subordinate or secondary matters; by-laws, or the making of by-laws.

The Friendly Societies Act . . . gives power of *by-legislation*, on specified matters, such as terms of admission, administration, enforcement of rules, &c., all which has only to be certified by a Crown registrar.

Contemporary Rev., XLIX, 231.

bylevel, *v.* Same as *belevel*. *Chaucer.*

by-matter (bī'mat'ēr), *n.* Something beside the principal matter; something incidental.

I knew one that, when he wrote a letter, would put that which was most material into the postscript, as if it had been a *by-matter*.

Bacon, Canning.

by-motive (bī'mō'tiv), *n.* 1. A private, hidden, or selfish motive.

The certainty of rousing an unanimous impulse, if not always of counterworking sinister *by-motives* among their audience.

Grote, Hist. Greece, I, 320.

2. A secondary motive.

by-name (bī'nām), *n.* [ME. *byname* (= OHG. *binamo*, MHG. *biname*, G. *beiname*, a cognomen, surname); < *by*¹ + *name*.] 1. A secondary name; an epithet.

Sufficiency, power, noblesse, reverence and gladnesse ben only diverse *bynames*, but hir substance hath no diversite.

Chaucer, Boethius, iii., prose 9.

2. A nickname.

A personal *by-name* given him on account of his stature.

Bp. Loveth, Life of Wykeham.

3. A pseudonym; a nom-de-plume. [Obsolete and Scotch.]

by-name† (bī'nām), *v. t.* [< *by-name*, *n.*] To give a nickname to.

Sir Henry Percy, . . . *by-named* Hotspurre, who had the leading of the English.

Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 803.

bynet, *n.* [< Gr. *βύνη*, malt.] Malt.

bynni (bin'i), *n.* [Prob. native.] A fish of the family Cyprinidae, *Barbus bynni*, related to the barbel of Europe. It is a highly esteemed fish of the Nile.

by-ordinary, **by-ordinar** (bī'ōr'di-nā-rī, -nār), *n.* [< *by*¹, *prep.*, beyond, + *ordinary*, *ordinar*, ordinary. Cf. *by-common*.] More than ordinary. [Scotch.]

byou, *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] A quinsy. [North. Eng.]

byous (bī'us), *a.* [Also written, *improp.*, *bins*; appar. < *by*¹, *prep.*, beyond, over and above, + *ous*.] Extraordinary; remarkable: as, *byous* weather. [Scotch.]

byously (bī'us), *adv.* [< *byous*, *a.*, + *-ly*.] Extraordinarily; uncommonly; very: as, *byously* hungry. [Scotch.]

byously (bī'us-li), *adv.* [< *byous*, *a.*, + *-ly*.] Same as *byous*.

by-pass (bī'pās), *n.* An extra gas-pipe passing around a valve or gas-chamber, used to prevent a complete stoppage of the flow of gas when the valve or chamber is closed. It is used with pilot-lights. The pilot-light supplied by the by-pass pipe lights the main burners when the supply is turned on.

by-pass (bī'pās), *v. t.* [< *by-pass*, *n.*] To furnish with a by-pass.

I next *by-passed* the outlet valve with a one inch pipe.

Sci. Amer. Suppl., XXII, 3003.

by-passage (bī'pas'āj), *n.* A private or retired passage; a byway.

by-passer (bī'pas'ēr), *n.* A passer-by. *Latham.*

by-past (bī'pāst), *a.* Past; gone by: as, "by-past perils." *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 158.

by-path (bī'pāth), *n.* A byway; a private path; an indirect course or means.

By-paths and indirect crook'd ways.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

by-peept (bī'pēp), *v. i.* To look or glance aside. *Shak.*

by-place (bī'plās), *n.* A retired place, spot, or situation.

by-play (bī'plā), *n.* 1. In a play, action carried on aside, and commonly in dumb show, while the main action proceeds; action not intended to be observed by some of the persons present.

"Will you allow me to ask you, sir," he said, addressing Mr. Pickwick, who was considerably mystified by this very unpolite *by-play*, "whether that person belongs to your party?"

Dickens, Pickwick, I, iii.

2. A diversion; something apart from the main purpose.

Is he using the alternative as a *by-play* in argument, without any consideration of its merit or possibility?

Bushnell, Forgiveness and Law, p. 32.

by-plot (bī'plot), *n.* A subsidiary plot in a play or novel.

The minor characters and *by-plot*, too, giving the story of a religious scepticism. *The Spectator*, No. 3035, p. 1158.

by-product (bī'prod'ukt), *n.* A secondary or additional product; something produced, as in the course of a process or manufacture, in addition to the principal product or material: as, wood-tar is obtained as a *by-product* in the destructive distillation of wood for the manufacture of wood-vinegar or wood-spirit.

It is constantly the case that the *by-products* of a complex industry are found to be the sole source of business profits.

Encyc. Brit., IX, 756.

by-purpose (bī'pēr'pus), *n.* An indirect or concealed purpose or design.

Byram, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *Bairam*. **byre** (bir), *n.* [Se., one of the many different applications of the Seand. form of E. *bover*¹, orig. a dwelling, AS. *būr*, a dwelling, = leel. *būr*, a pantry, = Sw. *bur*, a cage, Sw. dial. *bur*, a house, cottage, pantry, granary, = Dan. *bur*, a cage: see *bover*¹, and cf. *bow*⁵.] A cow-house.

Adjoining the house [of a Menonite] are the stable and *byre*, which would not disgrace a model farm in Germany or England.

D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 372.

Field and garner, barn and *byre*,

Are blazing through the night.

Whittier, At Port Royal.

by-report (bī'rē-pōrt'), *n.* A side report or statement.

But when the cause it selfe must be decreed, Himselfe in person, in his proper Court, To grave and solemne hearing doth proceed, Of every proote and every *by-report*.

Sir J. Davies, Sosce Teipsum (1599).

by-respect† (bī'rē-spekt'), *n.* A consideration or thought aside from the main one; hence, a private end or purpose.

Augustus . . . had some *by-respects* in the enacting of this law.

Dryden.

byrl, *v.* See *byrl*¹.

byrlady, *interj.* A contraction of *by our lady*, that is, by the Virgin Mary. Usually written *by'r lady*. Compare *marry*².

Byrlady, no misery surmounts a woman's.

Middleton, Women Beware Women, I, 2.

byrlakin, *interj.* A contraction of *by our ladykin*; a diminutive of *byrlady*.

Mrs. W. Cam. Married! To whom?

Kna. To a French hood, byrlakins, as I understand.

Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, IV, 2.

byrlaw (bir'lā), *n.* [Also written *byrlaw*, *byrlaw*, *byrlaw*, in comp. even *byrley*, *barley*, etc.: see *by-law*.] 1. A certain system of popular jurisprudence formerly prevailing in northern England and Scotland. It is described by Sir John Skene, writing in 1597, when the system was in force, as follows: "Laws of *Byrlaw* are made and determined by consent of neighbors, elected and chosen by common consent, in the courts called the *Byrlaw courts*, in the quibk cognition is taken of complaints betuixt neighbor and neighbor. The quibk men so chosen as judges and arbitrators to the effect foresaid, are commonly called *Byrlawmen*."

2. A district within which the system prevails. [North. Eng.]

The existence in any district or parish of the *byrlaw* is an incontestable proof of Danish occupation. The parishes of Sheffield, Ecclefield, Bradfield, and Kotherham were and are divided into *byrlawes*, but it is to be remarked that these divisions are not to be found on the Derbyshire side of the Sheaf.

N. and Q., 7th ser., II, 382.

3. A parish meeting. [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

byrlaw-court (bir'lā-kōrt), *n.* [Also written *byrley*, *barley-court*; < *byrlaw* + *court*.] The court in which the byrlaw was administered. [Scotch.] See *byrlaw*.

byrlaw-man (bir'lā-man), *n.* [Also written *byrlaw*, *byrley*, *barley-man*; < *byrlaw* + *man*; cf. leel. *bajjar-lögmadhr*, a town-justice.] 1. A judge or arbitrator in the byrlaw-court. [Scotch.]—2. An arbiter; an oversman; an umpire; a thirdsman. [The modern use of the word.]

byrnet, *n.* See *byrnie*.

byrnet, *n.* [ME., also *brunie*, *breny*, *brini*, etc., earlier *burne*, < AS. *byrne*, a corselet, a coat of mail, = OHG. *brunna*, *brunja*, MHG. G. *brünne* = leel. *brynja* = Sw. *brynja* = Dan. *brynje* = Goth. *brunjo*; hence ML. *brunia*, *bronia*, Pr. *bronha*, OF. *brunie*, *broigne*, etc.: see *broigne*. Of uncertain origin; cf. OBulg. *bronja*, corselet; Olr. *brunn*, breast.] Same as *broigne*.

byrnedt, *p. a.* [ME. *brunyed*, *brenyed*, etc.; < *byrnie* + *-ed*.] Armed with a corselet or coat of mail.

I salle to batelle the brynge, of *brenyede* knyghtes Thyrtyt thosaunde be tale, thyrtyte in armes.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I, 316.

by-road (bī'rōd), *n.* 1. A side-road; a cross-road; a road different from the usual or main highway.—2. A private or secret way; a private means to an end: as, "slippery *by-roads*," *Swift*.

Byronic (bī-rōn'ik), *a.* Possessing the characteristics of Byron, the poet, or of his poetry: as, a *Byronic* poem.

La Coupe et les Lèvres (by Alfred de Musset), a *Byronic* poem in dramatic form.

N. A. Rev., CXXVII, 233.

Byronism (bī-rōn-izm), *n.* The characteristics of Byron's thought, temper, poetic style, etc.

by-room (bī'rōm), *n.* An adjoining room or apartment; a side room.

Stand in some *by-room*.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II, 4.

byrrhid (bir'id), *n.* A beetle of the family *Byrrhidae*.

Byrrhidæ (bir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Byrrhus* + *-idæ*.] A family of elavicorn Coleoptera, typified by the genus *Byrrhus*.

Byrrhus (bir'us), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Byrrhidae*, called *pill-beetles* from their rounded bodies, and from the way in which they pack their legs out of sight when they are alarmed, simulating death and presenting the appearance of a pill. *B. pilula* is a typical example. See *cut* under *pill-beetle*.

byrsopid (bēr'sō-pid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Byrsopidae*.

Byrsopidæ (bēr-sōp'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Byrsops* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous Coleoptera, or beetles, with the elytra provided with a strong fold on the inner face, pygidium of male divided, tarsi setose, gular margin elevated, and prosternum elevated.

Byrsops (bēr'sops), *n.* [< Gr. *βύρσα*, a skin, hide (see *purse*), + *ὤψ* (ὤπ-), face, eye.] A genus of weevils, typical of the family *Byrsopidae*.

byst, **byset**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *bice*.

bysidet, **bysidest**. Obsolete forms of *beside*, *besides*.

by-sitter (bī'sit'ēr), *n.* One sitting near.

The blind *by-sitter* guesseth not What shadow haunts that vacant spot.

Whittier, The Meeting.

by-speech (bī'spēch), *n.* An incidental or casual speech not directly relating to the point: as, "to quote *by-speeches*," *Hooker*.

byspell† (bī'spel), *n.* [< ME. *bispecl*, a proverb, a parable, < AS. *bispell*, *bigspecl*, a proverb, parable, example, story (= MD. *bijspel* = MHG. *bispel*, *bispil*, a proverb, parable, G. *beispiel*, an example), < *bi*-, *by*-, + *spell*, a story: see *spell*¹, and cf. *gospel*.] A proverb. *Coles*, 1717. Also spelled *byspel*.

bysst, *v. i.* [See *buzz*.] To buzz; hum.

byssaceous (bi-sā'shius), *a.* [< L. as if **byssaceus*, < *byssus*; see *byssus*.] Resembling a byssus; consisting of fine silky filaments; resembling eobwebs.

byssal (bis'al), *a.* [< *byssus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the byssus of a mollusk: as, *byssal* threads; *byssal* attachment.

byssel, *n.* [< *byssus*.] A kind of fine cloth. See *byssus*, 1.

byssi, *n.* Plural of *byssus*.

byssifer (bis'i-fēr), *n.* One of the *Byssifera*.

Byssifera (bi-sif'ē-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *byssifer*: see *byssiferous*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, characterized by the secretion of a byssus, by means of which they attach themselves to foreign substances. It was instituted by Lamarck (*F. byssifera*) in 1809 for the genera *Pedum*, *Lima*, *Pinna*, *Mytilus*, *Modiola*, *Crenatula*, *Perna*, *Malleus*, and *Aricula*, now distributed among different families; but it was later renounced and its genera referred by him to the families *Mytilacea*, *Malleacea*, and *Pectenidae*. It was restricted by Goldfuss (1820) to *Malleus*, *Vulsella*, and *Perna*, and is now synonymous with *Malleacea*.

byssiferous (bi-sif'ē-rus), *a.* [*< NL. byssifer*, *< L. byssus* (see *byssus*) + *ferre* = *E. bear*¹.] Producing or bearing a byssus.

byssin, **byssine** (bis'in), *a.* [*< L. byssinus*, *< Gr. βύσσινος*, *< βύσσος*, *byssus*.] Made of byssus; having a silky or flax-like appearance. *Coles*, 1717.

byssogenous (bi-soj'ē-nus), *a.* [*< byssus* + *-genous*.] Secreting or producing the byssus: as, the *byssogenous* gland.

Lamellibranchs generally exhibit more or less well-marked traces of this *byssogenous* apparatus. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885, p. 777.

byssoid (bis'oid), *a.* [*< Gr. βύσσος*, *byssus*, + *eidōs*, form.] Having the appearance of byssi; in bot., byssaceous.

byssolite (bis'ō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. βύσσος*, *byssus*, + *λίθος*, stone.] An olive-green variety of actinolite, in long, fine, capillary crystals, from St. Gotthard, Tyrol, and from Dauphiné. Also called *amiantus*.

byssus (bis'us), *n.*; *pl. byssi* (-i). [*L.*, *< Gr. βύσσος* (see def. 1). Of Oriental origin; cf. Heb. *būz*.] 1. Among the ancients, originally, a fine yellowish flax, especially Indian and Egyptian, and the linen made from it, such as the Egyptian mummy-cloth; afterward, also, cotton and silk (the latter, before its origin was known, being taken for a kind of cotton).—2. One of the byssi, a name formerly given by botanists to a heterogeneous collection of filamentous cryptogamic plants.—3. In *conch.*, a long, delicate, lustrous, and silky bunch of filaments, secreted by the foot, and serving as a means of attachment to other objects. It is developed in various dissimilar bivalve mollusks, especially by species of the families *Mytilidae*, *Pinnidae*, *Ariculidae*, *Limidae*, *Arcidae*, *Tridacnidae*, etc. That of the *Pinna* is capable of being woven. See *Pinna*, and also *conch.* under *Dreissenidae* and *Tridacnidae*.



Pinna flabellum.
a, Byssus.

bystander (bi'stan'dēr), *n.* 1. One who stands near; a spectator; a chance looker-on; hence, one who has no concern with the business being transacted.—2. One of the highest order of penitents in the discipline of the early church. See *consistentes*.

by-street (bi'strēt), *n.* A separate, private, or obscure street; a lane or byway.

To avoid reproach,
He seeks *by-streets*, and saves the expensive coach.
Gay, *Trivia*, ii. 280.

They roam together now, and wind among
Its *by-streets*, knocking at the dusty inns.
D. G. Rossetti, *Sonnets*, xliii.

by-stroke (bi'strōk), *n.* An incidental or sly stroke; a side-blow; a ruse.

by-talk (bi'tāk), *n.* 1. Gossip; scandal.—2. A subject of gossiping conversation; a byword. Thou suddenly became't the *by-talk* of neighbours.
Dekker, *Seven Deadly Sins*, Ind., p. 8.

by-term (bi'tērm), *n.* An irregular term or time; a term, as of a school, in which something is done out of its regular course. Thus, in Cambridge University, England, to go out in a *by-term* is to take a B. A. degree at a time other than January.

Bythites (bi-thi'tēz), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. βυθίτης*, a deep-sea animal, *< βύθος*, the deep.] A genus of brotulooid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Bythitinae*.

Bythitinae (bith-i-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Bythites* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of brotulooid fishes,

typified by the genus *Bythites*. The head is large and wide, the vertical fins are united, and the ventrals reduced to simple filaments composed of two rays each.

by-time (bi'tim), *n.* Odd time; an interval of leisure. [*Scotch*.]

bytime, *prep. phr.* as *adv.* See *betime*.

bytoutre, *n.* A Middle English form of *bittern*¹.

bytownite (bi'toun-īt), *n.* [*< Bytown* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A kind of feldspar from Bytown (now Ottawa), Canada, intermediate between anorthite and labradorite.

Byttneriaceae (bit'nē-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Byttneria*, a genus named from the German botanist D. S. A. Byttner (1724-68), + *-aceae*.] A natural order of plants, properly included in the order *Sterculiaceae* (which see). The typical genus, *Byttneria*, consists of about 20 species of tropical or subtropical herbs or climbing shrubs.

by-turning (bi'tēr'ning), *n.* A byway; a road leading off the main road.

The many *by-turnings* that may divert you from your way.
Sir P. Sidney, *Defence of Poesy*.

by-view (bi'vū), *n.* Private view; self-interested purpose.

No *by-views* of his own shall mislead him.
Atterbury, *Sermons*, II. iii.

by-walk (bi'wāk), *n.* A secluded or private walk. *Dryden*.

by-walker (bi'wā'kēr), *n.* One who walks by or aside; one who is not straightforward; a deceitful person.

I have ript the matter now to the pill, and have told you of plain walkers, and of *by-walkers*.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

by-wash (bi'wēsh), *n.* A channel cut to convey the surplus water from a reservoir or an aqueduct, and prevent overflow. Also called *by-lead*.

bywater (bi'wā-tēr), *a.* Among diamond-dealers, showing a tinge of yellow; off color: applied to diamonds.

byway (bi'wā), *n.* A by-road; a secluded, private, or obscure way; an out-of-the-way path or course: as, highways and *byways*.

Next he showed them the two *by-ways*, that were at the foot of the hill, where Formality and Hypocrisy lost themselves.
Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 264.

A vast and tangled maze, the *byways* of which our plan does not allow us to enter.
Whewell, *Hist. Scientific Ideas*, ii.

by-west (bi'west'), *prep.* [*< ME. bi weste*, *< AS. be westan*, an adverbial phrase, at or in the west: *be*, *prep.*, by; *westan*, *adv.*, west, from the west. Cf. *benorth*, *besouth*, etc.] Westward from; to the west of. [*Obsolete or provincial*.]

Whereupon grew that by-word used by the Irish, that they dwell *by-west* the law which dwelt beyond the river of the Barrow.
Sir J. Davies, *State of Ireland*.

by-wipe (bi'wip), *n.* A secret stroke or sarcasm.

Wherefore should you begin with the Devil's name decanting upon the number of your opponents? wherefore that conceit of Legion with a *by-wipe*?
Milton, *On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*, Pref.

byword (bi'wērd), *n.* [*< ME. byworde*, *< AS. būword* (= OS. *būwurt* = OHG. *būwort*, also *bīwurt*, MHG. *būwort*), a proverb, *< bi-*, by, + *word*, word. Cf. *byspell*.] 1. A word or phrase used proverbially; especially, a saying used in mockery or disparagement; a satirical or contemptuous proverb. A wise man that had it for a *by-word*.
Bacon.

I agree with him fully in the last, and if I were forced to allow the first, I should still think, with our old coarse *byword*, that the same power which furnished all their restaurateurs sent also their present cooks.
Burke, *A Regicide Peace*.

[See also extract under *by-west*.]
Hence—2. An object of general reproach or condemnation; a common subject of derision or opprobrium.

I will make it [this house] to be a proverb and a *byword* among all peoples.
2 Chron. vii. 20.

And bashful Henry, whose cowardice
Hath made us *bywords* to our enemies.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Has he all that the world loves and admires and covets? . . . he must cast behind him their admiration, . . . and become a *byword* and a hissing. *Emerson*, *Compensation*.

= *Syn.* 1. *Axiom*, *Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

byzant (biz'ant or bi-zant'), *n.* Same as *bezant*, 1.

In Anglo-Saxon times gold *byzants* from Byzantium were used in England.

Jevons, *Money and Mech. of Exchange*, p. 97.

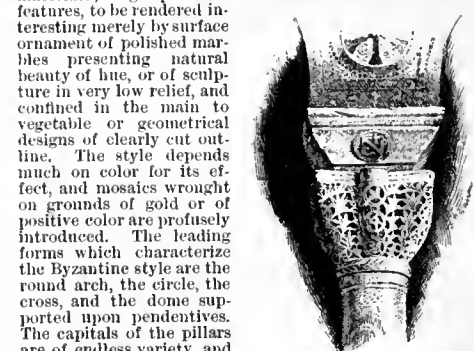
Byzantian (bi-zan'shian), *a.* [*< Byzanti-um* + *-an*.] Same as *Byzantine*.

Byzantine (biz'an-tin or bi-zan'tin), *a.* and *n.* [*< LL. Byzantinus* (also *Byzantiacus*, *L. Byzantius*, *Gr. Βυζαντινός*, *Βυζαντινός*), *< Byzantium*, *< Gr. Βυζάντιον*, said to have been named after Βύζας (*Búzas*), its reputed founder.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to Byzantium, or Constantinople, an ancient city of Thrace, situated on the Bosphorus, which became the capital of the Byzantine or Eastern empire, or to the empire itself. Byzantium was founded by a Greek colony in the seventh century B. C., but was of no great importance until A. D. 330, when the emperor Constantine the Great made it his capital, and changed its name to Constantinople, after himself.—**Byzantine architecture**, a style of architecture developed from the classical under the Byzantine empire during the fourth and fifth centuries A. D., and, under various modifications, used till the final conquest of



Byzantine Architecture.—Church of St. Theodore, Athens.

that empire by the Turks in A. D. 1453. It spread so widely that its influence even in Italy did not wholly decline before the fifteenth century, and it may be considered as surviving still in Russian architecture, and in a less marked degree in other eastern lands. An almost universal feature of the style, in buildings of any pretension, is the incrustation of brick or rough stonework with more precious materials; large spaces are left void of bold architectural features, to be rendered interesting merely by surface ornament of polished marbles presenting natural beauty of hue, or of sculpture in very low relief, and confined in the main to vegetable or geometrical designs of clearly cut outline. The style depends much on color for its effect, and mosaics wrought on grounds of gold or of positive color are profusely introduced. The leading forms which characterize the Byzantine style are the round arch, the circle, the cross, and the dome supported upon pendentives. The capitals of the pillars are of endless variety, and full of invention. While some are plainly founded on the Greek Corinthian, many resemble those of early round-arched western architecture; and so varied is their decoration that frequently no two sides of the same capital are alike. The ancient basilica of St. Sophia, in Constantinople, and the church of St. Mark, in Venice, are classical examples of Byzantine architecture.—**Byzantine historians**, a series of historians and chroniclers of the affairs of the Byzantine empire, scattered through the whole period of its existence. They are our only source of knowledge of Byzantine history. Their works have been several times printed complete in the original Greek, the latest edition being by Niebuhr and others, in 48 volumes.



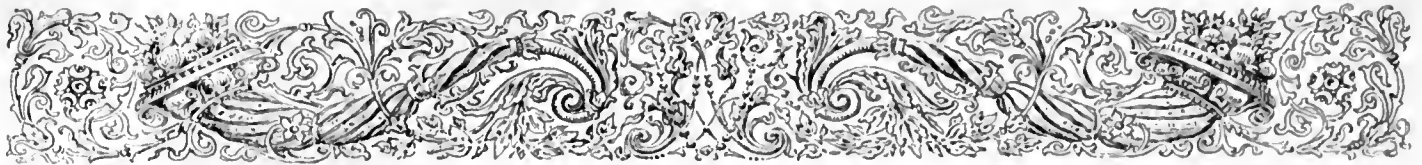
Byzantine Capital.
Church of San Vitale, Ravenna.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Byzantium. See I.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *bezant*, 1.

Byzantinism (biz'an- or bi-zan'tin-izm), *n.* [*< Byzantine* + *-ism*.] The spirit, principles, and methods of the Byzantines, especially with reference to literature and art; the manifestation of Byzantine characteristics.

Byzantinism . . . regulated all forms of art by strictly conventional rules.

C. C. Perkins, *Italian Sculpture*, Int., p. 1.



1. The third letter and second consonant in the English, as in general in the other alphabets derived from the Phœnician. The value of the sign, however, in Phœnician as in Greek, was that of a hard *g* (in *go, give*); and so also originally in Latin, beside the sign *k*, which had the proper *k*-sound. But the Latins gave up for a time the written distinction of the *k*-sound from the *g*-sound, writing both with the same character, *C*; and when later they readopted the distinction, instead of reducing *C* to its original value, and restoring *k*, they retained the *k*-value for the *c*, and added a tag to the same character for the *g*-sound, thus turning *C* into *G*. The comparative table of forms, like that given for the other letters (compare *A* and *B*), is as follows:



Great as is the apparent difference between Greek *Γ* and our *C*, it is due only to a shifting of the position of the angle made by the two component lines, and the rounding of this angle. The hard or *k*-sound which belonged to this character in early Latin belonged to it also in Anglo-Saxon (which, like Latin, made little or no use of *k*). But this *k*-sound, as being a guttural or back-palatal mute, is particularly likely to be shifted forward along the tongue and to be changed into front-palatal and sibilant sounds, especially before vowels like *e, i, y*, which favor the front palatal position. Hence it comes that *c*, still so written, is pronounced as *s* in English before *e, i, y*, and elsewhere as *k*. But this "soft" or sibilant *c* belongs to the French part of our language; the Anglo-Saxon *c*, when softened, gets the sound usually represented in English by *ch*, and is so written; for example, in *chicken, cheese, church, hirsch, teach*. (See *ch*, and *ambulation*.) No word containing *c* pronounced *s* is of Anglo-Saxon origin, except a few misspelled, as *cinder* for *sinder*, and *once, twice, etc., pence, mice, etc.*, having *-ce* for original *-es, -a*. (See *-cel*.) For the sounds of *ch*, see *ch*.

2. As a numeral, in the Roman system, *C* stands for 100, and is repeated up to *CCCC*, 400 (followed by *D*, 500). This symbol, originally *Ϟ*, that is, the Greek theta (*θ*), was afterward reduced to *C* and understood to stand for *centum*, a hundred.

3. As a symbol: (a) In music: (1) Used in English and German to designate the key-note of the natural scale. See *natural* and *scale*. (2) When placed on the staff immediately after the clef, a sign of common time, each measure containing 4 quarter notes or their equivalent. When a vertical line is drawn through it, it indicates alla breve time, each measure containing 2 or 4 half notes, played more quickly than in common time. (3) On the keyboard of the organ or pianoforte, the white key or digital next to the left of each group of two black keys. The middle *C* of the keyboard is a usual starting-point in the reckoning of both keys, tones, and notes; it is also known as *alto C*, or *c'*; the next *C* below is called *tenor C*, or *c*; the second *C* below, *bass c*, or *C*; and the next *C* above, *treble C*, or *c''*, etc. The present pitch of middle *C* is from 250 to 265 vibrations per second; it is often theoretically fixed in Germany at 264, in England at 256, and in France at 251. About 1700 it was actually about 240, and in recent times as high as 275. The major scale of *C*, because it comprises all the white keys and none of the black ones, is taken as the normal or standard scale of the keyboard. (b) In the mnemonic names of moods of syllogism, the symbol of reduction *per impossibile*. (c) In *math.*, *C* is used to denote a constant of integration. See also *A*, 2 (c), (d), (e). (d) In *chem.*, the symbol for carbon.

4. As an abbreviation, *c*, or *C*, stands, in dental formulas of zoölogy (*c.*), for *canine tooth*; in United States money (*c.*), for *cent*; in thermometer-readings (*C.*), for *centigrade*; in French money (*c.*), for *centime*; in references (*c.*), for *chapter* (or Latin *capitulum*); in dates, before the number (*c.*), for Latin *circa*, about; in meteorology (*c.*), for *cirrus*; in a ship's log-book (*c.*), for *cloudy*; and in measures of volume (*c.*), for *cubic*.—Middle *C*, in music, the note on the first ledger-line above the bass or below the treble staff. (See above.)

ca¹, ca¹ (kâ), *v. t.* [Se., = *E. call*; so *a', fa', fou, 'oo*, etc., for *E. all, fall, full, wool*, etc.] A Scotch contraction of *call*.

ca², ca², caa (kâ), *v. t.* [Prob. < Gael. *cale* = *Ir. calcam*, drive with a hammer, ealk: see *calc*.] To drive; impel; push; knock: as, to ca' a man over (over). [Scotch.]

But ca' them out to park or hill.
And let them wander at their will.

Burns, Death of Maillie.

Ca' cannie. See *canny*.

ca³, ka (kâ), *v. t.* [Appar. a particular use, with only phrasal meaning, of *ca*² or *cal*: see *def.*] A word of no definite individual meaning, occurring in the proverbial phrase *ca me, ca thee* (now also *claw me, claw thee*), help (or serve) me and I'll help you.

Ca me, ca thee: conceal this from my wife,
And I'll keep all thy knavery from thine vncle.
T. Heywood, If you Know not me, ii.

ca⁴, *n.* See *coel*.

ca⁵ (kâ), *n.* A Babylonian measure of capacity, identified with the Hebrew bath or ephah.

Ca. In *chem.*, the symbol for *calcium*.

ca. In dates, a contraction of Latin *circa*, about: as, ca. 1300, about 1300.

C. A. An abbreviation of *chief accountant*, of *controller of accounts*, and in Great Britain of *chartered accountant*.

Caaba, *n.* See *Kaaba*.

caaing-whale (kâ'ing-hwâl), *n.* [Se., < *caing* (< *ca*², *caa*, drive) + *whale*; because these whales can be driven like cattle.] A large round-headed cetacean, *Globicephalus srineval*, of the family *Delphinidae*, resembling a porpoise in form, but of greater dimensions than those usually attained by the dolphin family, sometimes reaching a length of upward of 20 feet. It especially resorts to the shores of the Orkney, Shetland, and Faroe islands, Iceland, etc., appearing in herds of from 100 to 1,000 individuals. Though closely related to the killers of the genus *Orca*, caaing-whales are timid and inoffensive, feeding on small fish, mollusks, and especially cephalopods. Also *ca'ing-whale*.

caama (kâ'mâ), *n.* 1. A name of a small South African fox, *Vulpes caama*.—2. A name of a large bubaline antelope, *Aleclaphus caama*, the hartbeest.

caast, *n.* A Middle English form of *case*¹.

cab¹ (kab), *n.* [Short for *cabriolet*, *q. v.*] 1. A hackney carriage with either two or four wheels, drawn by one horse; a cabriolet.

A cab came clattering up. Thackeray.

With great difficulty Messrs. Bradshaw & Rotch (the latter a member of Parliament) obtained licences for eight cabriolets in 1823, and started them at fares one third lower than those of hackney coaches. The new vehicles were hooded chaises, drawn by one horse, and carrying only one passenger besides the driver, who sat in the cabriolet (or, as more commonly called for brevity, the *cab*) with his fare. . . . The name *cab* is still commonly applied to all hackney carriages drawn by one horse, whether on two or four wheels. Penny Cyc.

2. The hooded or covered part of a locomotive, which protects the engineer and fireman from the weather. [U. S.]

cab¹ (kab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cabbed*, ppr. *cabbing*. [< *cab*¹, *n.*] To pass over in a cab: as, to cab the distance: often used with an indefinite *it*: as, I'll cab it to Whitehall. [Colloq., Eng.]

cab² (kab), *n.* Any sticky substance. [Prov. Eng.]

cab³ (kab), *n.* [Appar. abbr. of *cabal*¹.] A small number of persons secretly united in the performance of some undertaking. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

cab⁴, kab (kab), *n.* [= Gr. *κάβος*, LL. *cabus*, < Heb. and Chal. *kab*, a hollow, < *kabab*, hollow out.] A Hebrew measure of capacity, for both dry and liquid matter. It was equal to 2.021 liters, or 4½ United States pints. Other statements appear to be due to confusion of different measures by Greek metrologists; but a great *cab*, of ½ the ordinary size, is mentioned in the Talmud.

They besieged it [Samaria] until an ass's head was sold for fourscore pieces of silver, and the fourth part of a *cab* of dove's dung for five pieces of silver. 2 Kl. vi. 25.

cab⁵ (kab), *n.* See *capet*².

caba (kab'â), *n.* Same as *cabas*, 2 and 3.

caback¹, *n.* [Russ. *kabakû*.] A tavern; pot-house; dram-shop. [Russian.]

cabaged (ka-bâjd'), *a.* Same as *caboshed*.

cabal¹ (ka-bal'), *n.* [= D. *kabaal* = G. *cabale* = Dan. *kabale* = Sw. *kabal*, a cabal (defs. 3 and 4), < F. *cabale* = Sp. *cabala* = Pg. It. *cabala*, an intrigue, a cabal, the cabala: see *cabala*.] 1†. The cabala (which see).—2†. A secret. [Rare.]

The measuring of the temple, a cabal found out but lately. B. Jonson.

3. Conjoint intrigue; secret artifices of a few persons united in some design: as, "curs'd cabals of women," Dryden.

Centuries glide away in the same unvaried round of cabals at court. Brougham.

4. A number of persons united in some close design, usually to promote their private views in church or state by intrigue; a junto. The name of "the Cabal" was given to an unpopular ministry of Charles II., consisting of Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names happened to compose the word.

These ministers were therefore emphatically called the Cabal; and . . . it has never since their time been used except as a term of reproach. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.

= Syn. 4. Combination, Party, Faction, Cabal, Camarilla, Junto. Combination is the most general of these words, but it expresses least of permanence in organization; it often denotes the union for special ends of individuals or parties otherwise antagonistic; as, the Democrats and Greenbackers entered into a combination to secure the election. A party is strictly a more close and permanent union of individuals, organized to promote certain principles or common interests which they consider of fundamental importance; as, the Low Church party, the Republican party; but the term is more loosely used where organization is wanting; as, the Free-trade party. Combination and party may express that which is entirely reputable; the other words are chiefly unfavorable in their signification. A faction is commonly a section of a party; it is generally a comparatively small number of individuals, whose principles and objects are often of a capitious, frivolous, or selfish nature, but advocated so persistently as to be annoying, and with so little regard to the general interest as sometimes to be dangerous. Cabal and junto express a union less comprehensive than party or even faction; the intrigues of a cabal or junto are usually conducted mainly for the personal aggrandizement of its members. Junto has almost entirely given place to cabal in modern use. A camarilla is a more or less united body of secret counselors of a ruler, acting generally in opposition to his official advisers, and constituting a "power behind the throne."

After numerous abortive attempts and unsuccessful combinations in which Newcastle bore the chief part, it became evident . . . that the union . . . of Newcastle . . . and Pitt was absolutely necessary. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., viii.

If I could not go to heaven but with a party, I would not go there at all. Therefore I protest to you I am not of the party of federalists. Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 429.

By a faction, I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest, adverse to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community. Madison, Federalist, No. 10.

In a simple monarchy, the ministers of state can never know their friends from their enemies; secret cabals undermine their influence and blast their reputation. J. Adams, Works, IV. 289.

cabal¹ (ka-bal'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caballed*, ppr. *caballing*. [< *cabal*¹, *n.*] To form a cabal; intrigue conjointly; unite in secret artifices to effect some design.

Base rivals, who true wit and merit hate,
Caballing still against it with the great.

Dryden, Art of Poetry, iv. 972.

It [pride] may prevent the nobles from caballing with the people. J. Adams, Works, IV. 395.

cabal², *n.* [Also written *caball*; = F. *cheval* = Pr. *caralh* = Cat. *caball* = Sp. *caballo* = Pg. It. *carallo*, a horse, < L. *caballus* (> Gr. *καβάλλος*), an inferior horse, a pack-horse, nag; later, in general sense (superseding *L. equus*), a horse. Hence ult. (from L.) *capell, cheval, chival, cavalier, cavalier, cavalry, chivalry*, etc.] A horse. cabala, kabala (kab'a-lâ), *n.* [ML. *caballa* (It. *pg. cabala* = Sp. *cabala* = F. *cabale* = G. Dan. Sw. *kabbala*), a transcription of Heb. *qabbâlâh*, reception, the cabala or mysterious doctrine received traditionally, < *qabal*, receive, take, in the Piel conjugation *qibbêl*, receive (a doctrine). Hence *cabal*¹.] 1. The theosophy or mystic philosophy of the Hebrew religion, which grew up mainly after the beginning of the tenth century, and flourished for many generations. The cabala employed itself first in a mystic explanation of Deity and cosmogony, and in the creation of hidden meanings for the sacred Hebrew writings, thus drawing into its province all the Hebrew law and philosophy. Later cabalists pretended to find wonderful meanings even in the

letters and forms of the sacred texts, and made for themselves elaborate rules of interpretation.
2. Any secret science; esoteric as distinguished from exoteric doctrine; occultism; mysticism.

If I wholly mistake not the *cabala* of this sect.

Bentley, Philoleutherus Lipsiensis, § 9.

Eager he read whatever tells
Of magic, *cabala*, and spells.

Scott, L. of the L., iii. 6.

Also spelled *cabbala*, *kabbala*.

cabalassou, *n.* See *kabalassou*.

cabaletta (kab-a-let'ā), *n.* [It. (> F. *cabalette*); cf. *caralletto* (= Sp. *caballeta*, a grasshopper), a little horse, < *cavallo*, a horse: see *cabal*², *capel*¹.] A song in rondo form, with variations, often having an accompaniment in triplet rhythm, intended to imitate the footfalls of a cantering horse.

cabalism¹ (kab'a-lizm), *n.* [*cabala* + *-ism*.] The secret science of the cabalists. [Rare.]

Allegories, parables, *cabalisms*.

J. Spencer, Prodiges, p. 287.

cabalism² (ka-bal'izm), *n.* [*cabal*¹ + *-ism*.] The practice of forming, or the tendency to form, cabals and cliques. [Rare.]

cabalist (kab'a-list), *n.* [*ML. cabalista* (It. Sp. Pg. *cabalista* = F. *cabaliste*), < *cabbala*, *cabala*.]

1. One versed in or engaged in the study of the cabala or mystic philosophy of the Jews. The cardinal doctrines of the cabalists embrace the nature of the Supreme Being, the Divine emanations or Sephiroth, the cosmogony, the creation of man, psychology, the destiny of man and the universe, and the import of the revealed law. The cabalists seem to have endeavored to identify all such sciences as demonology, astrology, chiromancy, sympathetic medicine, etc., with their theosophic mysticism, weaving the whole into a secret universal wisdom or esoteric philosophy of the universe. They sympathized with many points of Christianity, so that in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the cabala was by many thought highly important as a proof of Christianity and as a means of converting the Jews.

The *Cabalists* had a notion, that whoever found out the mystic word for anything attained to absolute mastery over that thing. Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 158.

2. In general, an occultist; a mystic.

cabalistic (kab-a-lis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*cabalist* + *-ic*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the cabalists, or to the cabala or mystic philosophy which they professed. See *cabala* and *cabalist*. — 2. In general, occult; mystic; esoteric; symbolical; having an interior or hidden meaning. = *Syn. Mystic*, etc. See *mysterious*.

II. *n.* One of the mysteries of the cabala.

L. Addison.

cabalistical (kab-a-lis'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *cabalistic*.

cabalistically (kab-a-lis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of the cabalists.

cabalize (kab'a-liz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cabalized*, ppr. *cabalizing*. [*cabala* + *-ize*; = F. *cabaliser*.] To use the method or language of the cabalists. [Rare.]

caballaria (kab-a-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [*ML.*, < *L. caballus*, a horse: see *cabal*².] A fensual tenure of lands, the tenant furnishing a horseman suitably equipped in time of war, or when the lord had occasion for his service.

caballer (ka-bal'er), *n.* [*cabal*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who unites with others to effect an object by intrigue; one who cabals.

A close caballer and tongue-valiant lord.

Dryden, Æneid, xi. 514.

caballeria (kā-bā-lyā-rē'ā), *n.* [Sp., cavalry, knight-service, a specific tract of land, etc., < *caballo*, a horse: see *cavalier*.] In *Span. Amer. law*, a holding of land corresponding somewhat to the early English knight's fee. It comprised a building-lot of 100 by 200 feet; 500 fanegas of land for a garden, and 40 for planting trees growing in drier or more barren land; and pasture for 50 breeding sows, 100 cows, 20 or 25 horses, 500 sheep, and 100 goats. It was equal to 5 peonias.

caballero (kā-bā-lyā-rō), *n.* [Sp., formerly *cavallero*, a horseman: see *cavalier*.] 1. A Spanish knight or gentleman. — 2. A grave and stately Spanish dandy.

caballine (kab'a-lin), *a.* [*L. caballinus*, < *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal*².] Pertaining to or suited for a horse. — *Caballine aloes*. See *aloes*. — *Caballine spring*, the fountain Hippocrene. Beaumont.

caban (ka-ban'), *n.* [Name in Philippine Islands.] A grain measure equal to 3.47 cubic feet, used in the Philippine Islands. Also *cavan*.

cabanet, *n.* An obsolete form of *caban*.

cabaret (kab'a-ret; F. pron. ka-ba-rā'), *n.* [= D. *cabaret*, < F. *cabaret*, a pot-house, tavern, 'an ale-house, a tipling and victualling house, tent or booth' [cf. F. dial. (Norm.) *cabaret*, eaves], also the herb hewwort or foolfoot" (Cotgrave), < OF. *cabaret*, a place inclosed with lattice-

work, the entrance of a cellar, also a racket in tennis.] 1. A tavern; a house where liquors are retailed: as, "some *cabaret* or tennis-court," *Abp. Bramhall*, Against Hobbes. — 2. A set of vessels forming a service for tea, coffee, or the like; for example, a tray with tea-pot or pitchers and cups, generally made of the same material throughout, as fine porcelain or the like. Sometimes a small table or stand of the same ware as the vessels takes the place of the tray, or stands upon the tray.

Sèvres porcelain — a *cabaret*, rose du Barry, the set consisting of four pieces. S. K. Inventory (1860), p. 58.

3. A certain plant. See etymology.

cabas (kab'ā), *n.* [Also in E. form *caba*; = D. *kabas*, a hand-basket, < F. *cabas*, OF. *cabas*, *cabache*, *cabat* = Pr. *cabas*, a basket of woven straw, a frail, a pannier, = Pg. *cabaz*, a hand-basket, = Sp. *capazo*, a frail, a hamper, a large basket; also Pg. *capacho*, a mat, = Sp. *capacho* (formerly *cabacho*), *m.*, *capacha*, *f.*, a frail, a hamper; ML. (after OF. or Pr.) *cabassius*, *cabatius*, *cabassio*(*n.*), *cabacetus*, *cabacus*. Origin uncertain: (1) associated by some etymologists, and appar. in popular use, with Sp. Pg. *capaz*, capacious (cf. ML. *capax*, a vessel of considerable capacity), < L. *capax*, capacious, < *capere*, hold (see *capacious*); but prob., (2) with ang. suffix *-as*, *-az*, *-aco*, *-acho* (= It. *-accio*; cf. It. *capaccio*, a large head, < F. *cape* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *capa* = It. *cappa*, < ML. *capa*, a cape, cloak, being thus lit. 'a large (or coarse) cape' or cover (mat or bag) for the dried figs, dates, raisins, prunes, etc., which it was orig. used to contain. Hence ult. *cabbage*³, purloin.] 1. In France, a kind of basket, pannier, or frail, made of woven rush- or palm-leaves or grass, generally of a round form, serving to carry provisions, especially figs, dates, raisins, or prunes. — 2. A similar basket used as a traveling-bag; a hand-bag. — 3. A lady's work-basket or reticule. In this and the preceding sense also (in the United States) *caba*.

Being seated, she proceeded, still with an air of hurry and embarrassment, to open her *cabas*, to take out her books. Charlotte Brontë, Professor, xlii.

cabasset (kab-a-set'; F. pron. ka-ba-sā'), *n.* [F. *cabasset*, a slight helmet or casket, dim. of *cabas*, a basket.] A military head-piece in use in the sixteenth century for both infantry and cavalry. It resembled a hat with a rounded top, sometimes slightly conical, or with a ridge running from front to rear over the crown, but without a high crest, and had a narrow brim.

cabassou, *n.* See *kabassou*.

cabaya (ka-bā'yā), *n.* [Prob. < Ar. *kabā*, a vesture.] 1. A light cotton surcoat worn by Europeans in Java and neighboring countries. — 2. In the Barbary states, a similar garment, the same as the caftan of the Levant.

cabbage¹ (kab'āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cabage*, *cabige*, *cabidge*, *cabbridge*, with term. accom. from the earlier type *cabish*, *cabyshe*; < OF. *cabus*, dial. *cabache* (= It. *cabuccia* (Florio), *capuccio*, *cappuccio*; ML. reflex *gabusia*), prop. *chou cabus* (= Pr. *caulet cabus*; cf. MD. *kabyskool*, D. *kabiskool* = MLG. *kabasköl*), *cabbage*, lit. headed cole: *chau*, F. *chou*, cole, cabbage (see *cole*²); *cabus*, fem. *cabusse*, *cabuce*, headed, large-headed (cf. OF. *caboce*, F. *caboch*, head; It. *capuccio*, a little head (cf. *capouch*, *capuchin*); It. *lattuga capuccia* = F. *laictues cabuces*, pl. (Cotgrave), cabbage-lettuce; OHG. *kabuz*, *capuz*, MHG. *kappus*, *kappiz*, *kabaz*, G. *kappes*, *kappus*, *kappis* (also in comp. *kappes-kohl*, *kappes-kraut*), cabbage), < L. *caput*, head: see *caput*. Cf. *cabbage*².] 1. A variety of *Brassica oleracea* in which the thick, rounded, and strongly veined leaves are crowded in a large compact head upon a short, stout stem. See *Brassica*. Many kinds are extensively cultivated for use as a vegetable and in salads, pickles, etc. The tree- or cow-cabbage is a coarse form raised for cattle, very tall and branching when in flower. From the prominence of this species, the whole order of *Cruciferae* is sometimes called the cabbage family.

2. The large terminal bud of some kinds of palms, as the cabbage-palm. — Dog's cabbage, a succulent urticaceous herb, *Thelygonum cynocrambe*, of the south of Europe, sometimes used as a pot-herb. — Sea-cabbage, or sea-kale, a perennial cruciferous herb, *Crambe maritima*, of the shores of Europe, cultivated as a pot-herb, especially in England. The young shoots are used. — Skunk-cabbage, a perennial araceous plant of the United States, *Symplocarpus foetidus*, found in moist grounds, and giving out a very fetid odor, especially when bruised. The hooded, shell-shaped, purplish spathe appears in early spring, followed by a tuft of large smooth leaves. The seeds and root are said to be antispasmodic. — St. Patrick's cabbage, *Saxifraga umbrosa*, the London-pride or none-so-pretty of English gardens.

cabbage¹ (kab'āj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cabbaged*, ppr. *cabbaging*. [Cf. F. *cabusser*, grow to a head (Cotgrave); from the noun. Cf. *cabbage*², *v.*]

To form a head like that of a cabbage in growing: as, a plant *cabbages*.

cabbage² (kab'āj), *n.* [An accom. form of *cabache*, < F. *caboch*, the head: see *caboch*, and cf. *cabbage*¹.] 1. The part of a deer's head wherein the horns are set. Colcs, 1717. — 2. A part of a head-dress worn by women in the eighteenth century, described as a roll at the back of the head. Wright.

cabbage² (kab'āj), *v. i.* [*cabage*², *n.* Cf. *caboshed*.] To grow to a head: said of the horns of a deer. Skelton.

cabbage³ (kab'āj), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *cabbaged*, ppr. *cabbaging*. [Earlier, as in E. dial., *cabbish* = D. *kabbassen*, < OF. *cabasser*, put into a basket, < *cabas*, a basket; see *cabas*. The verbs *bag*, *poach*, *pocket*, in the sense of 'purloin,' are of similar origin.] To purloin; specifically, to keep possession of part of a customer's cloth from which a garment has been made.

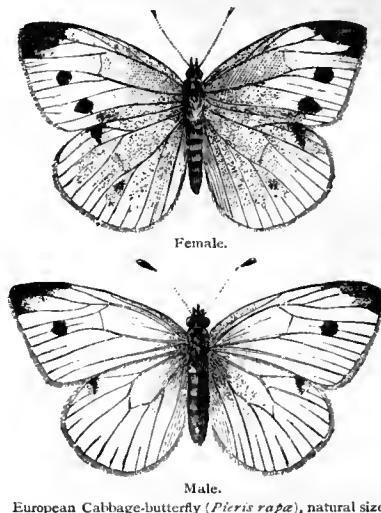
Your tailor, instead of shreds, *cabbages* whole yards of stuff. Arbuthnot.

The tailor drew back as if he had been detected in *cabbaging* from a cardinal's robe, or cribbing the lace of some cope or altar gown. Scott, Anne of Geierstein, xix.

cabbage³ (kab'āj), *n.* [*cabage*³, *v.*] Anything filched; specifically, cloth purloined by a tailor who makes garments from material supplied by his customers.

cabbage-bug (kab'āj-bug), *n.* The *Murgantia histrionica*, more fully called *harlequin cabbage-bug*, from its brilliant markings. It has spread from Guatemala to Mexico, and thence into the United States, and is destructive to cabbages.

cabbage-butterfly (kab'āj-but'ēr-flī), *n.* A butterfly of the family *Papilionidae* and genus *Pieris*, whose larvæ or caterpillars are injurious



European Cabbage-butterfly (*Pieris rapae*), natural size.

to the cabbage and other cruciferous plants. The common European species is *P. rapae*, which has found its way into Canada and the northern United States.

cabbage-flea (kab'āj-flē), *n.* A name of a small beetle, *Haltica consobrina*, of the family *Halticidae*, the larvæ of which infest cabbages.

cabbage-fly (kab'āj-flī), *n.* The *Anthomyia brassicae*, a fly belonging to the same family (*Muscidae*) as the house-fly, and the same genus as the turnip- and potato-flies. Its larvæ or maggots are destructive to cabbages by producing disease in the roots on which they feed.

cabbage-maggot (kab'āj-mag'ot), *n.* The larva of *Anthomyia brassicae*, the cabbage-fly. Also called *cabbage-worm*.

cabbage-moth (kab'āj-mōth), *n.* The *Mamestra* or *Noctua brassicae*, or pot-herb moth, a moth measuring about 1½ inches across the open fore wings, which are dusky-brown clouded with darker shades, and marked with pairs of dark spots on their front edge, and with various streaks and spots of a yellowish or white color. The caterpillar is greenish-black, and is found in autumn feeding on the hearts of cabbages. It changes to a brown pupa.

cabbage-oil (kab'āj-oil), *n.* Same as *rape-oil*.

cabbage-palm (kab'āj-pām), *n.* Same as *cabbage-tree*, 1.

cabbage-rose (kab'āj-rōz), *n.* A species of rose, *Rosa centifolia*, of many varieties, with a large, round, compact flower, supposed to have been cultivated from ancient times, and especially suited from its fragrance for the manufacture of rose-water and attar. Also called *Provence rose*, by error for *Provins rose*, from the town of that name in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, where these roses are still largely cultivated.

cabbage-tree (kab'āj-trē), *n.* 1. A name given to many species of palms the tender growing leaf-buds of which are used as a vegetable. The cabbage-tree, or cabbage-palmetto, of the southern United States, *Sabal Palmetto*, is a fan-leaved palm growing to the height of from 30 to 50 feet. The cabbage-tree of the West Indies, the tree most generally known as the *cabbage-palm*, is a species of *Oreodoxa* (formerly included in the genus *Areca*), *O. oleracea*, a lofty and graceful palm with a straight cylindrical trunk, sometimes 150 or 200 feet high, bearing a head of long pinnate leaves. The cabbage is the terminal leaf-bud, the removal of which, though often done, destroys the tree. The Australian cabbage-tree is a fan-leaved palm, *Livistona australis*.

2. A name given to species of *Andira*, leguminous trees of tropical America, bearing racemes of red flowers and roundish, hard, one-seeded pods, and yielding the anthelmintic cabbage-tree bark of pharmacists. Jamaica cabbage-tree bark, also called *worm-bark*, is obtained from *A. inermis*, a native of the West Indies, and the Surinam bark from *A. retusa*, found in Surinam and Cayenne. A similar bark is furnished by *A. anthelmintica* of Brazil.

3. In New Zealand, an arborescent liliaceous plant, *Cordyline indivisa*.—**Black cabbage-tree**, an arborescent composite of St. Helena, *Melanodendron integrifolium*, one of the few endemic trees still remaining on the island.

cabbage-wood (kab'āj-wūd), *n.* A name given to the wood of *Eriodendron anfractuosum*, and to that of species of *Andira*. See *cabbage-tree*.

cabbage-worm (kab'āj-wērm), *n.* The larva of the cabbage-butterfly or of the cabbage-moth.

cabbala, *n.* See *cabala*.

cabbidget, *n.* An obsolete form of *cabbage*¹.

cabbish¹ (kab'ish), *n.* An obsolete and more original form of *cabbage*².

cabbish² (kab'ish), *v. t.* An obsolete and dialectal form of *cabbage*³.

cabble (kab'l), *v. t. or i.*; pret. and pp. *cabbled*, ppr. *cabbling*. [Origin unknown; cf. *accable*, < F. *accabler*, crush, overwhelm.] In *metul*, to break up into pieces (iron which has been smelted with charcoal, balled, and flattened), preparatory to the processes of fagoting, fusing, and rolling into bars.

cabbler (kab'lēr), *n.* In *metul*, one who cabbles.

cabby¹ (kab'i), *n.*; pl. *cabbies* (-iz). [*cabl*; a kind of dim. of *cabman*.] A cab-driver or cabman. [Colloq., Eng.]

cabby² (kab'i), *a.* [*cab* + *-y*.] Sticky; clammy. [Prov. Eng.]

cabeça (ka-bā'sij), *n.* [Pg., lit. head, chief, = Sp. *cabeza*, < L. *caput*, head.] 1. The Portuguese name of the finest kind of silk received from India, as distinguished from the *bariga*, or inferior kind. Also called *cabesse*.—2. A nominal money of account in some parts of the west coast of Africa.

Cabeiri, *n. pl.* See *Cabiri*.

Cabeirian, *Cabeiric*, *a.* See *Cabirian*.

Cabeiritic, *a.* See *Cabiritic*.

caber (kā'bēr), *n.* [See, also written *cabir*, *kabar*; < Gael. *cabar*, a pole, stake, rafter, = Ir. *cabar*, a coupling; cf. Corn. *keber*, W. *ceibren*, a rafter; D. *keper*, a rafter.] A pole; a rafter; a beam; a large stick. Specifically—(a) A long peeled sapling or undressed stem of a young tree used in the Highland (or Scottish) game of tossing the caber. (b) One of the peeled saplings sometimes placed, instead of boards, on the tie-beams of a cottage to form the kind of loft called the hals, or on the rafters to form a support for the thatch. (c) A transverse beam in a kiln for drying grain. Jamieson.

Caberea (ka-bē'rē-i), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Cabereidae*. *C. hookeri*, a European species, is an example.

Cabereidae (kab-o-rē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caberea* + *-idae*.] A family of infundibulate chiloatomatous polyzoans, of the order *Gymnolamata*, having an unjointed stock with slender branches, and two or more rows of cells with vibracula or sessile avicularia at the back. The species are generally associated with the *Cellulariidae*. Less correctly written *Cabercade*.

cabesse (ka-bes'), *n.* [F., < Pg. *cabeça*; see *cabeça*.] Same as *cabeça*, 1.

cabezón (kab'e-zōn; Sp. pron. kā-beth-ōn'), *n.* [Sp., < *cabeza*, head; see *cabeça*, *carezón*.] Same as *bighead*.

cabiai (ka-bē'i), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian name of the capibara. [Little used.]

A molar, "which can be attributed only to a gigantic cabiai, or a dwarf elephant." Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 428.

cabidget, *n.* An obsolete form of *cabbage*¹.

cabin (kab'in), *n.* [*ME. caban*, *cabane*, also assimilated *chabane*, a little house, a small room, esp. in a ship, < OF. *cabane*, f. (MF. also *cabain*, m.), F. *cabane* (also *cabine* after E. *cabin*) = Pr. *cabana* = Sp. *cabaña* = Pg. *cabana* = It. *capanna*, < ML. *capanna*, a cabin, prob. of Celtic origin: W. *caban* = Ir. Gael. *caban*, a cabin, booth, dim. of (W.) *cab*, a booth, a hut.] 1. A hut; a cottage; a small house or habitation, especially one that is poorly constructed.

Some of green boughs their slender cabins frame.

Fairfax.

By the peat fires of a hundred thousand cabins had nightly been sung rude ballads which predicted the deliverance of the oppressed race. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xii.

2. A small room; an inclosed place.

So long in secret cabin there he held

Her captive to his sensual desire.

Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 23.

3. An apartment in a ship for officers or passengers. In passenger-steamers the cabin is divided into state-rooms, or the private rooms of the passengers, and an apartment (sometimes more than one) for the use of all, called the *saloon*, generally used as a dining-room. In an ordinary merchant vessel the cabin is the apartment occupied by the master of the vessel. In a man-of-war it is the apartment used by the commanding officer, or the officer commanding the squadron, the apartments of the other officers being called the *ward-room* and (of the petty officers) the *steward*. In Great Britain the word *cabin*, when applied to the private apartment of an officer or a passenger, is synonymous with *state-room* as used in the United States.

4. Same as *cabinet*, 4.

They would not stay perhaps the Spanish demurring, and putting off such wholesome acts and counsels as the politic *Cabin* at Whitehall had no mind to.

Milton, Elkonoiklastes, iv.

Jealous haughtiness of Prelates and cabin Counsellours.

Milton, Areopagitica, p. 3.

After-cabin, the best or stern cabin of a vessel.—**Cabin car**. See *car*.—**Cabin passenger**, one who has the best accommodation a ship affords.—**Second cabin**, the part of a steamship allotted to the use of intermediate or second-class passengers, or the general accommodation afforded them.

cabin (kab'in), *v.* [*cab*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To confine as in a cabin.

But now I am *cabin'd*, errib'd, confin'd, bound in
To saucy doubts and fears. Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4.

II. *intrans.* To live in a cabin; lodge.

I'll make you feed on berries, and on roots,
And feed on curds and whey, and suck the goat,
And cabin in a cave. Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2.

cabin-boy (kab'in-boi), *n.* A boy employed to wait on the officers and passengers in the cabin of a ship.

cabined (kab'ind), *a.* [*cab* + *-ed*.] Confined; narrow. [Rare.]

Ere the blabbing eastern scout,
The nice morn, on the Indian steep,
From her *cabin'd* loop-hole peep.

Milton, Comus, l. 140.

cabinet (kab'i-net), *n.* and *a.* [*F. cabinet*, a closet, a receptacle of curiosities, etc.; cf. OF. *cabanette*, a little cabin (= It. *cabinetto*—Florio), dim. of *cabane*, *cabine*, a cabin: see *cabin*.] I. *n.* 1. A little cabin; a small habitation or retreat.

Hearken awhile, from thy Greene *cabinet*,
The rural song of carefull Colind.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

Lo, here the gentle lark, weary of rest,
From his moist *cabinet* mounts up on high.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 564.

2. A small room; a retired apartment; a closet.

—3. A private room in which consultations are held; specifically, the closet or private apartment in which a sovereign confers with his privy council or most trusted ministers.

You began in the *cabinet* what you afterwards practised in the camp.

Dryden.

Those more refined arts of the *cabinet*, on which the Italians were accustomed to rely, much more than on the sword, in their disputes with one another, were of no avail against these rude invaders.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

Though bred in the closet, he distinguished himself both in the *cabinet* and the camp.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

Hence—4. An executive council; the select council of a sovereign or of an executive government; the collective body of ministers who direct the government of a nation or country. In Great Britain, though the executive government is vested nominally in the crown, it is practically in a committee of ministers called the *cabinet*, which is of comparatively modern development. Every cabinet includes the First Lord of the Treasury, who is generally chief of the ministry, or prime minister, the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the five Secretaries of State, with two or more other members, at the prime minister's discretion. In the United States the *cabinet* is a collective popular name, not recognized by law, for the heads of the eight executive departments, namely, the Secretaries of State, the Treasury,

War, the Navy, the Interior, and Agriculture, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General. They are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and are removable at the President's pleasure. They have as a body no legal functions, but by custom meet the President at stated times for consultation. The term *cabinet* is also sometimes applied to the executive council of a governor or of a mayor.

It is to the antagonism between the court and the administration, between the *cabinet* and the camera, or in modern language the court and the *cabinet*, that many of the constitutional quarrels of the century are owing.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 247.

5. A meeting or session of a cabinet council.

Cabinet after *Cabinet* passed over, and no mention was ever made of the affairs of the East, till one day, at the end of a *Cabinet*, Palmerston, in the most easy, nonchalant way imaginable, said that he thought it right to mention that he had been a long time engaged in negotiation upon the principles agreed upon at the *Cabinet* at Windsor, and that he had drawn up a Treaty with which it was fit that the *Cabinet* should be acquainted.

Brit. Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 74.

6. A piece of furniture having shelves or drawers, or both, or simply cupboards inclosed with doors; especially, one of ornamental character, decorated with carving, inlaying, painting, lacquer, medallions of painted porcelain, or enamel or metal appliques.

Look

Within, in my *line cabinet*, for the pearl
I had sent me last. B. Jonson, Catiline, ii. 1.

7. Any part of a building, or one or more whole buildings, set apart for the conservation of works of art, antiquities, etc.; hence, by metonymy, the collection itself: as, a mineral *cabinet*.—8. In printing, an inclosed frame for printers' cases, generally used for job-type.—**Cabinet of arms**, a display of the escutcheons, together with the sword, spurs, and the like, of a gentleman after his decease. In certain parts of Europe these are arranged in a frame, and hung upon the wall of a church, after the funeral. Berry.—**Kitchen cabinet**, in U. S. hist., a coquette of intimate friends of President Jackson, generally supposed to have more influence with him during his presidency (1829-37) than his official advisers; so called in allusion to their private and familiar status, as if admitted to the White House through the kitchen.

From the *Kitchen Cabinet* seems to have come the first proposition to make the "national conventions," which are customary even to the present day. . . . the exponents of the "will of the people." H. von Holst, Const. Hist., II. 38.

II. *a.* 1. Confidential; secret; private.

Others still gape 't anticipate
The *cabinet* designs of Fate.

S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 24.

2. Relating to a cabinet; belonging to or constituting a body of ministers of state; as, a *cabinet minister*; a *cabinet council*.—3. Belonging to a private collection, private cellar, or the like, and therefore presumably of superior quality; as, *cabinet wines*. Hence—4. Of such size, beauty, or value as to be kept in a cabinet, or to be fitted for use in a private chamber; as, a *cabinet edition* of a book; a *cabinet organ*; a *cabinet pianoforte*; a *cabinet picture*; *cabinet photographs*.—**Cabinet council**. (a) Private counsel; secret advice.

Those are *cabinet councils*,
And not to be communicated.

Mansinger, Duke of Milan, II. 1.

(b) (1) A council held with privacy; the confidential council of a prince or an executive magistrate; a council of cabinet ministers held with privacy to deliberate upon public affairs. (2) The members of a privy council; a select number of confidential counselors; specifically, same as *cabinet*, 1, 4.—**Cabinet file**. See *file*.—**Cabinet organ**, a small, portable organ, usually a reed-organ or harmonium.

cabinet (kab'i-net), *v. t.* [*cab*, *n.*] To inclose in or as in a cabinet. [Rare.]

This is the frame of most men's spirits, . . . to adore the casket and condemn the jewel that is *cabineted* in it.

Hervey, Sermons, p. 87.

cabinet-maker (kab'i-net-mā'kēr), *n.* [*cab*, *n.*, + *maker*.] One whose occupation is the making of household furniture, such as cabinets, sideboards, tables, bedsteads, etc.

cabin-mate (kab'in-māt), *n.* [*cab* + *mate*.] One who occupies the same cabin with another.

Bean, and Fl.

cabir, *n.* See *caber*.

Cabirean (kab-i-rē'an), *n.* [*Cabiri* + *-ean*.] One of the Cabiri.

Cabiri (ka-bī'ri), *n. pl.* [Less prop. *Cabeiri*; L. *Cabiri*, < Gr. *Κάβειροι*.] In Gr. antiq., divinities of Semitic origin, connected with volcanoes, and hence falling into the category of the deities of fire and of creative life. They were worshiped in mysteries celebrated especially in the islands of Lemnos, Imbros, and Samothrace, whence their cult was introduced into other places.

Cabirian, *Cabiric* (ka-bir'i-an, -ik), *a.* [*Cabiri* + *-an*, *-ic*.] Pertaining to the Cabiri or their worship; hence, strange and mysterious; occult. Also spelled *Cabeirian*, *Cabeiric*.

Cabiritic (kab-i-rit'ik), *a.* Same as *Cabirian*. Also spelled *Caberitic*.

cable (kā'bl), *n.* [*< ME. cable, cabell, cabylle = MD. D. MLG. LG. MHG. G. Sw. Dan. kabel = Icel. kadhall, < OF. cable, F. câble = Sp. cable = Pg. cabre = It. cappio, < ML. caputū, cap-lum, a cable, a rope, < L. capere, take, hold: see capacious, captive, etc.*] 1. *A rope.*

Thogh jelosie be hanged bi a cable.

Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 33.

Specifically—2. (a) A large, strong rope or chain, such as is used to hold a vessel at anchor. Ropes made of hemp, jute, or coir were universally used in former times, but have now, except in small vessels and fishing-craft, been superseded by chains. Chain cables are generally composed of 8 lengths of 15 fathoms each, fastened together with shackles, making in all 120 fathoms. Swivels are inserted in the different lengths to prevent twisting. Cables are also, for special uses, made of wires twisted together. (b) See *submarine cable*, below. (c) The traction-rope of a cable-railroad.—3. In *arch.*: (a) A molding of the torus kind, with its surface cut in imitation of the twisting of a rope. (b) A cylindrical molding inserted in the flute of a column and partly filling it.—**Endless cable.** See *endless*.—**Nipper the cable.** See *nipper*, *v.*—**Submarine or electric-telegraph cable,** a cable composed of a single wire or a strand of wires of pure copper, embedded in protecting substances and covered externally by coils of coated iron wire, for conveying telegraphic messages under water. (See *telegraph*.) The copper wire, or embedded strand of wires, is called the *core*, and is insulated by layers of gutta-percha or india-rubber, each layer being separated from the next by a coating of resinous matter. The insulating layers are generally separated from the outer wires by a padding of jute or hemp saturated with tar or other protective substance. One wire is found to be better than a strand as regards conducting power; but the latter is safer, since if one wire breaks, messages can still be conveyed through the others.—**To bitt the cable** (*naut.*), to wind it around the bitts.—**To bring a chain cable to.** See *bring*.—**To buoy a cable,** to support it by floats to keep it clear from a rocky bottom, or to indicate by means of buoy and buoy-rope the place where its end lies when detached from the ship.—**To heave a cable short.** See *heave*.—**To nip the cable.** See *nip*, *v.*—**To serve a cable,** to wind rope about it as a protection against chafing.—**To slip the cable,** to disconnect it from the ship and let it run out, thus freeing the ship from her anchor.—**Wire cables,** cables formed by wires, sometimes twisted about each other, but, when used for suspension-bridges, more commonly laid parallel, bound together, wrapped with canvas, and then served, or wound with wire, and painted. Each wire is separately stretched and tested.

cable (kā'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cabled*, ppr. *cabling*. [*< cable, n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To fasten with a cable.

Cast out the cabled stone upon the strand.

J. Dyer, Fleece, ii.

The ship was leisurely chained and cabled to the old dock.

G. W. Curtis, True and I, p. 66.

2. In *arch.*, to fill (the flutes of columns) with cables or cylindrical pieces.—3. [*Cf. equiv. wire, v.*] To transmit by a telegraph-cable.

II. *intrans.* To send a message by a telegraph-cable.

cable-bend (kā'bl-bend), *n.* *Naut.*: (a) A small rope formerly used to fasten the ends of a rope cable so as to secure the knot by which it is attached to the anchor-ring. (b) The knot or clinch by which a cable is attached to an anchor.

cable-carrier (kā'bl-kar'i-ēr), *n.* A tub or bucket suspended from grooved wheels traveling on a cable, or directly attached to a moving cable, and used to transport sand, minerals, or heavy materials on a wire ropeway. See *wireway*.

cabled (kā'bl-d), *a.* [*< cable, n., + -ed²*] 1. Fastened or supplied with a cable or cables.—2. In *arch.*, having the ornament called a cable.—**Cabled flute,** in *arch.*, a flute of a column containing a cable-molding. See *cable*, *n.*, 3.

cable-drilling (kā'bl-dril'ing), *n.* Same as *rope-drilling*.

cablegram (kā'bl-gram), *n.* [*Improp. < cable + -gram, as in telegram.*] A message sent by a telegraph-cable; a cable-despatch. [*Colloq.*]

cable-gripper (kā'bl-grip'ēr), *n.* *Naut.*, a device placed over a cable-well to prevent the cable from running out.

cable-hatband (kā'bl-hat'band), *n.* A kind of hatband consisting of a twisted cord, worn in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and in some modern uniforms.

I had on a gold cable-hatband, then new come up, which I wore about a murrey French hat.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

cable-hook (kā'bl-hük), *n.* A gripping device for handling a ship's cable.

cable-laid (kā'bl-lād), *a.* 1. *Naut.*, formed of three strands of plain-laid or ordinary rope. Rope for cables is made in this way so as to be more im-

pervious to water, but cable-laid rope is about 30 per cent. weaker than plain-laid rope of the same size. Rope cables are from 10 to 26 inches in circumference.

2. Twisted after the manner of a cable: as, a *cable-laid* gold chain.

cable-molding (kā'bl-möl'ing), *n.* Same as *cable*, 3.

cable-nipper (kā'bl-nip'ēr), *n.* A device for securing to a cable the messenger or rope by which it is handled.

cable-railroad (kā'bl-rāl'ē-rōd), *n.* A street- or other railroad in which the cars are moved by an endless cable traveling in a small tunnel under the roadway, and kept in motion by a stationary engine.

Motion is communicated to the cars by means of a grip extended through a slot in the covering of the tunnel, and so arranged as to be under the control of the brakeman. Also called *cableway*.

cable-road (kā'bl-rōd), *n.* Same as *cable-railroad*.

cable-screw (kā'bl-skrō), *n.* A small screw resembling a twisted cord, used as a fastening for the soles of boots and shoes.

cable's-length (kā'blz-length), *n.* An approximate measure of length, generally considered to be 100 fathoms = 600 feet, or $\frac{1}{10}$ of a nautical mile: frequently used in sailing directions for navigators.

cable-stopper (kā'bl-stop'ēr), *n.* *Naut.*, a device to prevent a cable from running out. It generally consists of a short piece of stout rope, with a hook in one end and a knot or toggle in the other. One end is hooked to a ring-bolt in the deck, and the other is lashed to the cable. See *stopper*.

cablet (kā'bl-et), *n.* [*Dim. of cable.* Cf. F. *cablot* and *cabléau*, cablet.] A little cable; specifically, any cable-laid rope under 9 inches in circumference.

cable-tier (kā'bl-tēr), *n.* The place in the hold of a ship where rope cables are stowed.

cable-tire (kā'bl-tir), *n.* A large rope for raising weights.

cable-tools (kā'bl-tōlz), *n. pl.* Tools used in cable-drilling or rope-drilling. The length of the set of tools attached to the rope, or used in rope-drilling, in Pennsylvania, is about 62 feet, and the weight nearly a ton. The separate parts are the rope-socket, sinker-bar, jars, auger-stem, and bit.

cableway (kā'bl-wā), *n.* Same as *cable-railroad*.

cabling (kā'bl-ing), *n.* [*< cable, n., 3 (b), + -ing¹*] 1. The filling of the flutes of a column with cable-moldings. Hence—2. The cable-moldings themselves.

cablish (kab'lish), *n.* [*< OF. *cablis, chablis, F. chablis, wind-fallen wood (ML. cablicia) (cf. equiv. OF. cable, cable, pl. cables, equiv. to chablis), < *cabler, chabler, in comp. accabler, east down: see accable.*] In *old forest law*, wind-fall wood; wood thrown down by tempestuous weather: also sometimes applied to brushwood.

cabman (kab'man), *n.*; pl. *cabmen* (-men). [*< cab + man.*] The driver of a cab.

It is said that not long ago a certain Prince Krapotkin gained his living as a cabman in St. Petersburg.

D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 233.

cabob, kabob (kā-bob'), *n.* [*Anglo-Ind., < Pers. kabāub, kibāub, roast meat, < kab, an ox.*] 1. An Oriental dish consisting of small pieces of beef or mutton, seasoned with pepper, salt, ginger, etc., and basted with oil and garlic while being roasted on a skewer or spit, sweet herbs being sometimes placed between the pieces.

Cabobs, or meat roasted in small pieces, that may be eat without dividing. Pococke, Description of the East, l. 57.

2. An Anglo-Indian name for roast meat in general. Yule and Burnell.—3. A leg of mutton stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs. *Wright*.

Also spelled *kabab, cobob*.

cabob, kabob (kā-bob'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cabobbed, kabobbed*, ppr. *cabobbing, kabobbing*. [*< cabob, n.*] To make cabob of; roast, as a leg of mutton, with savory herbs, spices, etc., at a quick fire. *Sir T. Herbert*. Also spelled *kabab, cobob*.

caboceer (kab-ō-sēr'), *n.* [*Prob. < Pg. cabeceira, the head, chief, < cabeça, the head: see abega.*] The name given to local governors in western Africa appointed by the king over towns or districts.

Römer once peeped in at an open door, and found an old negro caboceer sitting among twenty thousand fetishes in his private fetish-museum, . . . performing his devotions.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 145.



Cable-laid Rope.

cabochet, *n.* [*< OF. caboche, the head, < It. capocchia, knob of a stick, etc., < capo, < L. caput, head.* As a fish-name, cf. *cabos*, eel-pout, MD. *kabys-hoofd*, the bullhead, from the same ult. source; OF. *cabot*, "the gull-fish, bullhead, miller's-thumb"; *cabote*, "as cabot; or (more properly) a gurnard" (Cotgrave): see *caboshed, cabbage¹, cabbage²*, and cf. the E. name *bull-head*.] 1. A head. See *cabbage²*.—2. A name of the miller's-thumb or bullhead.—3. A tadpole. *E. D.*

caboched, *a.* See *caboshed*.

cabochon (ka-bō-shōn'), *n.* [*F. (= Sp. cabujon = Pg. cabuchão), < caboche, head, pate: see caboche.*] A polished but uncut precious stone.—**En cabochon**, in the style of a cabochon, that is, rounded convex on top, and flat, concave, or convex on the back, without facets. Garnets, turquoise, moonstone, cat's-eye, asteria, and other gems are cut in this form.

cabocle (ka-bōk'le), *n.* The Brazilian name of a mineral resembling red jasper, found in the diamond-producing sand of Bahia. It contains phosphoric acid, alumina, lime, baryta, protoxide of iron, and water.

Cabomba (ka-bom'bä), *n.* [*Native Guiana name.*] A genus of aquatic plants, known as *water-shields*, of the natural order *Nymphaeaceae*, with small shield-shaped floating leaves and finely dissected submerged ones, and small trimerous flowers. There are two or three species, natives of the warmer portions of America, of which one species, *C. Caroliniana*, is found in stagnant waters along the southern coast of the United States. *Cabomba* was formerly classed in a separate family *Cabombaceae* with the single other genus *Hydroptiliss* or *Brasenia*, the North American water-shield. See *Hydroptiliss*.

caboodle (ka-bō'dl), *n.* [*A slang term, conjectured to be a corruption of kit and boodle: see boodle¹.*] Crowd; pack; lot; company: used only with *whole*: as, the *whole caboodle* (that is, the whole number, crowd, or quantity). [*Slang.*]

It would not even make me raise my eyebrows to hear to-morrow morning that the *whole caboodle* had been sold out.

New York Times, Sept. 2, 1887.

The *whole caboodle* came out and fell upon me.

Picayune (New Orleans), Feb. 23, 1858.

cabook (ka-bōk'), *n.* The name given in Ceylon to a rock which is there extensively used as a building-stone. It is gneiss in a peculiar stage of decomposition, and, although soft and easily quarried, it hardens on exposure to the air. The gneiss contains much magnetic iron disseminated through it, and it is the decomposition of this mineral which gives to the soil the ferruginous tinge conspicuous in parts of Ceylon.

caboose (ka-bō's'), *n.* [*Hind. kabuliyat, a written agreement, < kabul, consent.*] An agreement made between the Indian government and the zemindars, or feudatory landlords, for the farming, management, and collection of the revenue.

caboose (ka-bō's'), *n.* [*Also caboose; < D. kabuis = MLG. kabuse, LG. kabuse, kabüse (> G. kabuse) = Dan. kabys = Sw. kabysa; also E. caboose, < F. cambuse, < D. kombuis, a ship's galley, formerly also a booth, hut, store-room; perhaps from same root as cabin, q. v.*] 1. The cook-room or kitchen on shipboard; a galley; specifically, the inclosed fireplace, hearth, or stove used for cooking on small vessels.

The lawn is studded with *caboosees*, over one of which a Councillor may be seen carefully skimming the water covering his twelve-pound salmon.

The Century, XXVI. 550.

2. A car for the use of the conductor, brakemen, etc., on a freight-train. [*U. S.*]

cabos (ka-bos'), *n.* [*See caboche.*] A name of the eel-pout.

caboshed, caboched (ka-bosh't'), *a.* [*< caboche + -ed², after F. caboché, < caboche, a head: see caboche, cabbage².*] In *her.*, represented alone and affronté: said of the head of a stag or roebuck when no part of the neck is seen. Also *cabossed, cabaged*.

cabossed (ka-bost'), *a.* Same as *caboshed*.

cabot (ka-bō'), *n.* [*F. dial.*] A dry measure in general use in the island of Jersey. The small cabot, used for wheat, is $\frac{1}{8}$ of an English bushel.

The large cabot, for barley, etc., is one third larger. As with the bushel, equivalent weights are used, which vary with the bulkiness of the material.

cabottage (kab'ō-tāj), *n.* [*F. (= It. cabottaggio), < caboter, coast, lit. go from cape to cape, < Sp. cabo, cape: see cape².*] *Naut.*, navigation along a coast; coasting-trade.

cabré (ka-brä'), *a.* [*F., pp. of cabrer, rear, < OF. cabre (F. chère), < Sp. cabra, < L. capra, a*



Stag's Head Caboshed.

she-goat, fem. of *caper*, a he-goat: see *caper*¹. Cf. *cabriele*.] In *her.*, represented as rearing: said of a horse.

cabrerite (ka-bré'rit), *n.* [*Cabrera* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A hydrous arseniate of nickel and magnesium, occurring in fibrous or granular masses of an apple-green color: first found in the Sierra Cabrera, Spain.

cabrilla (ka-bril'ä; *Sp.* pron. kü-bré'lyä), *n.* [*Sp.*, a fish (see def. (a)), a prawn, also a little goat, dim. of *cabra*, a goat: see *caper*¹.] A name of certain serranoid fishes. (a) In Spain, *Serranus cabrilla*, a fish of the Mediterranean. See *Serranus*. (b) *Epinephelus capreolus*, a fish of a brown color, with round dark spots and two large black ones at the base of the spinous dorsal fin, partly extending on the fin, and with a few rounded pale spots on the body, and all the fins spotted. It is common in the Caribbean sea and along the Florida coast, and is an excellent food-fish. (c) *Paralabrax clathratus*, a grayish-green fish with obscure broad dusky streaks and bars which form reticulations on the sides, and shaded with dark color along the middle of the sides. It abounds along the southern coast of California.

cabriolet (kab'ri-öl), *n.* Same as *capriole*.

cabriolet (kab-ri-öl'ä), *n.* [= *G. kabriolet* = Bohem. *kabrioletka*, etc., < *F. cabriolet*, dim., < *cabriolet*, a leap: see *capriole*. Now shortened to *cab*: see *cab*¹.] Properly, a covered one-horse carriage with two wheels: now often made with four wheels and a calash top. See *cab*¹.

cabrit (kab'rit), *n.* [*Sp. cabrito*, a kid, = *OF. cabrit*, *F. cabri*, a kid, = *Pr. cabril*, < *ML. capritus*, a goat, < *L. caper*, a goat.] A name of the American pronghorn, *Antilocapra americana*.

cabrite (kab'rit), *n.* [*NL. Cabrita*, appar. < *Sp. cabrita*, a she-kid, kidskin dressed, fem. of *cabrito*, a kid, dim. of *cabra*, a goat.] A lizard of the family *Lacertidae*, *Cabrita teschnoutti*, with the lower eyelid partly transparent and movable. It is an inhabitant of central and southern India.

cabrouet (kab-rö'et), *n.* [Appar. a modification of *cabriolet*, *q. v.*] A kind of cart used on sugar-plantations in the southern United States.

cab-stand (kab'stand), *n.* A place where cabs stand for hire.

caburet, *n.* A small Brazilian owl, the *echoliba* of Azara, the *Scops brasiliensis* of modern naturalists. [Not in use.]

caburn (kab'ern), *n.* [Origin unknown; said to be connected with *cable*.] *Naut.*, a small line made of spun-yarn, to bind cables, seize tackles, etc.

cacagoguet (kak'a-gog), *n.* [*Gr. kakagē*, excrement, + *agōgē*, drawing, leading, < *agēin*, drive, lead.] An ointment made of alum and honey, applied to the anus to produce evacuation.

cacain (ka-kä'in), *n.* [*Cacao* + *-in*.] In chem., the essential principle of cacao.

Cacalia (ka-kä'li-ä), *n.* [*L.*, < *Gr. kakalia*, a plant not identified, perhaps *colt's-foot*.] A genus of *Compositae*, nearly related to *Senecio*, with which it is sometimes united, but mostly of different habit. The species are white-flowered perennials, natives of North America and Asia; nine are found in the eastern United States. Commonly known as *Indian plantain*.

cacam (kak'am), *n.* [*Ar. Heb. khakham*.] A wise man: an official designation among the Jews, synonymous with *rabbin*. *Coles*, 1717.

They have it [the Law] stuck in the jambs of their dorees, and covered with glasse; written by their *cacams*, and signed with the names of God.

Sandys, *Travailes* (1652), p. 114.

The Talmud is stuffed with the traditions of their Rab- bins and *Cacams*.

Hovell, *Letters*, ii. 8.

cacao (ka-kä'ö), *n.* [= *D. Dan. Sw. G. Russ.*, etc., *kakao* = *F. cacao* = *It. cacao*, < *Sp. cacao* = *Pg. cacao*, *cacau*, < *Mex. cacauatl*, cacao (accord- ing to Señor Jesus Sanchez, orig. a Nahuatl word). Cf. *Sp. cacahuatl*, *cacaotal* = *Pg. ca- caual*, a plantation of chocolate-trees; *Pg. ca- caueiro* = *F. cacaoyer*, a chocolate-tree. See *cocoa*².] The chocolate-tree, *Theobroma cacao*, natural order *Sterculiaceae*. The cacao is a small evergreen tree, from 16 to 40 feet high when growing wild, a native of tropical America, and much cultivated there and to some extent in Asia and Africa. Its fruit is a some- what pear-shaped pointed pod, 10-furrowed, from 5 to 10 inches long, and contains numerous large seeds embedded in a sweet pulp. These seeds are very nutritive, contain- ing 50 per cent. of fat, are of an agreeable flavor, and are used, both in their fresh state and when dried, as an arti- cle of food. The seeds when roasted and divested of their husks and crushed are known as *cocoa-nibs*. These are ground into an oily paste, and mixed with sugar and fla- voring matters, to make chocolate, the most important product of the cacao. (See *chocolate*.) Cocoa consists of the nibs alone, either unground or ground, dried, and powdered, or of the crude paste dried in flakes. Broma consists of the dry powder of the seeds after a thorough expression of the oil. A decoction is also made from the husks alone, under the name of *cocoa-shells*. These sub- stances, containing the alkaloid theobromine, analogous

to thein and caffeine, are very extensively used as substi- tutes for tea and coffee. The oil from the seeds, called *cacao-butter*, is solid at ordinary temperatures, and has a pleasant odor and choco- late-like taste. It is used for sup- positories, and for making soap, pom- atuma, etc.

cacao - butter

(ka-kä'ö-but'

er), *n.* The

oil expressed

from the seeds

of the choco-

late-tree, *Theo-*

broma cacao.

See *cacao*.

cacao-nut (ka-

kä'ö-nut'), *n.*

The fruit of

the *Theobroma*

cacao. See *ca-*

cacao.

cacatedi, *a.* [*L.*

cacatus, pp.

of *cacare*: see *cack*¹.]

Defiled with excrement.

If your grace please to be *cacated*, say so.

Middleton, *Massinger*, and *Rowley*, *The Old Law*, v. 1.

cacatory (kak'a-tö-ri), *a.* [*NL. cacatorius*,

< *L.* as if **cacator*, < *cacare*, pp. *cacatus*: see

*cack*¹.] Pertaining to or characterized by the

discharge of excrement from the bowels.—

Cacatory fever, a kind of intermittent fever accom-

panied by copious alvine discharges.

Cacatua (kak'a-tü'ä), *n.* [*NL. (Vieillot, 1818)*,

< Malay *kakatia*: see *cackatoo*.] A genus of par-

rots, of the family *Psittacidae* and subfamily *Cacatui-*

nae, containing the typical cockatoos. The

species are of rather large size for this family, with short,

square tails, and a beautiful erectile crest; white is the

usual color, the crest being tinged with yellow or rosy.

There are upward of 14 species, all East Indian, Papuan, or

Australian. *C. galerita* is the large sulphur-crested cocka-

too; *C. sulphurea*, the smaller sulphur-crested; other species

are *C. diucorpi*, *C. leadbeateri*, and *C. roseicapilla*. In

Cacatua proper there is only one carotid artery, an anomaly

in this group of birds. Also later called *Phylolophus*.

See cut under *cockatoo*.

Cacatuidæ (kak'a-tü'i-dæ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cu-*

catua + *-ide*.] The cockatoos as a separate

family of birds. See *Cacatuiina*.

Cacatuinae (kak'a-tü-i-næ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cu-*

catua + *-inae*.] The cockatoos, a subfamily of

Psittacidae, represented by *Cacatua*. They have

the orbital ring completely ossified, a bony bridge over

the temporal fossa, the left carotid artery normal, and

no ambiens muscle. They are birds of medium and large

size, with greatly hooked bills, short square tails, and an

erectile crest. Besides the genus *Cacatua* and its sub-

divisions, containing the white cockatoos, this group in-

cludes *Calyptorhynchus*, the black cockatoos, and *Micro-*

glossa, cockatoos with very large bills and slender tongues.

All are included in the geographical range given for *Cacu-*

tua. The subfamily is sometimes raised to the rank of a

family under the name of *Cacatuidæ*. Also called *Phy-*

tolophinae.

Caccabinæ (kak-a-bi'næ), *n. pl.* [*NL. (G. R.*

Gray, 1855), < *Caccabis* + *-inae*.] A subfamily

of gallinaceans, of the family *Tetraonidae* or

Perdidae, typified by the genus *Caccabis*; the

rock-partridges of the old world. Besides the several

species of *Caccabis*, this group includes *Lerica niri-*

cola of Tibet, and the Asiatic species of *Tetraogallus*.

The term is not much used, the species being generally

associated with the *Perdiciinae*.

Caccabis (kak'a-bis), *n.* [*NL. (Kaup, 1829)*, <

Gr. kakkaβis, another form of *κακκάβη* (usually

called *πέρδικς*), a

partridge. Cf.

cackle.] A genus

of old-world par-

tridges, some-

times giving

name to a sub-

family *Cacca-*

binae; the typi-

cal rock-par-

tridges. *C. saxati-*

lis, *C. rufa*, and *C.*

petrosa are Euro-

pean species; oth-

ers inhabit north-

ern Africa and

Asia. *C. rufa* is the

common red-legged

partridge; *C. petro-*

sa is the Barbary

partridge.

caccher, *v.* A Middle English form of *catch*¹.

cachamia, **cachæmic**. See *cachemia*, *cachemic*.

cachalot (kach'- or kash'-a-lot), *n.* [Also *cach-*

alot; *F. cachalot*, *Sp. cachalote*, *Russ. kasha-*

lotü, *G. kaschatot*, *kaschelot*, *Sw. kaschelot*, *Dan.*



Fruiting Branch of Cacao (*Theobroma cacao*).

kaskelot, *D. kazilot*; of unknown origin, per- haps Eskimo: cf. "Greenland *kigutitlik*" (*Web-* ster's Diet.). French etymologists derive the *F.* word from the *E.*, and that from Catalan *quiehal*, tooth, "because the animal is armed with teeth." 1. A name of the sperm-whale, *Physeter* or *Catodon macrocephalus*, a large, toothed cetacean of the family *Physeteridae* or *Catodontidae*, having teeth in the lower jaw, and an enormous blunt head, in a cavity of which spermaceti is contained, and sometimes attain- ing a length of 80 feet. The cachalot is gregarious, going in herds sometimes of several hundred individuals, and feeds chiefly on cephalopods. The mouth contains no whalebone. The blubber yields the fine oil known as sperm-oil, and ambergris, a kind of bezoar, is found in the alimentary canal. See cut under *Physeter*.

2. *pl.* The sperm-whales as a family of ceta- ceans; the *Physeteridae*. [In this sense the word is chiefly a book-name.]

cache¹ (kash), *n.* [*F.*, < *cachier*, hide, < *L. co-* *actare*, press together, constrain, force, freq. of *cogere*, constrain, force: see *cogent*. The term was adopted into *E.* from the speech of the Canadian voyageurs of the Hudson's Bay country.] 1. A place of concealment, especial- ly in the ground or under a cairn.—2. A store of provisions or other things deposited in such a place of concealment, for present convenience or for future use.

After breakfast I started across the floe for Cape Riley, to bring on board my *cache* of Monday last.

R. M'Comick, *Arctic and Antarctic Voyages*, I. 90.

Greater care should be taken in the caching of pro- visions, for frequently in Lieutenant Greely's book men- tion is made of a *cache* found, either partially devoured by bears, wolves, or foxes, or rendered uneatable by mould. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 485.

cache¹ (kash), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cached*, pp. *caching*. [*Cache*¹, *n.*] To conceal, generally by burying in the ground or under a cairn.

We left Irving Bay on the 30th of June, *caching* all our heavy stuff in order to lighten the sled as much as pos- sible. *W. H. Gilder*, *Schwatka's Search*, p. 131.

Spear and arrow heads have been found *cached*.

Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 601.

cache², *v.* A Middle English form of *catch*¹. *Chaucer*.

cachectic (ka-kek'tik), *a.* [*L. cachecticus*, < *Gr. καχεκτικός*, < *καχέω*, *cachexy*: see *cachexy*.] Pertaining to or characterized by *cachexy*.

Miss Letty was altogether too wholesome . . . a young girl to be a model, according to the flat-chested and *ca-* *chectic* pattern. *O. W. Holmes*, *Elsie Venner*, xvii.

cachectical (ka-kek'ti-ka), *a.* Same as *ca-* *chectic*.

Young and florid blood rather than vapid and *cachecti-* *cal*. *Arbuthnot*, *Effects of Air*.

cachelcoma (kak-el-kō'mä), *n.*; *pl. cachelco-* *mata* (-mä-tä). [*NL.*, < *Gr. κακός*, bad, + *ἔλκος*, *ma*, sore, ulcer, < *ἐλκωίν*, ulcerate, < *ἔλκος* = *L. ulcus*, ulcer: see *ulcer*.] A foul or malignant ulcer.

cachemia (ka-kē'mi-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κακός*, bad, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A morbid state of the blood. Also spelled *cachamia*.

cachemic (ka-kē'mik), *a.* [*< cachemia* + *-ic*.] Afflicted with cachemia. Also spelled *cachæmic*.

cachemire (kash'mër), *n.* A French spelling of *cashmere*.

cache-pot (kash'pot), *n.* [*< F. cacher*, hide, + *pot*, pot.] An ornamental pot or covering for concealing a common flower-pot containing plants kept in an apartment.

cachet (ka-shä'), *n.* [*F.*, < *cachier*, hide: see *cache*¹, *n.*] A seal.—*Lettre de cachet*, in *French hist.*, a letter or order under seal; a private letter of state: a name given especially to a written order proceeding from and signed by the king, and countersigned by a secretary of state, and used at first as an occasional means of delaying the course of justice, but later, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as a warrant for the imprisonment without trial of a person obnoxious for any reason to the government, often for life or for a long period, and on frivolous pretexts. *Lettres de cachet* were abolished at the Revolution.

cachexia (ka-kek'si-ä), *n.* [*NL.*: see *cachexy*.] Same as *cachexy*.

cachexy (ka-kek'si), *n.* [*< NL. cachexia*, < *Gr. καχεξία*, < *κακός*, bad, + *ἔξις*, habit, < *ἐχειν*, have.] A morbid condition of the body, resulting either from general disease (as syphilitic *ca-* *chexy*) or from a local disease.—*Negro cachexy*, a propensity for eating dirt, peculiar to the natives of the West Indies and Africa.

cachibou (kash'i-bö), *n.* [Native name.] An aromatic resin obtained from *Bursera gummi-* *fera*, a tree of the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America. It resembles caruana, from an allied tree of the same region. Also called *chibou*.



Red-legged Partridge (*Caccabis rufa*).

cachinnation (kak-i-nā'shən), *n.* [*< L. cachinnatio(n)-, < cachinnare, pp. cachinnatus, laugh loudly or immoderately; imitative, like Gr. καχάζειν, καχχάζειν, and AS. ceahheian, of same sense. Cf. E. cackle, gaggle, giggle, chuckle, and cough.*] Loud or immoderate laughter.

Hideous grimaces . . . attended this unusual cachinnation. *Scott, Guy Mannering.*

A sharp, dry cachinnation appealed to his memory. *Haethorne, Twice-Told Tales.*

cachinnatory (ka-kin'ā-tō-ri), *u.* [*< L. cachinnare: see cachinnation.*] Of or pertaining to cachinnation; relating to or consisting in loud laughter.

To which, of course, I replied to the best of my cachinnatory powers. *Buwer, Felham, xxxvi.*

cacholong (kash'ō-long), *n.* [*Said to be < Cach, the name of a river in Bokhara, + Kalmuck cholong, stone.*] A variety of opal, often called *pearl-opal*, usually milk-white, sometimes grayish- or yellowish-white, in color, and opaque or slightly translucent at the edges. It often envelops common chalcedony, the two minerals being united by insensible shades.

cacholot, *n.* See *cachalot*.

cachou (ka-shō'), *n.* [*F.: see cashew.*] A sweetmeat, generally in the form of a pill, made of the extracts of licorice, cashew-nut, gum, etc., used by tobacco-smokers and others to sweeten the breath.

cachucha (ka-chō'chü), *n.* [*Sp. (> Pg. cachucha), a dance, also a kind of cap, also (in America) a small boat.*] 1. A Spanish dance similar to the bolero.—2. A musical piece in triple rhythm, like the bolero.

cachunde (ka-chōn'de), *n.* [*Sp., = Pg. cachonde.*] A medicine composed of many aromatic ingredients (musk, amber,utch, mastic, aloes, rhubarb, etc.), highly celebrated in India and China as an antidote, stomachic, and antispasmodic.

Cacicus (kas'i-kus), *n.* [*NL. (Cuvier, 1799-1800), < cacique, q. v. Cf. Cassius.*] 1. A genus of American oscine passerine birds, the caciques, of the family *Icteridae*, comprehending numerous species of Mexico and Central and South America, typical forms of which have a large bill, very stout at the base, rising upon the forehead somewhat like a casque. Such are *C. persicus* (Linnaeus) and *C. haemorrhous* (Linnaeus). Now usually spelled *Cassius*.—2. A genus of *Coleoptera*, of the family *Melanimidae*.

cacique (ka-sēk'), *n.* [= *F. cacique, < Sp. Pg. cacique, of Haytian origin.*] 1. The title of native princes or head chiefs of Hayti, Cuba, Peru, Mexico, and other regions of America, who were found reigning there when these countries were discovered by the Spaniards. Also applied to the chiefs of independent tribes of Indians in modern times.—2. In the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, 1669, a dignity of the next rank to the landgraves. There were to be two in each county.—3. A bird of the genus *Cacicus* (which see).

Also written *cassique, cazique, cazic.*

cack¹ (kak), *v. i.* [*Also cacky, cackie; < ME. cucken = D. kakken = LG. kakken = G. kakken = Dan. kakke; prob., like lt. cacure = Sp. cagur = Bohem. kakati = Pol. kakuc, < L. cacare = Gr. kakōō, of same sense.*] To ease the body by stool. *Pope.*

cack¹ (kak), *n.* [*Also cacky, cackie; < cack¹, v. Cf. OF. caca, excrement.*] Human excrement: usually in the plural. [*Scotch.*]

cack² (kak), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A shoemakers' name for an infant's shoe.

cackerel¹ (kak'er-el), *n.* [*OF. caquerel, cagrel, said to be from same root as cack¹ (OF. caca, n.).*] A fish which was said to void excrements when pursued; according to some, a fish which when eaten produces laxness of the bowels. *Skinner; Johnson.*

cackie (kak'i), *v. and n.* Same as *cack¹.*

cackle (kak'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cackled*, ppr. *cackling*. [*< ME. cakelen, caklen = D. kakelen = MLG. kakelen, LG. kakeln = G. kakeln = Sw. kakla = Dan. kagle, cackle, gaggle; closely related to E. gaggle = D. gaggelen = G. gackeln, gackern, also gacksen, cackle, cry like a goose or hen; cf. Sp. cacarear = Pg. cacarejar, cackle, as a hen, or crow, as a cock. All imitative; cf. cachinnation, and words there mentioned, esp. gaggle and giggle. See also cock¹.*] 1. To utter a noisy succession of thin, shrill, broken notes: specifically used of the cry made by a hen after

laying an egg or by a goose when excited or alarmed.

Those Spanish Creoles, however they may afterwards cackle, like to lay their plans noiselessly, like a hen in a barn. *G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 94.*

When every goose is cackling. *Shak., M. of V., v. i.*

2. To laugh with a broken noise like the cackling of a goose; giggle.

Nic grinned, cackled, and laughed till he was like to kill himself. *Arbuthnot, John Bull.*

3. To prate; prattle; tattle; talk in a silly manner. *Johnson.*

cackle (kak'l), *n.* [*< cackle, v.*] 1. The shrill repeated cry of a goose or hen.

The silver goose before the shining gate
There flew, and by her cackled saved the state.
Dryden, Æneid, viii. 872.

2. Idle talk; silly prattle.

There is a buzz and cackle all round regarding the sermon. *Thackeray, Newcomes, I. xi.*

cackler (kak'lér), *n.* 1. A fowl that cackles.—2. One who giggles.—3. A telltale; a tattler. *Johnson.*

cackling-cheat, *n.* A chicken. [*Old slang.*]

cacky (kak'i), *v. and n.* Same as *cack¹.*

caco (ka-kō'), *n.* A Brazilian mining term for the sugary quartz found in some gold-veins.

caco- [*L. etc. caco-, < Gr. kakós, bad.*] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning bad.

cacocholia (kak-ō-kō'li-ä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. kakós, bad, + cholē, bile.*] A morbid state of the bile.

cacocholy (ka-kōk'ō-li), *n.* Same as *cacocholia*.

cacochylia (kak-ō-kil'i-ä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. kakós, bad, + chylós, juice: see chyle.*] Indigestion or depraved chylification.

cacochyly (ka-kōk'i-li), *n.* Same as *cacochylia*.

cacochymia (kak-ō-kim'i-ä), *n.* [*NL., also in E. form cacochymy, < Gr. kakochymia, < kakós, bad, + chymós, juice: see chyme.*] A morbid state of the fluids of the body; "abundance of corrupt humors in the body, caused by bad nourishment, or by ill digestion" (*E. Phillips, 1706*).

cacochymic (kak-ō-kim'ik), *a. and n.* [*< cacochymia + -ic.*] 1. *a.* Having the fluids of the body vitiated, especially the blood.

II. *n.* A dyspeptic; one suffering from cacochymia.

cacodemon, cacodæmon (kak-ō-dē'mon), *n.* [*ML. cacodæmon, an evil spirit, < Gr. kakodaimon, possessed of an evil spirit, also (as a noun) an evil spirit, < kakós, bad, evil, + daimon, spirit, demon.*] 1. An evil spirit; a devil.

Hee thee to hell for shame, and leave this world,
Thou cacodemon! *Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.*

2. In *med.*, the nightmare.—3. In *astrol.*, the twelfth house of a scheme or figure of the heavens: so called from its signifying dreadful things, such as secret enemies, great losses, imprisonment, etc. *E. Phillips, 1706.*

cacodemonial (kak'ō-dē-mō'ni-äl), *a.* [*< cacodemon + -ial.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of a cacodemon or evil spirit.

cacodemonize (kak-ō-dē'mon-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cacodemonized*, ppr. *cacodemonizing*. [*< cacodemon + -ize.*] To turn into a cacodemon. *Southey.*

cacodoxical (kak-ō-dok'si-kal), *a.* [*< cacodoxy + -ical.*] Erroneous; heretical.

cacodoxy (kak'ō-dok-si), *n.*; pl. *cacodoxies* (-siz). [*< Gr. kakodoxia, heterodoxy, wrong opinion, < kakódoξος, heterodox, < kakós, bad, + dōξα, opinion, doctrine.*] A false or wrong opinion or opinions; erroneous doctrine, especially in matters of religion; heresy.

cacodyl, cacodyle (kak'ō-dil, -dīl), *n.* [*< Gr. kakódys, having a bad smell (< kakós, bad, + dōzer, smell), + dyl, matter.*] Dimethyl arsine, As(CH₃)₂, a metalloid radical, a compound of arsenic, hydrogen, and carbon. It was first obtained in a separate state as dicacodyl, As₂(CH₃)₄, by Bunsen in 1837, and formed the second instance of the isolation of a compound radical, that of cyanogen by Gay-Lussac being the first. It is a clear liquid, heavier than water, and refracting light strongly. Its smell is insupportably offensive (whence its name), and its vapor is highly poisonous. It is spontaneously inflammable in air. Alkarsin is the protoxide of cacodyl. Also written *kakodyl, kakodyle*. See *alkarsin*.

cacodylic (kak-ō-dil'ik), *a.* [*< cacodyl + -ic.*] Containing the basic radical cacodyl.—**Cacodylic acid**, (CH₃)₂AsOOH, a crystalline arsenic compound soluble in water, odorless, and said not to be an active poison, although it contains 54.4 per cent. of metallic arsenic, equivalent to 71.4 per cent. of arsenious acid.

cacoeconomy (kak-ō-kōn'ō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. kakós, bad, + oikonomia, economy (cf. kakotikonómios, a bad steward): see economy.*] Bad management; misadministration. [*Rare.*]

Marvellous cacoeconomy of their government. *Sydney Smith.*

cacöpy (kak'ō-ep-i), *n.* [*< Gr. κακοπέπεια, faulty language, < kakós, bad, + έπος, word.*] Incorrect pronunciation; mispronunciation: opposed to *orthoëpy*.

Orthöëpy is entirely independent of phonology, and phonology finds in orthöëpy only the materials upon which it works, which indeed it finds no less in cacöëpy. *R. G. White, Every-day English, p. 40.*

cacöthes (kak-ō-ē'thēz), *n.* [*L., < Gr. κακόθης, an ill habit, neut. of kakóthēs, ill-disposed, malignant, < kakós, bad, ill, + θής, habit, custom: see ethics.*] A bad custom or habit; a bad disposition.—**Cacöthes loquendi**, a mania for talking; morbid desire for gossip or speechmaking.—**Cacöthes scribendi**, a morbid propensity for writing; an itch for authorship. The phrase is taken from Juvenal (*Satires*, vii. 52).

cacogalactia (kak'ō-ga-lak'ti-ä), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. kakós, bad, + γάλα (galakt-), milk.*] In *pathol.*, a bad condition of the milk.

cacogalia (kak-ō-gā'li-ä), *n.* [*NL.*] Same as *cacogalactia*.

cacogastric (kak-ō-gas'trik), *a.* [*< Gr. kakós, bad, + γαστήρ, the stomach, + -ic.*] See *gastric*. Pertaining to a disordered stomach; characterized by dyspepsia; dyspeptic.

The woes that chequer this imperfect cacogastric state of existence. *Carlyle, Misc., III. 221.*

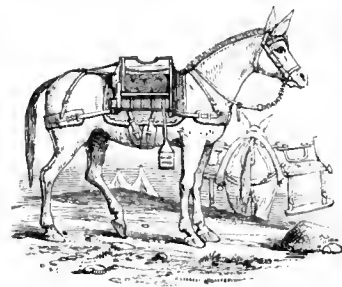
cacogenesis (kak-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. kakós, bad, + γένεσις, generation: see genesis.*] In *med.*, a morbid formation, whether congenital, as a monstrosity, or of later development, as a tumor.

cacographic (kak-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [*< cacography + -ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to cacography or bad writing; ill-written.—2. Pertaining to or characterized by bad spelling; wrongly spelled.

cacographical (kak-ō-graf'ik-äl), *a.* Same as *cacographic*.

cacography (ka-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [= *F. cacographie*, bad spelling, a collection of ill-spelled words for correction, < Gr. kakós, bad, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write; formed in antithesis to *orthography*.] Bad writing or spelling.

cacolet (kak'ō-lä), *n.* [*F., used orig. in the Pyrenees, and perhaps of Basque origin.*] A kind of paunier in the form of a seat, fixed on the back of a mule or horse, for carrying travelers in mountainous districts, or sick or wounded persons. It is composed of strong iron rods with joints,



Cacolet, or Mule-chair.

nitted by bands of strong cloth, the arrangement of the bands affording sufficient elasticity to permit the occupant to sit or lie. Military cacolets are of two kinds: one in the form of two arm-chairs, suspended one on either side of a mule, used by persons not too severely wounded; the other in the form of a bed laid at length along the mule's back. The French introduced the use of cacolets during the Crimean war (1854-5).

cacology (ka-kol'ō-jī), *n.* [= *F. cacologie, < Gr. κακολογία, evil-speaking, abuse, vituperation, < kakalóγος, speaking evil, slanderous, < kakós, bad, + λέγειν, speak.*] The rhetorical sense is modern.] 1. An evil speaking. *Bailey, 1727.*—2. A bad choice of words in writing or speaking; also, vicious pronunciation.

Debated with his customers, and pretended to correct their cacology, provincialisms, and other defects. *Foot, in Jon Bee's Samuel Foot.*

cacomixl (kak'ō-mik-sl), *n.* [*Mex.*] See *Bas-saris, l.*

caconym (kak'ō-nim), *n.* [*< Gr. kakós, bad, + όνομα, όνυμα, a name.*] A bad name for anything; a name which is in any way undesirable or objectionable. *Cowes.*

caconymic (kak-ō-nim'ik), *a.* Pertaining to caconyms or to caconymy. *Cowes.*

caconymy (ka-kon'i-mi), *n.* [*< caconym + -y. Cf. synonymy.*] The use of caconyms; bad nomenclature or terminology. *Cowes.*

cacoon (ka-kōn'), *n.* [*Also kakuna; an African name.*] A commercial name for the large beans of the *Entada scandens*, natural order *Leguminosae*, used for making scent-bottles,

purses, etc.—**Antidote cacoön**, a name given in Jamaica to the *Feuillea cordifolia*, a woody cucurbitaceous climber of tropical America. The large seeds are purgative and emetic, and are used as a popular remedy for various diseases, and as an antidote against the poison of the manchineel, *Rhus toxicodendron*. See *Feuillea*.

cacophonia (kak-ō-fō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *cacophony*.

cacophonic, cacophonical, cacophonious (kak-ō-fon'ik, -fon'i-käl, -fō'ni-us), *a.* Same as *cacophonous*.

cacophonous (ka-kof'ō-nus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *κακόφωνος*, harsh-sounding; see *cacophony*.] Sounding harshly; ill-sounding; discordant; opposed to *euphonious*.

cacophony (ka-kof'ō-ni), *n.*; pl. *cacophonies* (-niz). [*<* NL. *cacophonia*, *<* Gr. *κακοφώνια*, *<* *κακός*, harsh-sounding, *<* *κῆρυξ*, bad, + *φωνή*, sound, voice; in antithesis to *euphony*.] 1. A combination of discordant sounds; specifically, in *rhet.*, a faulty choice or arrangement of words, producing inharmonious or discordant combinations of sounds, or too great frequency of such combinations as are for any reason unpleasant to the ear; also, the unsmooth or disagreeable sound so produced: the opposite of *euphony*.

The Lancashire folk speak quick and curt, omit letters, or sound three or four words all together: thus, I wou'd'd'd'd, or I wou'd'd'd'd, is a *cacophony* which stands for I wish you would! L. D'Israeli, *Amen*, of Lit., I. 171.

2. In *pathol.*, a depraved voice; an altered state of the voice.

cacoplastic (kak-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *πλαστικός*, *<* *πλάσσω*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form; see *plastic*. Cf. Gr. *κακοπλαστός*, ill-conceived.] In *pathol.*, susceptible of only a low degree of organization, as the indurations resulting from chronic inflammation, fibrocartilage, cirrhosis, etc. *Dunglison*.

cacopragia (kak-ō-prā'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *κακοπραγία*, ill-doing, *<* *κακός*, bad, + *πράσσειν* (*>* **πράγ*), do.] Disease of those viscera which minister to nutrition; depraved condition of the organic functions.

cacopragy (ka-kop'rā'ji), *n.* Same as *cacopragia*.

cacosomium (kak-ō-sō'mi-um), *n.*; pl. *cacosomia* (-i). [NL., *<* Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *σῶμα*, body.] A lazaretto for leprosy and other incurable diseases.

cacosyntheton (kak-ō-sin'the-ton), *n.* [L., *<* Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *σύνθετος*, a compound, neut. of *σύνθετος*, put together; see *synthetic*.] A faulty composition, or joining together of words in a sentence. *Minsheu*, 1617. [Rare.]

cacotechny (kak'ō-tek-ni), *n.* [*<* Gr. *κακοτεχνία*, *<* *κακός*, bad, + *τέχνη*, art.] A corruption or corrupt state of art. [Rare.]

cacothymia (kak-ō-thi'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *κακοθυμία*, malevolence, *<* *κακός*, bad, + *θυμός*, mind.] In *pathol.*, a disordered state of the mind.

cacothymy (ka-koth'i-mi), *n.* Same as *cacothymia*.

cacotrophy (ka-kot'rō-fi), *n.* [*<* Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *τροφή*, nourishment.] In *pathol.*, disordered nutrition.

cacoxene (kak'ōk-sēn), *n.* [*<* Gr. *κακόζηνος*, unfriendly to strangers, inhospitable, *<* *κακός*, bad, + *ζῆνος*, a stranger, a guest.] A yellowish silky mineral, occurring in fibrous, radiating tufts. It is a hydrous phosphate of iron, and is found in the iron ore of Bohemia, to which its presence is an injury (hence its name). Also written *kakoxene*, *kakoxine*.

cacoxenite (ka-kok'sen-it), *n.* [*<* *cacoxene* + *-ite*.] Same as *cacoxene*.

cacozyme (kak'ō-zim), *n.* [*<* Gr. *κακός*, bad, + *ζυμή*, leaven.] A microscopie organism, such as the bacteria, capable of producing disease.



Flower of the Giant Cactus (*Cereus giganteus*).

Cactaceæ (kak-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *cactus* + *-aceæ*.] A very peculiar order of American polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, the cactus or Indian-fig family. They are green and fleshy, mostly without true leaves, are globular or columnar or jointed, and are usually armed with bundles of spines. The flowers have numerous sepals, petals, and stamens, and are often large and very showy. The fruit is usually a pulpy berry, with numerous seeds, frequently large and edible. They are natives mostly of dry and hot regions, where they form a prominent and characteristic part of the vegetation. The principal genera (all formerly included in the single Linnean genus *Cactus*) are *Mammillaria*, *Melocactus*, and *Echinocactus*, which are globose or oval plants, sometimes gigantic; *Cereus*, often climbing or erect and columnar, sometimes arborescent and 30 to 50 feet high; *Opuntia*, jointed and with the joints often flattened; and *Phyllocactus*, which is frequently cultivated in greenhouses for its large flowers, as are also other genera, both for their flowers and their curious forms. *Opuntia*, the prickly pear, is the only genus found wild in the northern United States. The order is of little economic value.

cactaceous (kak-tā'shins), *a.* [*<* NL. *cactaceus*. See *Cactaceæ*.] Pertaining to or resembling the *Cactaceæ*.

cactal (kak'täl), *a.* [*<* *cactus* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the cactus group or order of plants; as, the *cactal* alliance.

cacti, *n.* Plural of *cactus*.

cactin, cactine (kak'tin), *n.* [*<* *cactus* + *-in*, *-ine*.] The red coloring matter extracted from the fruit of some of the cacti.

cactus (kak'tus), *n.*; pl. *cacti* or *cactuses* (-ti, -tus-ēz). [L., *<* Gr. *κάκτος*, a prickly plant.] The old and Linnean name for the group of plants, considered a single genus, which now form the order *Cactaceæ*. In popular use the name (with its plural *cacti*) is still applied to members of this order without distinction. The cochineal cactus is the *Opuntia Tuna*, *Nopalea cochinillifera*, and other species cultivated for the cochineal insect; the hedgehog cactus, species of *Echinocactus*; the melon or melon-thistle cactus, species of *Melocactus*; the nipple cactus, species of *Mammillaria*; the night-blooming cactus (or night-blooming cereus), *Cereus grandiflorus*, and other species; the old-man cactus, *Cereus whitii*, etc.

cactus-wren (kak'tus-ren), *n.* The name given by Coues to the wrens of the genus *Campylorhynchus*, from their frequenting and nesting in cactuses. The brown-headed cactus-wren is *C. brunneicapillus*; the St. Lucas cactus-wren is *C. affinis*. There are numerous other species of Mexico and Central America. See cut under *Campylorhynchus*.

cacumen (ka-kū'men), *n.*; pl. *cacumina* (-mi-ni). [L., the top, peak, summit, point.] The top of anything. (a) In the pharmacopoeia, the top of a plant. (b) In *anat.*, the culmen of the vermis superior of the cerebellum.—**Folium cacuminis**. See *folium*.

cacuminal (ka-kū'mi-näl), *a.* [*<* L. *cacumen* (*cacumin*), top, peak, summit, + *-al*.] Pertaining to a top or summit.

cacuminate (ka-kū'mi-nät), *v. t.* [*<* L. *cacuminatus*, pp. of *cacuminare*, make pointed, *<* *cacumen* (*cacumin*), point.] To make sharp or pointed. *Coles*, 1717.

cad (kad), *n.* [Prob. short for *Se. cadie*, *caddie*, *caddy*, an errand-boy, etc.: see *caddie*.] 1. A boy, a fellow: a general term of slight contempt applied originally to various classes of persons of a low grade. (a) An errand-boy; a messenger. (b) A bricklayer's assistant. (c) A thimble-rigger's confederate.

I will appear to know no more of you than one of the *cads* of the thimble-rig knows of the pea-holder. T. Hook.

(d) A loafer; a hanger-on about lun-yards. (e) A passenger taken up surreptitiously by a stage-coach driver for his own perquisite. (f) The conductor of an omnibus.

The conductor, who is vulgarly known as the *cad*. Mayhew.

2. A mean, vulgar, ill-bred fellow of whatever social rank: a term of great contempt.

There's a set of *cads* in that club that will say anything. Thackeray.

cadacet, *n.* An old spelling of *caddis*¹.

cadamba (ka-dam'bä), *n.* [Hind. *kadamb*.] A rubiacious tree of India, *Nauclea* or *Anthocephalus* *Cadamba*, often mentioned by the poets of that country. It bears numerous small yellowish-brown flowers collected in dense balls. The deep-yellow wood of this and other species, also called *cadamba*, is

used for furniture, flooring, packing-boxes, etc. Also written *kudumba*.

cadan (kad'an), *n.* [E. dial.; another form of *cudden*², q. v.] A local English name for the fry of the coal-fish. Also called *cudden*.

cadast, *n.* An old spelling of *caddis*¹.

cadastre, cadastre (ka-das'ter), *n.* [*<* F. *cadastre*, OF. *capastre* = Sp. *calastro* = Pg. *cadastro* = It. *catastro*, *catasto* (ML. reflex *entastum*, *catastum*), *<* ML. as if **capitastum*, a survey and valuation of real property, prop. a register of the poll-tax (cf. ML. *capitularium*, a cadaster, *<* *capitulum*, a chapter; see *capitular*), *<* L. *caput* (*capit*), head; see *caput*, *capit*, etc.] A register of the real property of a country or region, with the extent, value, and ownership of each holding or lot, serving as a basis of taxation; a kind of Doomsday Book.

It is certain that the great *cadastre* or Doomsday Book, the terror of inhabited England, was treated as the register of the exchequer. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 174.

cadastral (ka-das'träl), *a.* [*<* *cadaster* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a cadaster; according to or for the purposes of a cadaster; having reference to the extent, value, and ownership of landed property as a basis for assessment for fiscal purposes; as, a *cadastral* survey.

cadastration (ka-das-trä'shon), *n.* The act of making a cadaster; detailed official surveying.

What is required is a public and compulsory system of land registration, based upon careful cadastration. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 23.

cadastre, *n.* See *cadaster*.

cadaver (ka-dav'er), *n.* [= F. *cadavre* = Sp. Pg. *cadaver* = It. *cadavere*, *cadaver*, *<* L. *cadaver*, a corpse, *<* *cadere*, fall. Cf. Gr. *πτῶμα*, a corpse, *<* *πτέρεω*, fall.] A dead body; a corpse; as, "a mere *cadaver*," *Boyle*; especially, a body prepared or used for dissection.

Not one of these writers would have treated . . . a work on the science of anatomy as a collection of rules for making bones or for procuring *cadavers*. S. Lauer, *The English Novel*, p. 33.

cadaveric (ka-dav'er-ik), *a.* [*<* *cadaver* + *-ic*.] 1. Relating to a dead body; pertaining to or derived from the changes induced in a corpse by putrefaction: as, *cadaveric* phenomena.

The researches that have brought the *cadaveric* alkaloids . . . to light. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 422.

2. Resembling a cadaver or dead body; *cadaverous*.—**Cadaveric rigidity**. Same as *rigor mortis* (which see, under *rigor*).

cadaverine (ka-dav'er-in), *a.* [*<* L. *cadaverinus*, *<* *cadaver*, a corpse; see *cadaver*.] Same as *cadaveric*.

cadaverous (ka-dav'er-us), *a.* [*<* L. *cadaverinus*, corpse-like, *<* *cadaver*, a corpse; see *cadaver*.] Pertaining to a dead body; especially, having the appearance or color of the body of a dead person; pale; wan; ghastly.

A *cadaverous* man, composed of diseases and complaints. *Feltham*, *Resolves*, II. 31.

A pale *cadaverous* face. *Marryat*, *Sharpley*, I. 1.

cadaverously (ka-dav'er-us-li), *adv.* In a *cadaverous* manner.

cadaverousness (ka-dav'er-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being *cadaverous*.

cadaw, *n.* See *caddow*.

cad-bait (kad'bät), *n.* [Less correctly *cad-bate*; *<* *cad* for *caddis*² + *bait*¹, *n.*] Same as *caddis-worm*.

caddast, *n.* See *caddis*¹.

caddaw, *n.* See *caddow*.

caddet, *n.* See *kadi*.

caddew, *n.* See *caddis*².

caddice¹, *n.* See *caddis*¹.

caddice², *n.* See *caddis*².

caddice-fly, *n.* See *caddis-fly*.

caddie (kad'i), *n.* [Sc., also written *caddy*, *cady* (and abbr., with extended use, *cad*, q. v.); prob., with accent shifted from second to first syllable, *<* earlier *cadec*, *<* F. *cadet*, a younger brother.] 1. A *cadet*.—2. A boy, especially as employed in running errands; hence, specifically, one who gains a livelihood by running errands or delivering messages; also, one who carries the clubs of persons playing at golf. [Scotch.]

caddis¹, **caddice**¹ (kad'is), *n.* [Formerly *cad-das*, *cudde*, ME. *cadus* (> AF. *caduz*; mod. F. *cadis*, *<* E.); prob. of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. Gael. *cadan*, cotton, W. *cadus*, a kind of cloth. Hence F. *cadis*, a coarse woolen serge.] 1. Flock or wadding of any fibrous material for stuffing, bonbasting, and the like, used in the fifteenth century and later.

Cadus, bombletium.

Prompt. Par., p. 57.

2. A kind of lint for dressing wounds. *Jamieson*.—3t. Wool used for coarse embroidery, nearly like the modern crewel.

Caddas or *erule*, *sayette*.

Palsgrave.

4t. A kind of worsted tape or ribbon.

The country dame girdeth hir selfe as straight in the wast with a course *caddis*, as the Madame of the court with a silke riband. *Lyly*, *Euphues* and his England, p. 220.

Caddisess, cambrics, lawns.

Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

5t. A kind of coarse woollen or worsted stuff. (a) The variegated stuff used by the Highlanders of Scotland. *Johnson*. (b) A coarse serge.

Eight velvet pages, six footmen in *caddis*.

Shirley, *Witty Fair One*, iii. 5.

caddis², **caddice**² (kad'is), *n.* [Called by various similar names, as *caddy*, *caddew*, *cadew*, *cad-bait*, *cod-bait*; origin obscure.] The larva of the caddis-fly. See *caddis-worm*.

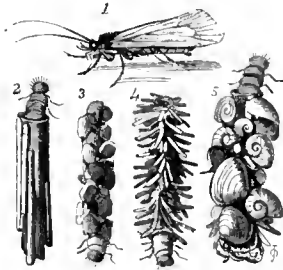
caddis-fly, **caddice-fly** (kad'is-flī), *n.* An adult or imago of one of the neuropterous insects of the suborder *Trichoptera*, and especially of the family *Phryganeidae*. In Great Britain the insect is also called *May-fly*, from the usual time of its appearance; but in the United States the May-fly is one of the *Ephemeroidea*. See *caddis-worm*.

caddis-garter (kad'is-gär'tēr), *n.* [*caddis* + *garter*.] A garter made of caddis. *Shak.* See *caddis*¹, 1.

caddish (kad'ish), *a.* [*cad* + *-ish*.] Like a cad; ungentlemanly.

caddis-shrimp (kad'is-shrimp), *n.* An amphipodous crustacean of the genus *Cerapus*, family *Corophiidae*. The species are so named because they live in tubes formed of agglutinated sand and mud, which they carry about with them, thus resembling caddis-worms.

caddis-worm (kad'is-wērm), *n.* The larva of the caddis-fly. It is also called *caddis* or *caddice*, *cad-bait*, *cadew*, *cadeworm*, and *case-worm*, names derived from the case or shell which the larva constructs for itself of various foreign substances, including small sticks, stones, shells, etc. The grub lives under water till it is ready to be transformed into the fly, is very voracious, devouring large quantities of fish-spawn, and is extensively used by anglers for bait.



Caddis-fly and Worms.

1. Caddis-fly. 2. Larva in case formed of straw or dry grass-stalks. 3. In case formed of small stones. 4. In case formed of grass-roots. 5. In case formed of shells.

caddle (kad'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caddled*, ppr. *caddling*. [*E.* dial., var. of *coddle*.]

1. To coax; spoil.—2. To attend officiously.—3. To tease; scold; annoy. [*Prov. Eng.*]

caddle (kad'l), *n.* [*E.* dial., < *caddie*, *v.*] A dispute; contention; confusion; noise.

caddow (kad'ō), *n.* [Early mod. *E.* *caddaw*, < *ME.* *cadowe*, *cadaw*, *cadawe*, appar. < *ca*, *ka*, *kaa*, *co*, a chough, + *daw*: see *coc*, *chough*, and *daw*.] A chough; a jackdaw. *Ray*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

caddy¹, *n.* Same as *caddic*.

caddy² (kad'i), *n.* Same as *caddis*².

caddy³ (kad'i), *n.*; pl. *caddies* (-iz). [*E.* dial.] A ghost; a bugbear. [*Prov. Eng.*]

caddy⁴ (kad'i), *n.*; pl. *caddies* (-iz). [A corruption of *catty*, *q. v.*] 1. Originally, a box containing a catty of tea for exportation; hence, any small package of tea less than a chest or half-chest.—2. A box for keeping tea when in use. Tea-caddies contain commonly one, two, or more canisters made of metal. Hence—3. Any jar or canister for holding tea.

cade¹ (kād), *n.* [*< ME.* *cade*, *cad*, a lamb; cf. *E.* dial. *cad*, a young pig; leel *kād* (Haldorsen), a new-born child.] 1t. A domesticated animal; a pet. See *cade-lamb*.—2. A sheep-tick.

cade¹ (kād), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caded*, ppr. *cading*. [*< cade*¹, *n.*] To bring up or nourish by hand, or with tenderness. *Johnson*.

cade² (kād), *n.* [*< ME.* *cade*, < *F.* *cade* = *Sp.* *Fig. It. cado* (cf. *OBulg.* *kadi* = *Serv.* *kada* = *Russ.* *kadi* = *Lith.* *kodis* = *Hung.* *kād*), < *L.* *cadus*, a jar, a liquid measure, < *Gr.* *kados*, a jar, a liquid measure.] 1. A barrel or cask.—2. A measure containing 500 herrings or 1,000 sprats.

Cade. We John Cade, so termed of our supposed father,—*Dick*. Or rather, of stealing a *cade* of herrings.

Shak., 2 *Hen.* VI., iv. 2.

I tooke and weighed [an Epistle] in an Ironmonger's scales, and it counterpoyseth a *Cade* of Herring, and three Holland Cheeses. *Nash*, Haue with you to Saffronwalden.

cade³ (kād), *n.* [*F.*: see *cade-oil*.] Juniper.

cadee¹, *n.* Same as *cadet*¹, 2.

cadee², *n.* See *kadi*.

cade-lamb (kād'lam), *n.* [*< ME.* **cade-lamb*, **cadlamb*, *kod-lomb*; < *cade*¹ + *lamb*.] 1. A domesticated lamb; a pet lamb.

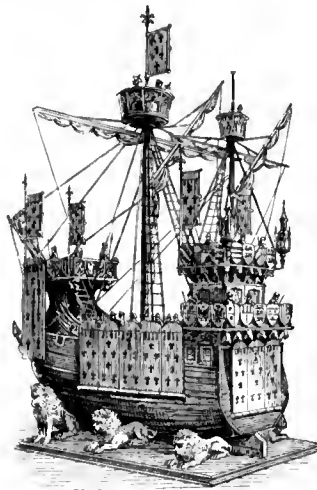
He brought his *cade-lamb* with him to mass.

Sheldon, *Miracles*, p. 224.

2. A pet child. [*Prov. Eng.*]

cadelle (ka-del'), *n.* [*F.*, appar. < *L.* *catellus*, fem. *catella*, a little dog, dim. of *catulus*, a young dog, a whelp. Cf. *LL.* *catus*, a cat; see *cat*.] A French name of the larva of a beetle of the family *Trogositidae*, the *Trogosita mauritanica*. It is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long, is whitish, with scattered hairs, and has a horny black head with two curved jaws. It is extremely destructive in granaries, and is often imported with grain into countries where it is not indigenous.

cadenas (kad'e-nas; *F.* pron. ka-de-nä'), *n.* [*F.*, < *OF.* *cadenas*, *cademat*, *cademau*, a padlock, < *It.* *catenaccio*, a padlock, a bolt or bar of a door, < *catena*, < *L.* *catena*, a chain: see *catena*, *chain*.] In the middle ages and later, a casket, with lock and key, to contain the articles used at table by a great personage, such as knife, fork, spoon, salt-cellar, and spices. Early examples have commonly the form of a ship (whence such were often



Cadenas of a Duke of Orleans, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

called *nef* [*F.* *nef*, a ship, a nave; see *nave*]); those of the Renaissance are generally oblong cases, divided into compartments. The *cademas* was placed on the table, beside the person who was to use it.

cadence (kā'dēns), *n.* [*< ME.* *cadence* (= *It.* *cadenza*, < *F.* *cadence*, < *ML.* *cadentia*, lit. a falling, < *L.* *cadent* (-i)s, ppr. of *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*. *Cadence* is a doublet of *chance*, *q. v.*] 1t. A fall; a decline; a state of falling or sinking.

The sun in western *cadence* low. *Milton*, *P. L.*, x. 92.

2. A fall of the voice in reading or speaking, as at the end of a sentence; also, the falling of the voice in the general modulation of tones in reciting.—3. A regular and agreeable succession of measured sounds or movements; rhythmic flow, as the general modulation of the voice in reading or speaking, or of natural sounds.

To make bokes, songes, dytees,
In ryme, or elles in *cadence*.

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 623.

Blustering winds, which all night long
Had roused the sea, now with hoarse *cadence* hull
Sea-faring men. *Milton*, *P. L.*, ii. 287.

Another sound mingled its solemn *cadence* with the waking and sleeping dreams of my childhood.

O. W. Holmes, *Autoerast*, ix.

The preacher's *cadence* flow'd,
Softening thro' all the gentile attributes
Of his lost child. *Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

Specifically—4. In *music*: (a) A harmonic formula or sequence of chords that expresses conclusion, finality, repose, occurring at the end of a phrase or period, and involving a clear enunciation of the tonality or key in which a piece is written. See phrases below. (b) The concluding part of a melody or harmony, or the concluding part of a metrical line or verse: as, the plaintive *cadence* of a song. Also called a *fall*. (c) Especially, in France, a trill or other embellishment used as part of an ending, or as a means of return to a principal theme. Compare *cadenza*.—5. Measure or beat of any rhythmic movement, such as dancing or marching.—6. In the *manège*, an equal measure or pro-

portion observed by a horse in all his motions.—7. In *her.*, descent; a device upon the escutcheon by which the descent of each member of a family is shown.—8. Proportion. [Rare and poetical.]

A body slight and round, and like a pear

In growing, modest eyes, a hand, a foot

Lessening in perfect *cadence*.

Tennyson, *Walking to the Mail*.

Broken cadence, in *music*, an interrupted cadence.—**False cadence**, the closing of a cadence in another chord than that of the tonic preceded by the dominant.

—**Half cadence**. Same as *imperfect cadence*. Also called *half close*.—**Perfect, complete, or whole cadence**, the chord of the dominant followed by that of the tonic; also, the chord of the dominant seventh followed by that



Perfect Cadence.

Imperfect Cadence.

of the tonic. These two forms of the perfect cadence were in ancient church modes called *authentic*, in distinction from the *plagal* cadence. An example of each form in C major is here given. The end of a piece should properly be a complete cadence, incomplete and interrupted cadences being suitable only as temporary endings for phrases or periods in the midst of a piece.—**Imperfect cadence**, the chord of the tonic followed by that of the dominant; it rarely occurs as a final close.—**Interrupted or deceptive cadence**, a cadence formed by a chord foreign to that which was expected, thus evading the close and deceiving expectation. Thus, in the example, the second chord has A in the bass instead of C, which is naturally expected. Also called *suspended cadence*.—**Medial cadence**, a cadence in ancient church music in which the mediant was the most important note.—**Mixed cadence**, a cadence in which a subdominant is followed by a dominant, and this by a tonic chord: so called from its being a combination of the authentic and plagal cadences of ancient church music.—**Plagal cadence**, a cadence which con-



Interrupted Cadence.

Plagal Cadence.

sists of the chord of the subdominant followed by that of the tonic; frequently used at the close of chants or hymns, tunes with the word "amen," and sometimes popularly called the *amen cadence*.—**Suspended cadence**, an interrupted cadence.

cadence (kā'dēns), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cadenced*, ppr. *cadencing*. [*< cadence*, *n.*] To regulate by musical measure: as, well-cadenced music.

These parting numbers *cadenced* by my grief.

Philips, To Lord Carteret.

Certain *cadenced* sounds casually heard.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 231.

cadency (kā'dēn-si), *n.* [Extended form of *cadence*: see *-ency*.] 1. Regularity of movement; rhythmic accord.

But there is also the quick and poignant brevity of it [repartee] to mingle with it; and this, joined with the cadency and sweetness of the rhyme, leaves nothing in the soul of the hearer to desire.

Dryden, *Essay on Dram. Poesy*.

2. In *her.*, the relative status of younger sons.

Also *brisure*.—**Marks of cadency**, in *her.*, bearings used to distinguish the shields of the second son, the third son, etc. This is sometimes effected by a bearing differing only in details on the shields of the different sons, as a label having three, four, or more points, to mark their respective order. It is also effected by means of a totally different bearing. Thus, in modern times it has been ordained that the eldest son should wear a label during the lifetime of his father, or until he inherits the paternal shield, without marks of cadency; the second son a crescent, the third a mullet, the fourth a martlet, the fifth an annulet, the sixth a fleur-de-lis, the seventh a rose, the eighth a cross moline, the ninth a double quatrefoil. The mark of cadency may become a permanent part of the shield if the younger son acquires estates of his own and builds up a family of consequence; thus the *bordure*, which is originally a mark of cadency, has often become a permanent bearing, and the shield which contains it bears new marks of cadency when borne by the sons of its possessor.

cadene (ka-dēn'), *n.* [*< F.* *cadène*, < *Pr.* *cadena*, a chain, = *Sp.* *cadena*, a chain, the warp in weaving, < *L.* *catena*, a chain: see *catena* and *chain*.] A common kind of carpet imported from the Levant. *E. H. Knight*.

cadennette (ka-de-net'), *n.* [*F.*: so called, it is said, in the 17th century, from Marshal *Cadenet*, who particularly affected this fashion.] A love-lock, or tress of hair worn longer than the others.

cadent (kă'dent), *a.* [*L. cadent(t)s*, ppr. of *cadere* (in late popular *L. cadere*, > *It. cadere* = *Sp. caer* = *Pg. cair* = *Pr. cazer* = *OF. choir*, mod. *F. choir*), fall, = *Skt. √ cad*, fall. Hence, from *L. cadere*, ult. *F. cadence*, chance, case¹, casual, cadaver, accident, incident, occident, etc., decay, decadence, etc.] 1. Falling; sinking. [*Rare.*]

With cadent tears fret channels in her cheeks.
Shak., Lear, l. 4.

2. In *astrol.*, falling from an angle: applied to the third, sixth, ninth, and twelfth houses, which follow the meridian and the horizon.—3. Specifically applied to the tenth of Professor H. D. Rogers's fifteen divisions of the Paleozoic strata of Pennsylvania, which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day. It corresponds to the Hamilton group of the New York survey.

cadenza (ka-den'zā), *n.* [*It.*: see *cadence*.] In music, a more or less elaborate flourish or showy passage introduced, often extemporaneously, just before the end of an extended aria or concerto, or as a connective between an intermediate and a final division. It is always intended to display the technical proficiency of the performer, and to arouse wonder and applause, and hence, except in the hands of a master, is often deficient in intellectual or expressive character, as well as incongruous with the remainder of the piece. Modern composers, therefore, usually write out cadenzas in full, instead of trusting, as was customary in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, to the taste and readiness of singers and players. Also called *cadence*.

cade-oil (kād'oil), *n.* [After *F. huile de cade* (*ML. oleum de cadu*, oil of juniper; *G. kaddig-öl*): *huile*, oil (see *oil*); *de* (< *L. de*), of; *cade* (= *Pr. cade* = *Sp. cada* = *ML. cada*), juniper, prob., like *G. kaddig*, *kaddik*, < *Bohem. kadik*, juniper.] An oil strong with empyreumatic principles, extracted from juniper-wood by distillation, and used in France and Germany, in veterinary practice and in human therapeutics, for eczema and other skin-affections. Also called *oil of cade*.

cadet (kă'det), *n.* [*E. dial.*, in def. 2 also spelled *cadar*.] 1. A small frame of wood on which a fisherman keeps his line.—2. A light frame of wood put over a scythe to preserve and lay the corn more even in the swathe. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng. in both senses.*]

cadesser, *n.* An obsolete form of *caddow*. *Mur-lore.*

cadet¹ (kă-det'), *n.* [In 17th century *cadec*, later *Se. cadec*, a younger son (and in extended sense *cadie*, *caddie*, etc.: see *caddic* and *cad*), < *F. cadet*, a younger son, < *OF. dial. capdet*, < *ML. capitellum*, a little head, dim. of *L. caput* (*capit-*), head. The cadet was the 'little head' of his own branch of the family, in distinction from the eldest son, the 'head' of the whole family. The former practice of providing for the younger sons of the French nobility by making them officers of the army gave rise to the military use of the word.] 1. The younger or youngest son.

He [the abbate] was the cadet of a patrician family, . . . with a polite taste for idleness and intrigue, and for whom no secular sinecure could be found in the State.
Houelle, Venetian Life, xxi.

Hence—2. One of the younger members, or the youngest member, of any organized association or institution.—3. One who carried arms in a regiment as a private, but solely with a view to acquiring military skill preparatory to a commission. His service was voluntary, but he received pay, and was thus distinguished from a volunteer.—4. A young man in training for the rank of an officer in the army or navy, or in a military school. Specifically—(a) One who is under training for a commission in the army or navy by a course of instruction and military discipline in the United States Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Cadets are nominated for admission, after examination, by the President or a member of Congress. (b) One who is undergoing a similar course of instruction and discipline in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich or the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst in England, the numerous cadet-schools of Germany, etc.—**Corps of cadets.** See *corps*².

cadet² (kă-det'), *n.* An East Indian bird, *Ethopygia miles*, a species of fire honey-sucker, of the family *Nectariniidae*.

Cadet's fuming liquid. See *alkarsin*.

cadetship (kă-det'ship), *n.* [*Cadet*¹ + *-ship*.] The state of being a cadet; an appointment as cadet.

cadew, *n.* Same as *caddis-worm*.

cade-worm (kăd'werm), *n.* Same as *caddis-worm*.

cadge¹ (kaj), *r.* [*< ME. caggen, cagen, of obscure origin.*] 1. To bind; tie.

Forth thair [workers in the vineyard] gotz
Kerthen & wochen & don gret pyne,
Kerthen & caggen & man [maken] hit clos.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 511.

To cadge, a term in making bone-lace.
Thoresby, Letter to Itay (1703).

2. To bind the edge of.
I cadge a garment, I set lyses in the linyng to kepe the plyghte in order.
Palsgrave.

3. To stuff or fill: as, to cadge the belly.
II. *intrans.* To stuff one's self at another's expense; sponge or live upon another.

cadge² (kaj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cadged*, ppr. *cadging*. [*E. dial.*, prob. a var. of *catch* in the sense of 'take' (cf. *take* in the sense of 'carry'). *Catch* had formerly a wider range of meaning.]

I. *trans.* 1. To carry, especially to carry for sale; hawk.—2. To obtain by begging.

II. *intrans.* 1. To hawk goods, as in a cart or otherwise.—2. To go about begging.

cadge³ (kaj), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *cage*.] A round piece of wood on which hawks were carried when exposed for sale. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cadger¹ (kaj'ér), *n.* [*< cadge*² + *-er*¹.] 1. Originally, a carrier; a packman.

A cadger to a mill, a carrier, or loader.
Ray, Collection of Eng. Words.

A cadger is a butcher, miller, or carrier of any other load.
Kennett, p. 36. (*Halliwel*.)

2. One who carries butter, eggs, poultry, etc., to market from the country; an itinerant huckster or hawk.—3. A person who gets a living by begging: as, "the gentleman cadger," *Dickens*. [*Prov. or colloq.*]

cadger² (kaj'ér), *n.* [*< cadge*³ + *-er*¹; but cf. *F. cagier*, one who carried about falcons and other birds, in a cage, for sale.] The bearer or carrier of hawks.

The expected pleasure of the first day's hawking was now bright in his imagination; the day was named, the weather promised well, and the German cadgers and trainers who had been engaged . . . came down.
Mias Edgeworth, Helen, xvii.

cadgy (kaj'i), *a.* [*E. dial. and Sc.*; *Sc.* also *cadggy*, *cadgy*, *cadgy*, *cadgy*; prob. < *Dan. kaad* = *Sw. kät*, wanton, = *Icel. kättr*, merry, cheerful.] 1. Lively; frolicsome.—2. Wanton.

cadil, *n.* See *kadi*.

cadil², *n.* Plural of *cadus*.

cadilesker, *n.* See *kadilesker*.

cadillac (kăd-i-lăk' or -lyak'), *n.* [*F.*, named from *Cadillac*, a town in Gironde, France.] A sort of pear.

cadist, *n.* See *caddis*¹.

Cadiz lace. See *lacr*.

Cadmean (kăd-mē'an), *a.* [*< L. Cadmēus, Cadmēus*, < *Gr. Κάδμειος*, relating to *Kādmōs*, *L. Cadmus*.] Relating to Cadmus, a legendary hero, founder of Thebes in Boeotia, who is said to have introduced into Greece, from Phœnicia, the sixteen simple letters of the Greek alphabet, α, β, γ, δ, ε, ζ, η, θ, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ, ο, π, ρ, σ, τ, υ, which are therefore called *Cadmean letters*.—**Cadmean victory**, a proverbial phrase for a victory in which the victors suffer as much as the vanquished: perhaps from the myth of the Boeotian dragon slain by Cadmus, and the threatened attack upon him by the armed men who sprang from its teeth, which he averted by inducing them to kill one another, excepting live, who aided him in founding Thebes; or from the contest for the sovereignty of Thebes (the Cadmean city) between the brothers Eteocles and Polyneices, who killed each other in duel, while the partisans of the former were victorious, but were driven from the city on the renewal of the war ten years later.

cadmia (kăd'mi-ā), *n.* [*L.* < *Gr. καδμία, καδμία* (se. γῆ, earth), calamin, fem. of *Κάδμειος*, *Cadmean*, perhaps as equiv. to "Theban": see *Cadmean*. Cf. *calamin*, < *ML. calamina*, a corruption of *L. cadmia*.] A name used by old writers (a) for the native silicate and carbonate of zinc, and (b) for the oxide of zinc which collects on the sides of furnaces where zinc happens to be present in an ore and is sublimed.

cadmiferous (kăd-mif'ē-rus), *a.* Containing cadmium.

cadmium (kăd'mi-um), *n.* [*NL.* < *L. cadmia*: see *cadmia*.] Atomic weight, 112.1; chemical symbol, Cd. A metal discovered by Stromeyer in 1817, resembling tin in color and general appearance, and like that metal, having a "ery" when bent. Its specific gravity of the cast metal is 8.62; of the rolled, 8.69. Its hardness is between that of gold and tin, and it is easily rolled to sheets or even to very thin foil. It fuses at about the same temperature as tin, 467° F., and communicates to various alloys the property of fusing at very low temperatures. (See *Wood's metal*, under *metal*.) If 8 to 10 per cent. of cadmium be added to Rose's metal, its fusing-point is lowered to 167°. Cadmium is a common accompaniment of zinc ores, both blende and calamin, and it is in the smelting of these

that the commercial metal is obtained, which is done almost exclusively in Silesia and Belgium. Some kinds of blende contain as much as 3 or 4 per cent. of sulphid of cadmium. This metal also occurs by itself naturally in combination with sulphur, forming the rare mineral called greenockite (which see). The manufactured sulphuret is of importance as furnishing a brilliant and permanent yellow color called cadmium-yellow (see below). This is used by artists, also in coloring soap, and to some extent in calico-printing; it is also used for giving a yellow luster to the surface of porcelain. The total produce of cadmium is supposed to be about two tons a year.—**Cadmium blende**, the mineral greenockite.

cadmium-yellow (kăd'mi-um-yel'ō), *n.* A pigment prepared by precipitating a solution of sulphate of cadmium with sulphureted hydrogen, forming sulphid of cadmium. It varies in shade from a light yellow to a deep orange, and all its tones are very clear and bright. It possesses a good body and is permanent to light and air.

cadrans (kăd'ranz), *n.* [*Prop. pl. of F. cadran*, a dial, lit. a quadrant: see *quadrant*.] In gem-cutting, a wooden instrument by which a gem may be adjusted to and held at any desired angle while being polished or cut.

cadre (kăd'r), *n.* [*F.*, a frame, < *L. quadrum*, a square.] A skeleton or framework; specifically, in France, the permanently organized skeleton or framework of a regiment or corps, consisting of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, etc., around whom the rank and file may be assembled at short notice.

To fill the cadres of the army a well-trained and organized militia stands always ready.
J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 10.

A front line to meet immediate attack was constituted from the remains of the first battalions of regiments, while the cadres of the second battalions were posted along the line of Magdeburg-Erfurt to be re-formed there.
Edinburgh Rec., CLXIV. 213.

caducary (ka-dū'ka-ri), *a.* [*< L. caducarius*, relating to property without a master, < *cadueum* (or *caduca bona*), property without a master, neut. of *cadueus*, falling, fallen: see *cadueous*.] In *old law*, relating or subject to escheat, forfeiture, or confiscation.

caducean (ka-dū'sē-an), *a.* [*< caduceus* + *-an*.] Belonging to or of the nature of the caduceus or wand of Mercury.

caduceus (ka-dū'sē-us), *n.* [*L.*; prob. (*d* for *r*) < *Gr. κηρύκειον*, *Doric κηρίκειον*, -κειον, a herald's staff, neut. of *κηρύκευς*, of a herald, < *κηρύξ*, *Doric κηρυξ*, a herald, < *κηρύσσειν*, proclaim, announce, tell.] In classical myth., the rod or wand borne by Heracles, or Mercury, as an ensign of authority, quality, and office. It was originally merely the Greek herald's staff, a plain rod entwined with fillets of wool. Later the fillets were changed to serpents; and in the conventional representations (similar at the present day the caduceus is often winged). The caduceus is a symbol of peace and prosperity, and in modern times figures as a symbol of commerce, Mercury being the god of commerce. The rod represents power; the serpents represent wisdom; and the two wings, diligence and activity. In heraldry it is blazoned as a staff having two serpents addorsed about it, mutually respectful, and joined at the tails; it is a rare bearing.



Caduceus.

In his hand
He took Caduceus, his snake wand,
With which the damned ghosts he governeth
And furies rules, and Tartar tempereth.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1292.

caduciary (ka-dū'shi-ā-ri), *a.* [A var. of *caducary*.] 1. In *old Roman law*, relating or pertaining to forfeiture or escheat: as, *caduciary laws*.

The purpose of the *caduciary law* was to discourage celibacy and encourage fruitful marriages.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 710.

2. In *Scots law*, not acquired by succession: applied to certain rights.

caducibranch (ka-dū'si-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. caducus*, cadueous, + *branchia*, gills.] Same as *caducibranchiate*.

Caducibranchia (ka-dū-si-brangk'ki-ā), *n. pl.* Same as *Caducibranchiata*.

Caducibranchiata (ka-dū'si-brangk-ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *caducibranchiatus*: see *caducibranchiate*.] A group or division of urodele amphibians whose gills are cadueous (that is, those which lose the gills on attaining maturity), as distinguished from *Perennibranchiata*, which permanently retain their gills. Maxillaries are developed, and both jaws are dentigerous. The group is usually ranked as an order or a suborder, and contains all the salamanders. Contrasted with *Proteida* and *Trachystomata*.

caducibranchiate (ka-dū-si-brangk'ki-ā-tus), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. caducibranchiatus*, < *L. caducus*, cadueous, + *branchia*, gills.] 1. *a.* Having cadueous branchia or gills; losing the gills on attaining maturity: applied to amphibians such

as the newts, as distinguished from *perenni-branchiate* amphibians.

II. n. One of the Caducibranchiata.

Also *caducibranch*.

caducicorn (ka-dū'si-kōrn), *a.* [*L. caducus*, deciduous, + *cornu* = E. horn.] Having deciduous horns or antlers, as deer.

caducity (ka-dū'si-ti), *n.* [= *F. caducité*, < *ML. caducita*(-t)s, lapse, forfeiture, lit. a falling, < *L. caducus*, falling: see *caducous*.] 1. A tendency to fall or decay; hence, the period of declining life; senility; feebleness; weakness.

A heterogeneous jumble of youth and caducity.

Chesterfield, Letters, p. 390.

In a miracle-play, the whole life of a saint, from the cradle to martyrdom, was displayed in the same piece: the youth, the middle age, and the caducity of the eminent personage required to be enacted by three different actors.

I. D'Israeli, *Amen*, of Lit., I. 393.

2. In *Louisiana law*, lapse; failure to take effect: as, the caducity of a will from the birth of a legitimate child to the testator after its date; the caducity of a legacy from the death of the legatee before that of the testator.

caducous (ka-dū'kus), *a.* [*L. caducus*, falling, fallen, fleeting, < *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*.] Having a tendency to fall or decay. Specifically—(a) In *zool.*, falling off; dropping away or shedding; deciduous, as the gills of most amphibians, the milk-teeth of most mammals, the antlers of deer, etc.; synonymous with *deciduous*, but implying an earlier or speedier falling off. (b) In *bot.*, dropping off very early, and so distinguished from *deciduous*, as the sepals of the poppy, which fall at once on the opening of the flower.

caduket (ka-dū'k'), *a.* [ME., < *L. caducus*: see *caducous*.] Caducous; perishing; perishable.

The fruit caduke is goodly too to cure.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 212.

cadus (kā'dus), *n.*; pl. *cadī* (-di). [*L.*: see *cadē*.] In *classical antiq.*, a large vessel for the drawing and transportation of liquids, as wine, oil, etc. It was of conical form at the bottom, with a wide mouth and an arched handle, admitting of its use as a bucket. It was usually an ordinary utensil made of coarse red pottery, but was sometimes made of bronze, silver, etc.

cady (kad'i), *n.* See *cattie*.

cæca, *n.* Plural of *cæcum*.

cæcal, **cecal** (sē'kal), *a.* [*L. cæcum* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the cæcum; of the nature of or resembling a cæcum: as, a *cæcal* appendage.—2. Blind, as a cul-de-sac or cæcum; ending blindly, like a cæcum: as, the *cæcal* end of a duct.

cæcally, **cecaly** (sē'kal-i), *adv.* In a cæcal manner; blindly; as a cæcum, diverticulum, or cul-de-sac.

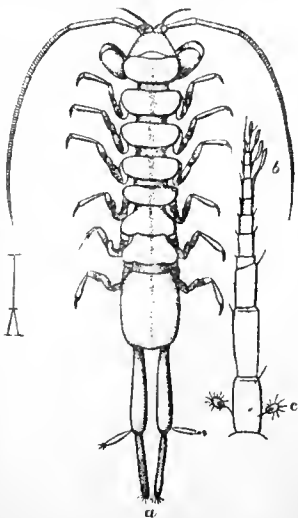
In the former [the *Articulata*] . . . the intestine ends cæcally. *H. A. Nicholson*.

cæcid (sē'sid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cæcidæ*.

Cæcidæ (sē'si-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cæcum* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, represented by the genus *Cæcum*. The animal has a long flat rostrum, short tentacles with their bases in front of the eyes, and a short narrow foot; the shell is tubiform and curved, and the operculum multispiral. The family is remarkable for the combination of the sausage-like shell with the soft parts; it is generally placed near the *Turritellidæ*. The species are widely distributed in the sea, but are not often collected, on account of their small size.

Cæcidotea (sē'si-dō-tē'), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. cæcus*, blind, + *Idotea*, *q. v.*] A genus of blind isopod crustaceans, without optic ganglion or nerve. *C. stygia* is a species abundant in the Mammoth and other caves in Kentucky. It resembles a depauperate specimen of *Asellus*, with longer and slenderer body and limbs, and is referred to the family *Asellidæ*.

Cæcigenæ (sē'sij'e-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. cæcigenus*, born blind, < *cæcus*, blind, + *-genus*, -born, < *gignere*, bear.] A subdivision of hemipterous insects. Also *Cæcigenia*.



Cæcidotea stygia.
a, the animal magnified, hair-line showing natural size; b, inner short antenna, highly magnified; c, pedicellate organisms attached to antenna.

Cæcilia (sē-sil'i-ā), *n.* [*L.*, a kind of lizard (called by Pliny *cæcus serpens*), < *cæcus*, blind. Cf. *Cæcilus*, the name of a Roman gens, fem. *Cæcilia*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Cæciliidæ*. *C. tumbrioides* of South America is a typical example. Often spelled *Cæcilia*.—2.

[*i. e.*] A member of the genus *Cæcilia*; a *cæcilian*.—3. [*NL.*] In *entom.*, same as *Cæcilus*.

Cæciliadæ (sē-si-lī'ā-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Cæciliidæ*.

Cæciliæ (sē-sil'i-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *Cæcilia*.] A group constituted by the family *Cæciliidæ*.

cæcilian (sē-sil'i-an), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cæciliidæ*.

II. *n.* A worm-like amphibian of the family *Cæciliidæ*.

cæciliid (sē-sil'i-id), *n.* Same as *cæcilian*.

Cæciliidæ (sē-si-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Cæcilia* + *-idæ*.] A family of serpentiform amphibians having no limbs, nor even pelvis or pectoral girdles. They are covered with small scales embedded in ring-like folds of the skin, or are naked; their eyes are generally rudimentary or concealed, their anus is terminal, and they have gills in early stages of development. The vertebræ are amphiceleous, and the notochord is persistent. There is no sternum; the ribs are short and very numerous; the tongue is short and fleshy; and the teeth are sharp and recurved. The family alone constitutes an order variously named *Ophiomorpha*, *Gymnophiona*, *Pseudophidia*, *Apoda*, etc. It contains 14 genera. *Cæcilia* is the principal one, occurring in South America; 5 others are South American, 3 Asiatic, and 5 African. More than 30 species are known. Some of the *Cæciliidæ* attain a length of several feet; they burrow in the ground, and sometimes take to the water. According to some, they live on vegetable matter; according to others, upon worms and insect-larvæ. Often, but erroneously, spelled *Cæciliidæ*; also *Cæciliidæ*, *Cæciliidæ*.

cæcilioid (sē-sil'i-oid), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Cæciliidæ*.

II. *n.* A *cæcilian*; a *cæciliid*.

Cæcilus (sē-sil'i-us), *n.* [*NL.* (cf. *L. Cæcilus*, a Roman gens), < *L. cæcus*, blind.] A genus of neuropterous insects, of the division *Corrodentia* and family *Psocidæ*. The species are small pale yellowish-green insects, found in gardens. Also *Cæcilia*.

cæcitis (sē-sil'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *cæcum* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the cæcum; typhlitis.

cæcity (sē'si-ti), *n.* [*L. cæcita*(-t)s, blindness, < *cæcus*, blind.] See *cecily*.

cæcum, **cecum** (sē'kum), *n.*; pl. *cæca*, *ceca* (-kū). [*L.* (sc. *intestinum*), lit. the blind (gut), neut. of *cæcus*, also written *cecus*, blind.] 1. In *human anat.*, the blind pouch or cul-de-sac which is the beginning of the colon, into which the ileum opens, and to which the vermiform appendage is attached. It is scarcely more than a rudiment or vestige of the corresponding large formation of some animals. See *cut* under *intestine*.

2. In *zool.*, any cæcal diverticulum or intestinal appendage ending in a cul-de-sac. See *cuts* under *Asteroidæ* and *ink-bag*. In mammals there is but one cæcum, sometimes of enormous extent, as in the ruminants and herbivorous species generally. It is given off from the colon at the point where the small intestine enters it. In birds there are usually two cæca; sometimes one cæcum, attaining great size in some cases, as of the herbivorous geese; sometimes none. There being no obvious distinction between the ileum and the colon in birds, the site of the cæca or cæcum is taken as the beginning of the colon. In fishes cæca are often numerous and large. A cardiac cæcum forms a prolongation of the cardiac end of the stomach in the blood-sucking bats of the genus *Desmodus*.

3. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] The typical genus of the family *Cæcidæ*.—Cardiac cæcum. See *cardiac*.

cælometer (sē-lom'e-tēr), *n.* [*L. cælum*, cælum, the sky, heaven, + *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument used to illustrate the elementary principles of astronomy. Also spelled *cælometer*.

cænation, *n.* See *cenation*.

Cænogæa (sē-nō-jē'ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < Gr. *κavός*, recent, + *γαια*, land.] In *zoogeog.*, a great division of the earth's land-surface and fresh waters, consisting of the Nearctic, Palearctic, and Indian realms, thus collectively contrasted with *Eogæa*: so called from the modern aspect of the faunas. Also spelled *Cænogæa*.

Cænogæan (sē-nō-jē'an), *a.* [*L.* < *Cænogæa* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to *Cænogæa*. Also spelled *Cænogæan*.

Cænozoic, **Cenozoic** (sē-nō-zō'ik), *a.* [Also written *kaino-*, after the Greek; < Gr. *κavός*, new, recent, + *ζωή*, life.] In *geol.*, containing recent forms of life: applied to the latest of the three divisions into which strata have been arranged with reference to the age of the fossils they include. The *Cænozoic* system embraces the Tertiary and Post-tertiary systems of British geologists, exhibiting recent forms of life, in contradistinction to the *Mesozoic*, exhibiting intermediate, and the *Paleozoic*, an-

cient and extinct, forms. It corresponds nearly with what has been called the age of mammals. Also written *Cainozoic*, *Kainozoic*.

The local continental era which began with the Old Red Sandstone and closed with the New Red Marl is . . . later than the New Red Marl and all the *Cænozoic* or Tertiary formations. *J. Croll*, *Climate and Time*, p. 343.

Cæen stone. See *stone*.

cæer, **car**. [*W. cæer*, wall, fort, castle, city.] A prefix, signifying fortified wall or castle, occurring in place-names in Wales and parts of western and northern England: as, *Cæerleon*, *Cardiff*, *Carnarvon*, *Carlisle*.

Cæreba, *n.* See *Cæreba*.

Cærebinæ, *n. pl.* See *Cærebinæ*.

cærimoniarius (ser-i-mō-ni-ā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *cærimoniarii* (-i). [*NL.*, < *L. cærimonia*, ceremony: see *ceremony*.] A master of ceremonies; in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastic whose duty it is to be present at solemn episcopal functions in order to see that no confusion occurs and that no errors are committed in ritual or ceremonies.

cærulet, **cærulean**, etc. See *cerule*, etc.

cæruleus morbus (sē-rō'lē-us mōr'bus). [*NL.*] The blue-disease. See *cyanosis*.

Cæsalpinia (ses-al-pin'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, after Andreas Cæsalpinus (1519–1603), a celebrated Italian botanist and physician.] A genus of plants, natural order *Leguminosæ*. The species are trees or shrubs found in the warmer regions of both hemispheres, with showy yellow or red flowers, bipinnate leaves, and usually more or less prickly stems. They yield various dyewoods and astringent products useful in tanning, as the brazil-wood of tropical America (from *C. echinata*, etc.), the sappan-wood of India (from *C. Sappan*), and the divi-divi pods and algarovilla of South America (from *C. tinctoria* and *C. brevifolia*). *C. pulcherrima* is planted for ornament and for hedges, and the seeds of *C. Bonducella* are well known as nicker-nuts. The genus is now made to include several old genera, as *Gutlandina*, etc.

Cæsar (sē'zär), *n.* [*L. Cæsar*, later written *Cæsar*, orig. a proper name, afterward equiv. to 'emperor'; whence Gr. *καῖσαρ* = Goth. *kaisar* = OHG. *keisar*, MHG. *keiser*, G. *kaiser* = AS. *cæser*, ME. *cæiser*, *kaiser*, *keiser* = OS. *kæsar*, *kæsar* = OFries. *kaiser*, *keiser*, NFries. *kæsar* = D. *keizer* = Icel. *keisari* = Sw. *kejsare* = Dan. *kejser* = Turk. *kayser* = OPol. *czar*, now *car* (pron. *tsar*) = Russ. *tsar* (> E. *tsar*, *tsar*, *czar*, *q. v.*), etc., all in the sense of 'emperor' or 'king'. The origin of *L. Cæsar* is uncertain; cf. *cæsius*, bluish-gray (of the eyes), also used as a proper name: see *cæsius*.] 1. A title, originally a surname of the Julian family at Rome, which, after being dignified in the person of the dictator C. Julius Cæsar, was assumed by successive Roman emperors, and finally came to be applied to the heir presumptive to the throne, in the same manner as *Augustus* was added as a title to the name of the reigning emperor. The title was perpetuated in the *Kaiser* of the Holy Roman Empire, a dignity first assumed by Charlemagne. Hence—2. A dictator; a conqueror; an emperor; an absolute monarch.

And she shall be sole victress, Cæsar's Cæsar.

Shak., *Rich.* III., iv. 4.

Cæsar (sē'zär), *v.* [*Cæsar*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To imitate Cæsar; assume dictatorial or imperial power. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* To make like Cæsar; raise to imperial power. [Rare.]

Crowned, he villifies his own kingdom for narrow bounds, whiles he hath greater neighbours; he must be Cæsarized to a universal monarch. *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 491.

Cæsarean, **Cæsarian** (sē-zä-rē-an, -ri-an), *a.* [*L. Cæsarianus*, relating to Cæsar; but the obstetric use is prob. to be referred to *L. cæsus*, pp. of *cædere*, cut. Cf. *cesura*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of Cæsar. Also spelled *Cæsarean*, *Cæsarian*.

Hooker, like many another strong man, seems to have had a Cæsarean faith in himself and his fortunes.

M. C. Tyler, *Hist. Amer. Lit.*, I. 196.

Cæsarean section or **operation**, in *midwifery*, the operation by which the fetus is taken out of the uterus by an incision through the parietes of the abdomen and uterus, when the obstacles to delivery are so great as to leave no alternative: said (doubtfully) to be so named because Julius Cæsar was brought into the world in this way.

Cæsarism (sē-zä-rizm), *n.* [*Cæsar* + *-ism*.] Government resembling that of a Cæsar or emperor; despotic sway exercised by one who has been placed in power by the popular will; imperialism in general.

His [Bismarck's] power has become a sort of ministerial Cæsarism. *Love*, *Bismarck*, II. 556.

Their charter had . . . introduced the true Napoleonic idea of Cæsarism into the conduct of municipal affairs; . . . the essential condition to Cæsarism was the success of the Cæsar. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 174.

Cæsarize (sê'zâr-iz), *v. i.*; prot. and pp. *Cæsarized*, ppr. *Cæsarizing*. [*< Cæsar + -ize.*] To rule as a Cæsar; tyrannize; play the Cæsar.

Cæsaropapism (sê'zâr-ô-pâ'pizm), *n.* [*< L. Cæsar, Cæsar, emperor, + ML. papa, pope, + -ism.*] The supremacy of the secular power over ecclesiastical matters.

Luther never acknowledged *Cæsaropapism* or Erastianism as a principle and as a right. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 80.

cæsious (sê'zi-us), *a.* [*< L. cæsius, bluish-gray.*] Lavender-colored; pale-blue, with a slight mixture of gray.

cæsium (sê'zi-um), *n.* [NL, neut. of *L. cæsius, bluish-gray.*] Chemical symbol, Cs; atomic weight, 132.8. A rare metal discovered by Bunsen and Kirchhoff by spectrum analysis in the saline waters of Dürkheim in Germany, and subsequently in other mineral waters. It has never been isolated, and is only known in combination. It is a strong base belonging, with potassium, sodium, lithium, and rubidium, to the group of alkali metals. Cæsium, in connection with rubidium, is found most abundantly in the lepidolite of Hebronn, Maine. The oxalate and nitrate of cæsium are used in medicine.

cæspitose, cæspitously. See *cespitose, cespitously*.

cespitosus (ses'pi-tus), *a.* Same as *cespitose*.

cæstus, *n.* See *cestus*².

cæsura, cæsural, etc. See *cesura, cesural, etc.*

cafaz, *n.* [*F. cafaz (Cotgrave).*] A kind of coarse taffeta.

café (ka-fâ'), *n.* [*F., coffee, a coffee-house; = E. coffee, q. v.*] 1. Coffee.—2. A coffee-house; a restaurant.

I dined in a *café* more superb than anything we have an idea of in the way of coffee-houses.

Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

Café chantant (ka-fâ shôf-tof'), in France, a public place of entertainment where the guests are regaled with music, singing, etc., and served with light refreshments. Such establishments often consist of open-air inclosures planted with trees, under which the guests sit in summer, while the singers, etc., perform on a stage. Also called *café concert*.—**Café noir** (ka-fâ nwor'), black coffee; a strong infusion of coffee drunk clear, usually at the close of a meal.

cafecillo (kâ-fâ-sêl'yô), *n.* [Mex.] The Mexican name of a species of *Citharexylum*, a verbenaceous tree, the seeds of which when roasted have the combined flavor of coffee and chocolate.

caffeine (kaf'ê-in), *n.* [Formed as *caffèin*.] The trade-name of a mixture of roasted grain and chicory ground together and sold as coffee. *De Colange*.

cafetal, cafetale (kaf'ê-tal, kaf-e-tâ'le), *n.* [*Sp. (= Pg. cafetal), < caffè = E. coffee.*] A coffee-plantation. [Tropical America.]

caff (kaf), *n.* A Scotch form of *caff*¹.

caffa (kaf'â), *n.* A rich stuff, probably of silk, in use in the sixteenth century.

caffic (ka-fê'ik or kaf'ê-ik), *a.* [*< caffèa + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to coffee.—**Caffic acid**, a vegetable acid (C₁₀H₈O₄) existing in coffee. It crystallizes in yellow prisms, soluble in hot water. Also called *caffetannic acid* and *chlorogenic acid*.

caffine, caffeine (ka-fê'in or kaf'ê-in), *n.* [= *F. caffèine*; *< NL. caffèa, coffee, + -in², -ine².*] An alkaloid, C₈H₁₀N₄O₂, crystallizing in slender, silk-like needles which have a bitter taste, found in coffee-beans. Coffee contains from 0.6 to 2.2 per cent. It is a weak base, and forms salts with the strong mineral acids. Caffine and certain of its salts are used in medicine, and the stimulating effects of tea and coffee are largely due to the presence of this alkaloid. It is similar to if not identical with the thein found in tea, the guarinin of *Paulinia sorbilis*, and the alkaloid of *Ilex Paraguariensis*. Also written *caffin, coffeine*.

caffenic (kaf'ê-in'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by caffeine: as, a *caffenic* headache.

caffinism (ka-fê'in-izm), *n.* [*< caffèin + -ism.*] A morbid state produced by prolonged or excessive use of caffeine. It is marked by dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, tremulousness, irritability, and depression of spirits.

caffism (ka-fê'izm), *n.* Same as *caffinism*.

caffone (ka-fê'ou or kaf'ê-on), *n.* [*< NL. caffèa, coffee, + -one.*] The aromatic principle of coffee. It is a brown oil, heavier than water. An almost impalpable quantity gives an aroma to a quart of water.

Caffer, *n.* See *Kafir*.

Caffer-bread, Caffer-corn. See *Kafir-bread, -corn*.

caffetannic (kaf-e-tan'ik), *a.* [*< NL. caffèa + E. tannic.*] Pertaining to coffee and resembling tannin.—**Caffetannic acid**. Same as *caffic acid* (which see, under *caffic*).

caffia, *n.* See *kaffia*.

Caffrarian, *a. and n.* See *Kaffrarian*.

Caffre, *n. and a.* See *Kafir*.

cafflah, *n.* See *kaffia*.

caffisso (ka-fis'sô), *n.* [*It. caffèisso = Sp. Pg. cahiz (ML. cæsium, caffèisa), a measure (see def.). < Ar. qafiz.*] A unit of capacity in use in the

Mediterranean, derived from the Arabian measure *kafiz* (which see). As a dry measure it contains in Morocco and Tunis 15 United States (Winchester) bushels, or 528.6 liters. There is also a *caffisso* in Tunis of 14 United States bushels, or 495.0 liters. In Tripoli it contains sometimes 11½ bushels (406 liters), sometimes 9½ bushels (326.7 liters). In Valencia there is a *caffisso* of 6 bushels. As a liquid measure it varies still more. In Malta it is 5½ United States (old wine) gallons, or 4½ imperial gallons. In Messina it is 2.3 United States gallons; in other parts of Sicily, 3 gallons. In Palermo, by a *caffisso* of oil is meant a weight of 10 kilograms.

caffiz, *n.* See *caffiz* and *kafiz*.

cafoyi, *n.* [*Cf. caffèa.*] A material used in the eighteenth century for hangings. *Fairholt*.

cafta, *n.* See *kafta*.

caftan, kaftan (kaf'tan), *n.* [*Ar. qaf-tân, qaf-tân, > Turk. qaf-tan.*] A garment worn by men in Turkey, Egypt, and other eastern countries, consisting of a kind of long vest tied about the waist with a girdle, and having sleeves long enough to extend beyond the tips of the fingers. A long cloth coat is worn above it.

cag (kag), *n.* A dialectal variant of *keg*.

cage (kāj), *n.* [*< ME. cage, < OF. cage (F. cage), also cage, cave, = Sp. Pg. gavia = It. gabbia, gaggia, dial. cabbia, = OHG. cheria, MHG. keche, G. käse, käfch, käfig, a cage, < ML. *cavia, L. cavea, a hollow place, den, cave, cage: see care, n., which is a doublet of cage.*] 1. A box-like receptacle or inclosure for confining birds or wild beasts, made with open spaces on one or more sides, or on all sides, and often also at the top, by the use of osiers, wires, slats, or rods or bars of iron, according to the required strength.

It happens with it [wedlock] as with *cages*; the birds without despair to get in, and those within despair to get out. *Florio*.

2. A prison or place of confinement for malefactors; a part of a building or of a room separated from the rest by bars, within which to confine persons under arrest, as sick or wounded prisoners in a hospital.—3. A skeleton framework of any kind. (a) In *carp.*, an outer work of timber inclosing another within it, as the *cage* of a windmill or of a staircase. (b) In *mach.*, a framework to confine a ball-valve within a certain range of motion. (c) A wire guard placed in front of an eduction-opening to allow liquids to pass, but prevent the passage of solids. (d) In *mining*, a platform of wood strongly put together with iron, on which men are lowered and raised to the surface, and on which the ore and waste rock are raised in cars, in which they are conveyed without transfer to the place where they are to be emptied, or to receive further treatment. (e) *Naut.*, an iron vessel formed of hoops placed on the top of a pole, and filled with combustibles. It is lighted an hour before high water, and marks an intricate channel navigable for the time during which it burns.

4. A eup with a glass bottom and cover between which is a drop of water containing animalcules to be examined under a microscope.—5. The large wheel of a whim about which the hoisting-rope is wound.—6. A name sometimes given to a chapel inclosed with a latticework or grating.

cage (kāj), *r. i.*; pret. and pp. *caged*, ppr. *caging*. [*< cage, n.*] 1. To confine in a cage; shut up or confine: as, "caged nightingales," *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii.—2. To make like a cage or place of confinement: as, "the caged cloister," *Shak.*, *Lover's Complaint*, l. 249.

cage-bird (kāj'bêrd), *n.* A cageling.

cage-guides (kāj'gidz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, vertical pieces of wood, or, in England, rods of iron or steel, or wire ropes, which are fixed in the shaft and serve to steady and guide the cage in its ascent and descent: in the United States usually called *guide-ropes*, or simply *guides*.

cageling (kāj'ling), *n.* [*< cage + -ling¹.*] A bird kept in a cage; a cage-bird.

And as the *cageling* newly flown returns,
The seeming-injured, simple-hearted thing
Came to her old perch back, and settled there.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

cage-seat (kāj'sêt), *n.* In *mining*, a framework at the bottom of a shaft on which the cage drops, and which is arranged to reduce the jar consequent upon its coming to rest.

cage-shuts (kāj'shuts), *n. pl.* In *coal-mining*, drops or catches on which the cage rests during the operation of running the cars off and on it, or while "easing." [*Scotch.*]

caging (kāj'jing), *n.* [*< cage, n., 3 (d), + -ing¹.*] In *coal-mining*, the operation of changing the tubs on the cage. *Gresley*. [North Staffordshire, Eng.]

cagmag (kag'mag), *n.* [*E. dial.; origin obscure.*] 1. A tough old goose.—2. Unwholesome or loathsome meat; offal.—3. An inferior kind of sheep. *Hallucell*. [*Vulgar.*]

Cagot (ka-gô'), *n.* [*F. = Pr. Cagot; ML. Cagotus; origin uncertain.*] One of an outcast

race inhabiting the French and Spanish Pyrenees, of remote but unknown origin. Congenital deformity is common among them, owing to their long residence in the deep, sunless valleys, and to the hardships they have endured. Their chief physical peculiarity is said to be the absence of the lower lobe of the ear. They were long proscribed, and held as lepers and heretics. The French Revolution gave them their civil rights, and their condition has been much improved.

cahier (ka-iâ'), *n.* [*F., earlier cayer, quayer (Cotgrave), < OF. quaiier, > E. quire², q. v.*] 1. In *bookbinding*, a number (usually 4 or 6) of double leaves of a book, placed together for convenience in handling and as a preparation for binding. The word is practically obsolete, except among law copyists, *section* being the term in use among printers and binders in America, and *gathering* in Great Britain. 2. A report of proceedings of any body, as a legislature; a memorial.

cahinca-root (ka-hing'kâ-rôt), *n.* The root of *Chiococca racemosa*, a rubiaceous shrub of southern Florida and tropical America, and of some allied Brazilian species. It has been used as a diuretic. Also *cainea-root*.

cahincic (ka-hin'sik), *a.* [*< cahinca (-root) + -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from *cahinca-root*. Also *cauincic*.—**Cahincic acid**, C₄₀H₆₄O₁₂N₈, a white, odorless, bitter principle obtained from *cahinca-root*.

cahiz (Sp. pron. kâ-êth'), *n.* [*Sp., also caffèiz: see caffèisso.*] A Spanish dry measure, also called in Cordova *caffiz*. Queipo states its capacity to be exactly 660 liters (15½ United States or Winchester bushels), but measures carefully conducted in Marselles in 1830 made it 657.6 liters, or 15½ United States bushels. This refers to the *cahiz* of Castile, also employed in Cadiz. The *cahiz* of Lima (likewise formerly in use in Madrid) contains 18.9 bushels (696 liters). Different measures of Alicante bearing this name contain 7.2 bushels (252 liters), 7.1 bushels (249.3 liters), and 6.8 bushels (241.2 liters). The *cahiz* of Bogotâ contains 7.4 bushels (259.2 liters), that of Valencia 5.8 bushels (203 liters), and that of Saragossa 5.1 bushels (180.4 liters).

cahizada (Sp. pron. kâ-ê-thâ'dâ), *n.* [*Sp.*] A Spanish measure of land, very nearly equal to an English acre.

cahoot (kâ-hût'), *n.* [Origin unknown; possibly a perversion of *F. cohorte*, a company, gang; see *cohort*.] Company or partnership: as, to go in *cahoot* with a person. *Bartlett*. [Southern and western U. S.]

caic, *n.* See *caique*¹.

caill (kâl), *n.* [*E. dial., also written kayle (and keel, after equiv. F. quille, < D. kegel = OHG. chegil, kegil, MHG. G. kegel = Sw. kâgla = Dan. kegle, ninepin, skittle, cone.)*] A ninepin; in the plural, the game of ninepins.

Exchequer allewey cuille company,
Caylus, carding and haserly,
And alle unthryfty playes. *Rel. Ant.*, II. 224.

caill², *r.* See *cale*³.

cailledra (kâl-sed'râ), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The *Khaya Senegalensis*, a tall tree of Senegambia, resembling the mahogany. Its wood is used in joiners' work and inlaying, and its bark furnishes a bitter tonic.

caillette (kâ-let'; *F. pron. ka-yet'*), *n.* [*F., < cailler, curdle.*] The abomasum, rennet-bag, or fourth stomach of ruminants.

cailllach (kâl'yaeh), *n.* [*Gael. cailleach, an old woman; cf. caile, a vulgar girl, a hussy.*] An old woman. [Highland Scotch.]

Give something to the Highland *caillachs* that shall cry the coronach loudest. *Scott, Waverley*, xlii.

caillou (ka-yô'), *n.*; pl. *cailloux* (-yôz'). [*F.*] In *her.*, a dint.

cailloutage (ka-yô-tâzh'), *n.* [*F., < caillou, a flint.*] Fine pottery, especially such as is made wholly or in part of pipe-clay.

caimac, caimacam, caimacan, *n.* See *kaimakam*.

Caiman (kâ'man), *n.* [NL: see *cayman*.] 1. A genus of tropical American *Alligatoridae*, containing such species as *C. palpebrosus* or *C. trignonatus*; the caymans.—2. [*l. c.*] A cayman. **Cain-and-Abel** (kân'and-â-bel'), *n.* A popular name in England of the *Orchis latifolia*, the root of which consists of a pair of finger-like tubers.

cainca-root (ka-ing'kâ-rôt), *n.* Same as *cahinca-root*.

caincic (kâ-in'sik), *a.* Same as *cahincic*.

cain-colored (kân'kul'ord), *a.* "Yellow or red as applied to hair; which, being esteemed a deformity, was by common consent attributed to Cain and Judas" (*Nares*): a word of uncertain meaning, but usually taken as here explained, found only in the following passage:

No, forsooth; he hath but a little wee face, with a little yellow beard; a *cain-coloured* beard. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, I. 4.

caingel, *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *caingy*.] A crabbed fellow. [North. Eng.]
caing-whale, *n.* See *caing-whale*.
caingy, *a.* [E. dial.; also *cangy*.] Crabbed; peevish. [North. Eng.]

Cainite (kā'nīt), *n.* and *a.* [*< Cain + -ite²*.]
I. n. 1. One of the descendants of Cain, the first-born of Adam, according to the account in Genesis.—**2.** A member of a Gnostic sect of the second century, who regarded the God of the Jews, the Demiurge of the Gnostic system, as an evil being, and venerated all who in the Old Testament record opposed him, as Cain, Korah, Dathan, Abiram, and the inhabitants of Sodom. They also honored Judas Iscariot, as the instrument of bringing about the crucifixion and so destroying the power of the Demiurge.

II. a. Of the race of Cain.

The principal seat of the *Cainite*, or more debased yet energetic branch of the human family, was to the eastward of the site of Eden. *Davieson*, *Orig. of World*, p. 255.

cainito (kā-nē'tō), *n.* The fruit of the *Chrysophyllum Cainito* of the West Indies and South America, resembling an apple in shape, and considered a delicacy. Also called *star-apple*.

Cainozoic (kā-nō-zō'ik), *a.* See *Cenozoic*.
caique¹ (kā-ēk'), *n.* [= *Sp. caique* = *Pg. caïque* = *It. caieco*, *< F. caïque*, *< Turk. qayik*.] **1. A**



Caïque.

long narrow boat used on the Bosphorus. It is pointed at each end, and is usually propelled by oars, from 2 to 16 in number.

The prow of the *caïque* is turned across the stream, the sail is set, and we glide rapidly and noiselessly over the Bosphorus into the Golden Horn.

B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 322.

2. A Levantine vessel of larger size.

Also spelled *caic*.

caique² (kā'kā), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] A South American parrot of the genus *Caica* or *Derophtus* (which see). *P. L. Selater*.

cair¹, *v.* [*ME. eairn, cayren, kairn, kayren*, *go*, appar. *< Icel. keyra* (= *Sw. köra* = *Dan. kjøre*), *drive, urge*.] A diff. word from the equiv. *char¹*, *go*.] **I. intrans.** To go.

I am come hither a venturous Knight,

And kayred thorow countrie farr.

Percy Folio MS., *Piers Plowman*, Notes, p. 5.

Calcas! Calcas! cair yow not home,

Ne turne neuer to Troy, for tene that may falle.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 4501.

We may *kayre* til hys courte, the kyngdome of hevnye,

Whene oure saules schalle parte and sundyre fra the body.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 6.

Better wol he spryng and higher *caire*

Wel rare yf he be plantid forto growe.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

II. trans. To carry.

The candelstik bi a cost watz *cayred* thider sone.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1478.

Ca ira (sü ē-rä'), [*F.*, 'it [the Revolution] will go on': *ca*, contr. of *cela*, that (*< ce*, this, + *là*, there); *ira*, 3d pers. sing. fut. (associated with *aller*, go: see *alley¹*), *< L. ire*, go.] The earliest of the popular songs of the French Revolution of 1789. Its refrain (whence the name), "Ah! *ca ira*, *ca ira*, *ca ira*," is said to have been suggested by the frequent use of this phrase by Franklin in Paris with reference to the American Revolution. The original words (afterward much changed) were by Ladré, a street-singer; and the music was a popular dance-tune of the time composed by Bécourt, a drummer of the Grand Opera.

caird (kär'd), *n.* [*< Gael. Ir. ceard*, a tinker, smith, brazier.] A traveling tinker; a tramp; a vagrant; a gipsy. [*Scotch.*]

Cairene (kā-rē'n'), *a.* and *n.* [*< Cairo*, *< Ar. El-Kähira*, the Victorious, + *-ene*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Cairo, the capital of Egypt.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Cairo.

The people of Suez are a finer and a fairer race than the *Cairenes*.

R. F. Burton, *El-Medina*, p. 118.

Cairina (kā-rī'nä), *n.* [*NL.* (Fleming, 1822); supposed to be from *Cairo* in Egypt, though (like *turkey*, similarly misnamed) the bird is a native of America. It is also called, by another error, *muscovy*.] A genus of ducks, containing the muscovy or musk-duck, *Cairina moschata*, a native of Central and South America, now found everywhere in domestication.

cairn (kär'n), *n.* [*Esp. Sc.*, *< Gael. carn* (gen. *cairn*) = *Ir. W. Manx* Corn. Bret. *carn*, a pile, esp. of stones. Cf. *Gael. carn*, *Ir. carnaim*, *W. carnu*, pile up, heap.] A heap of stones; espe-

cially, one of a class of large heaps of stones common in Great Britain, particularly in Scotland and Wales, and generally of a conical form. They are of various sizes. Some are evidently sepulchral, containing urns, stone chests, bones, etc. Some were erected to commemorate a great event, others appear to have had a religious significance, while the modern cairn is generally set up as a landmark, or to arrest the attention, as in surveying, or in leaving a record of an exploring party or the like. See *barrow¹*.

Cairns for the safe deposit of meat stood in long lines, six or eight in a group. *Kane*, *Sec. Grinn. Exp.*, II. 277.

cairned (kärnd), *a.* [*< cairn + -ed²*.] Having or marked by a cairn or cairns.

In the noon of mist and driving rain,
When the lake whiten'd and the pine wood roar'd,
And the cairn'd mountain was a shadow.

Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

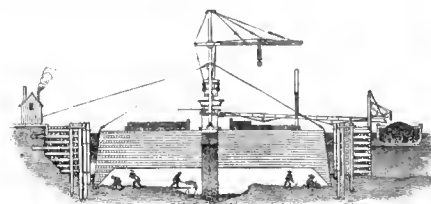
cairngorm (kär'n'görm), *n.* [*So called from the Cairngorm mountain in Scotland; < Gael. carn* (see *cairn*), a heap, a rock, + *gorm*, blue, also green.] A smoky-yellow or smoky-brown variety of rock-crystal or quartz, found in great perfection on the Cairngorm mountain in Scotland and in many other localities. It is much used for brooches, seals, and other ornaments. The color is probably due to some hydrocarbon compound. Also called *cairngorm-stone* and *smoky quartz*.

cairn-tangle, carn-tangle (kär'n'-, kär'n'tang'-gl), *n.* A name for the seaweed *Laminaria digitata*. See *Laminaria*. [*Scotch.*]

cairny (kär'ni), *a.* [*< cairn + -y¹*.] Abounding with cairns.

caisson (kā'son), *n.* [*F.*, aug. of *caisse*, a chest, a case: see *case²*.] **1. Milit.**: (*a*) A wooden chest into which several bombs are put, and sometimes gunpowder, to be exploded in the way of an enemy or under some work of which he has gained possession. (*b*) An ammunition-wagon; also, an ammunition-chest.—**2. In arch.**, a sunken panel in a coffered ceiling or in the soffit of Roman or Renaissance architecture, etc.; a coffer; a lacunar. See cut under *coffer*.—**3. In civil engin.**: (*a*) A vessel in the form of a boat, used as a flood-gate in docks. (*b*) An apparatus on which vessels may be raised and floated; especially, a kind of floating dock, which may be sunk and floated under a vessel's keel, used for docking vessels at their moorings, without removing stores or masts. (See *floating dock*, under *dock*.) (*c*) A water-tight box or casing used in founding and building structures in water too deep for a coffer-dam, such as piers of bridges, quays, etc.

The caisson is built upon land, and then chained and anchored directly over the bed, which has been leveled or piled to receive it. The masonry is built upon the bottom of the caisson, which is of heavy timber. As the caisson sinks with the weight, its sides are built up, so that the upper edge is always above water. In some cases the masonry is at first built hollow, and is not filled in until after it has reached its bed, and its sides have been carried higher than the surface of the water. Sometimes the sides of the masonry itself form the sides of the caisson. In another form the caisson, made of heavy timbers, is shaped like an inverted shallow box, having sharp, iron-bound edges. The weight of the masonry forces the caisson into the sand and mud on the bottom. Air under pressure is then forced into the caisson,



Caisson of the East River Suspension-bridge, New York.

driving out the water and permitting the workmen to enter through suitable air-locks. A sealed well or a pipe and sand-pump are provided, through which the material excavated under the caisson may be removed. The latter gradually sinks under the weight of the superstructure and the removal of the loose soil below, until a firm foundation is reached, when the whole interior of it is filled with concrete. The caissons beneath the towers of the East River suspension-bridge, connecting New York and Brooklyn, are of this description. The *pneumatic caisson* is an inverted air-tight box, into which air is forced under a pressure sufficient to expel the water, thus leaving a space in which men can work to loosen the soil as the caisson descends. The principle of the pneumatic caisson is applied to the sinking of large iron cylinders to serve as piers or land-shafts. Sometimes written *caisson*.

caisson-disease (kā'son-di-zēz'), *n.* A disease developed in coming from an atmosphere of high tension, as in caissons, to air of ordinary tension. It is marked by paralysis and other nervous symptoms.

caisson (kā-sōn'), *n.* Same as *caisson*, more especially in sense 3.

Caithness flags. See *flag⁴*.

caitiff (kā'tif), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. caitif, catif*, a captive, a miserable wretch, *< OF. caitif*, also *chaitif*, a captive, a wretched man, *F. chétif*, mean, vile, = *Pr. captiu*, *caitiu* = *OCat. caitiu* = *OSP. captivo*, *Sp. cautivo*, a captive, = *Pg. cativo*, a captive, = *It. cattivo*, *< L. captivus*, captive: see *captive*.] **I. a. 1.** Captive.

Myn name is looth, a *caitife* kynge of Orcanye, and of leonoy, to whom nothings doth falle but myschef ne not hath don longe tyme. *Merlin* (F. E. T. S.), III. 477.

2. Wretched; miserable.

I am so *caytyf* and so thral.

Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, I. 694.

3. Servile; base; ignoble; cowardly.

He keuered hym with his counsayl of *caytyf* wyrdes.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1605.

With that he crauld out of his nest,

Forth creeping on his *caitive* hands and thies.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. III. 35.

A territory

Wherein were bandit earls and *caytyf* knights.

Tennyson, *Geraint*.

II. n. 1. A captive; a prisoner; a slave.

Stokked in prison, . . .

Caytyf to cruel kynge Agameinnoun.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, III. 382.

Avarice doth tyrannize over her *caytyf* and slave.

Holland.

2. A mean villain; a despicable knave; one who is both wicked and mean.

Like *caytyf* vile that for misdeed

Rides with his face to rump of steed.

S. Butler, *Hudibras*, I. III. 349.

Striking great blows

At *caytyfs* and at wrongers of the world.

Tennyson, *Geraint*.

caytiffly, *adv.* Knavishly; servilely; basely.
caytiffeet, *n.* [*ME.*, also *caytiffe*, *caytiffe*, *< OF. caitivet*, *< L. captivita(t)-s*, captivity: see *captivity*.] The state of being a captive; captivity.

He that leadeth into *caytiffes*, schall go into *caytiffes*.

Wyclif, *Rev.* xiii. 10.

caytivet, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *caytiff*.
caytiveness, *n.* [*ME.*, also *caytiffes*, *< caitif*, *caytiffe*, + *-ness*.] **1.** Captivity; slavery; misery.

—**2.** Despicable, mean, and wicked conduct.

It is a strange *caytiveness* and baseness of disposition of men, so furiously and unsatiably to run after perishing and uncertain interests. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 77.

Cajanus (ka-jä'nus), *n.* [*NL.*, *< catjang*, name of the plant in Malabar.] A genus of plants, natural order *Leguminosae*, one species of which, *C. Indicus*, furnishes a sort of pulse used in tropical countries. It is a shrub from 3 to 10 feet high, and a native of the East Indies, but now extensively cultivated throughout the tropics, in numerous varieties. The plant is called *cajan*, *pigeon pea*, *Angola pea*, *Congo pea*, etc.

cajéput (kaj'ē-pūt), *n.* [*< Malay kajú*, tree, + *putih*, white.] A small myrtaceous tree or shrub of the Moluccas and neighboring islands, *Melaleuca Cajuputi* or *minor*, a variety of *M. Leucadendron* or a distinct species, with lanceolate aromatic leaves and odorless flowers in spikes. Also written *cajuput*.—**Oil of cajéput**, or *cajéput-oil*, an oil distilled from the leaves of the cajéput, of a green color and a penetrating odor, used as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic.

cajole (ka-jöl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cajoled*, ppr. *cajoling*. [*< F. cajoler*, coax, wheedle, *< OF. cajoler*, chatter like a bird in a cage, babble or prate, *< cage*, a cage: see *cage*.] To deceive or delude by flattery, specious promises, simulated compliance with another's wishes, and the like; wheedle; coax.

But while the war went on the emperor did *cajole* the king with the highest compliments.

Ep. Burnet, *Hist. Ref.*, an. 1522.

Charles found it necessary to postpone to a more convenient season all thought of executing the treaty of Dover, and to *cajole* the nation by pretending to return to the policy of the Triple Alliance.

Macaulay.

Christian children are torn from their parents and *cajole*d out of their faith.

Ticknor, *Span. Lit.*, II. 233.

cajolement (ka-jöl'ment), *n.* [*< cajole* + *-ment*.] *Cajolery*. *Coleridge*. [*Rare*.]
cajoler (ka-jöl'ér), *n.* One who cajoles; a wheedler.

cajolery (ka-jöl'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *cajoleries* (-iz). [*< F. cajolerie*, *< cajoler*, *cajole*.] The act of cajoling; coaxing language or tricks; delusive wheedling.

Even if the Lord Mayor and Speaker mean to insinuate that this influence is to be obtained and held by flattering their people, . . . such *cajoleries* would perhaps be more prudently practised than professed.

Burke, *To R. Burke*.

cajon (Sp. pron. kā-hōn'), *n.* [*Sp.*, prop. a large chest, aug. of *caja*, chest. Cf. *caisson*, *cassoon*.] A Chilean weight, equal to 6,500 pounds avoirdupois.

cajote (kā-lō'tā), *n.* Same as *coyote*.

cajuput (kaj'ù-pùt), *n.* See *cajuput*.

cajuputene (kaj'ù-pù-tên'), *n.* The chief constituent of cajuput-oil, obtained by cohobation. It is a liquid of an agreeable odor, permanent in the air and insoluble in alcohol. Also written *cajupitene*.

cake¹ (kāk), *n.* [*<* ME. *cake*, *<* Icel. *kaka* = Sw. *kaka* = Dan. *kage*, a cake, akin to D. *koek*, a cake, gingerbread, dumpling, dim. *koekje* (*>* E. *cookie*, *q. v.*) = LG. *kake* = OHG. *chuocho*, MUG. *kuoche*, G. *kuchen*, a cake, a tart. The word has no connection with L. *coquere*, E. *cook*.] 1. A flat or comparatively thin mass of baked dough; a thin loaf of bread.

They baked unleavened cakes of the dough which they brought out of Egypt. Ex. xii. 39.

Specifically—2. A light composition of flour, sugar, butter, and generally other ingredients, as eggs, flavoring substances, fruit, etc., baked in any form; distinctively, a flat or thin portion of dough so prepared and separately baked.

A cake that seemed mosaic-work in spices.

T. B. Aldrich, The Lunch.

3. In Scotland, specifically, an oatmeal cake, rolled thin and baked hard on a griddle.

Hear, land o' Cakes, and brither Scots.

Burns, Captain Grose.

4. A small portion of batter fried on a griddle; a pancake or griddle-cake: as, buckwheat cakes.

—5. Oil-cake used for feeding cattle or as a fertilizer.

How much cake or guano this labourer would purchase we cannot even guess at. Austed, Channel Islands, p. 407.

6. Something made or concentered in the distinctive form of a cake; a mass of solid matter relatively thin and extended: as, a cake of soap.

Cakes of rustling ice came rolling down the flood.

Dryden.

This substance [tufaceous gypsum] is found in cakes, often a foot long by an inch in depth, curled by the sun's rays and overlying clay into which water had sunk.

R. F. Burton, El-Medina, p. 354.

One's cake is dough, one's plan has failed; one has had a failure or miscarriage.

My cake is dough: But I'll be among the rest;

Out of hope of all—but my share of the feast.

Shak., T. of the S., v. 1.

Steward! your cake is dough as well as mine.

B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 4.

To find the bean in the cake. See *bean*.

cake¹ (kāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caked*, ppr. *caking*. [*<* cake¹, *n.*] I. *trans.* To form into a cake or compact mass.—**Caking gunpowder**, the operation of pressing the ingredients of powder, after they have been thoroughly incorporated and moistened. It is effected either by the hydraulic press or by rollers.

II. *intrans.* To concenter or become formed into a hard mass.

Clotted blood that caked within.

Addison.

cake² (kāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caked*, ppr. *caking*. [*E. dial.*; see *cuckie*.] To cackle, as geese. [North. Eng.]

cake-alum (kāk'al'um), *n.* Sulphate of alumina containing no alkaline sulphate. Also called *patent alum*.

cake-bread (kāk'bred), *n.* [*<* ME. *cakebreed*, *<* cake + *breed*, bread.] Fine white bread; manchet.

Then to returne to the new Maires hona, there to take cakebrede and wyne. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 418.

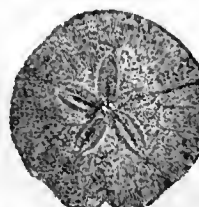
His foolish schoolmasters have done nothing but run up and down the window with him to beg puddings and cake-bread of his tenants.

B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, l. 1.

cake-copper (kāk'kop'ér), *n.* One of the forms in which copper is sent to market by the smelters. A cake is about 19 inches long, 12½ wide, and 1½ thick, and weighs about 1½ hundredweight.

cake-lake (kāk'lāk), *n.* A crimson coloring matter obtained from stick-lac. Also called *lac-dye* and *lac-lake*.

cake-steamer (kāk'stē'mér), *n.* A confectioners' apparatus in which the dough of some kinds of cake is exposed to the action of steam just before baking, to give the cake a rich and attractive color and surface.



Cake-urchin (*Echinarachnius parma*).

cake-urchin (kāk'ér'-chin), *n.* A flat sea-urchin; a sand-dollar; a clypeastrid, as one of the genus *Echinarachnius* or *Mellita*. *Mellita quinquefara* and *Echinarachnius parma* are common United States cake-urchins.

cal (kal), *n.* [Corn.] A Cornish miners' name for the mineral wolfram or wolframite. It is a compound of tungstic acid with iron and varying quanti-

ties of manganese. It is one of the minerals commonly associated with the ore.

Cal. An abbreviation of *California*.

calaba (kal'a-bā), *n.* [A native name.] See *Calophyllum*.

calabart, *n.* Same as *calaber*.

Calabar bean. See *bean*.

calabarin, calabarine (kal-a-bär'in), *n.* [*<* Calabar (bean) + -in², -ine²; NL. *calabarina*.] An alkaloid obtained from the Calabar bean by Harms and Witkowski in 1876. It is nearly insoluble in ether, and differs in physiological character from physostigmin.

calabar-skin (kal'a-bär-skin), *n.* The name given in commerce to the skin of the Siberian squirrel, used for making muffs, tippets, etc.

calabash (kal'a-bash), *n.* [Prob., through F. *calabasse*, *<* Pg. *calabaza*, also *cabaça*, = Sp. *calabaza* = Cat. *carabassa*, a gourd, a calabash, *<* Ar. *qar'*, a gourd, + *yabis*, *tybas*, dry. Cf. *carapace*, *carapaz*, of same origin.] 1. A fruit of the tree *Crescentia Cujete* hollowed out, dried, and used as a vessel to contain liquids. These shells are so close-grained and hard that when containing liquid they may be used several times as kettles upon the fire without injury.

2. A gourd of any kind used in the same way. Such vessels are often decorated with conventional patterns and figures made in very slight relief by scraping away the surface surrounding them, and are sometimes stained in variegated colors.



Calabashes.

She had an ornamented calabash to hold her castor-oil, from which she made a fresh toilette every time she swam across the Nile. R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 139.

3. A popular name of the gourd-plant, *Lagenaria vulgaris*.—4. A name given to the red eap or tarboosh of Tunis. See *tarboosh* and *fec*.

—**Sweet calabash**, the name in the West Indies of the edible fruit of *Passiflora multiflorus*.

calabash-tree (kal'a-bash-trē), *n.* 1. A name given to the *Crescentia Cujete*, a bignonaceous tree of tropical America, on account of its large gourd-like fruits, the hard shells of which are made into numerous domestic utensils, as basins, cups, spoons, bottles, etc. The black calabash-tree of the West Indies is *Crescentia cucurbitina*.—2. A name given to the baobab of Africa, *Adansonia digitata*. See *baobab*.

calabazilla (kal'a-bā-sel'yā), *n.* [Mex. Sp. (= Sp. *calabacilla*, a piece of wood in the shape of a gourd, a gourd-shaped ear-ring), dim. of *calabaza*, a gourd: see *calabash*.] In southern California, the *Cucurbita perennis*, a native species of squash, with an exceedingly large root. The pulp of the green fruit is used as a substitute for soap, and the macerated root as a medicinal remedy.

calabert, *n.* [*<* ME. *calabre*, also *calabere*, *calabere*, *<* L. *Calabria*, Calabria.] The fur of a small animal of about the size of a squirrel, bred for the most part in High Germany. E. Phillips. [The fur, which was of a gray color, was exported from Calabria; hence the name.]

His eloke of calabre. Piers Plowman (C), ix. 233.

Costly grey amices of calabre. Bp. Bale.

calaboose (kal-a-bōs'), *n.* [*<* Sp. *calabozo* = Pg. *calabouço*, a dungeon, prob. *<* Ar. *qal'a*, a castle, + *būs*, hidden.] A prison; especially, a common jail or lockup. [Western and southwestern U. S.]

calabresella (kal'a-brä-sel'ä), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A game of cards for three persons, played with a pack of 40 cards, the 10's, 9's, and 8-spots being discarded. One person, to whom certain advantages are given, plays alone against the other two, and wins or loses according as he makes more or fewer points than they.

calabre¹, *n.* See *calaber*.

calabre², *n.* [F., *<* ML. *calabra*.] A military engine used during the middle ages; a variety of the pierrier.

calabreret, *n.* See *calaber*.

Calabrian (ka-lä'brī-an), *a.* and *n.* [*<* L. *Calabria*, Calabria, *<* Calaber, a Calabrian, one of the Calabri from whom ancient Calabria took its name.] I. *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of ancient or modern Calabria. The former (called by the Greeks Messapia or Japygia) was the southeastern projection of the peninsula of Italy; the latter is the southwestern one (anciently Bruttium).

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Calabria.

calabur-tree (kal'a-bér-trē), *n.* The *Muntingia calabura*, a tiliaceous tree of the West Indies, the bark of which is used for making cordage.

calabus¹, *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a var. of *calabace* for *calabash*, a gourd, the last syllable being perhaps assimilated to that of *harquebuse* and *blunderbuss*.] A light musket having a wheel-lock, first used about 1578. E. D.

calade (ka-läd' or -lad'), *n.* [F., *<* It. *calata*, a descent, *<* *calare*, fall, = F. *caler*, lower, = Sp. *calar*, penetrate, pierce, let down, = Pg. *calar*, penetrate, lower, conceal, *<* ML. *calare*, let down, descend, *<* L. *calare*, let down, slacken, *<* Gr. *χαλάν*, let down, slacken.] A slope in a manège-ground, down which a horse is ridden at speed in training him, to ply his haunches.

Caladium (ka-lä'di-um), *n.* [NL., *<* *kale*, a native name for the edible rhizome.] A genus of tuberous-rooted acaulescent plants, natural order *Araceae*, with large hastate or sagittate leaves, which are often variegated in color. They are natives of tropical America. About a dozen species are known, though, owing to their great variability, a very much larger number have been described. They are favorite foliage-plants, and many forms are found in cultivation.

caladriet, *n.* [ME. (= Sp. *caladre*, var. of *calandria*, a lark): see *calandra*, *calender*.] A bird, probably a kind of lark.

A cormorant and a caladrie. Wyclif, Dent. xiv. 18.

Calanias, *n.* See *Calanus*.

calaite (kal'a-it), *n.* [*<* L. *callais* (*<* Gr. *καλαίς* or *καλαίς*, a sea-green precious stone) + -ite².] A name given to the turquoise.

Calamagrostis (kal'a-ma-gros'tis), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *καλαμος*, a reed (see *calamus*), + *ἄγροστις*, a kind of grass: see *agrostis*.] A small genus of coarse grasses, natives of Europe and Asia; the reed bent-grasses. The American species that have been referred to it are now placed in *Deasyria*.

calamanco (kal-a-mang'kō), *n.* [= D. *kalamink* = G. *kalmank*, *kalmang*, *<* Sp. *calamaco* = F. *calamande*, *calmande*, *<* ML. *calamancus*, *calamacus*, *calamancus*, transpositions of *calamancum*, *<* Gr. *καμεινικιον*, a head-covering: see *camelaucium*.] A glossy woolen satin-twilled stuff, chequered or broadened in the warp, so that the pattern showed on one side only. Also spelled *callimanco*, *calimanco*.

A morning gown, though, I am sorry to say, not a calamanco one, with great flowers. Longfellow, Hyperion, l. 7.

calamander-wood (kal-a-man'dér-wūd), *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *Coromandel wood*.] A beautiful kind of wood, the product chiefly of *Diospyros quersita*, natural order *Ebenaceae*, a large tree of Ceylon. It is very suitable wood for ornamental cabinet-work, showing alternate bands of brown and black, is very hard, and takes a high polish.

calamar (kal'a-mär), *n.* Same as *calamary*.

Calamaria (kal-a-mä'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. Cf. *calamary*.] 1. The typical genus of serpents of the family *Calamariidae*, having the labial plates reduced to four or five, and containing species peculiar to the East Indies. *C. albiventer* is an example.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. Moore, 1878.

calamarian (kal-a-mä'ri-an), *n.* A snake of the genus *Calamaria* or family *Calamariidae*.

Calamariidæ (kal-a-mä'ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Calamaria* + -idæ.] A family of aglyphodont or colubrine serpents, the dwarf snakes, typified by the genus *Calamaria*, and containing a large number of small inoffensive species in which the head is not marked off from the body by a constriction or neck. They are found in most parts of the world, living under stones and logs, and preying upon worms and grubs. They are now generally associated in the same family with the *Colubridæ*.

calamarioid (kal-a-mä'ri-oid), *a.* [*<* *Calamaria* + -oid.] Resembling or having the characters of the *Calamariidae*.

calamariuous (kal-a-mä'ri-us), *a.* [*<* L. *calamarius* taken in a lit. sense, pertaining to a reed, *<* *calamus*, a reed. Cf. *calamary*.] Reed-like: applied to grasses with short rigid culms.

calamaroid (kal'a-mä-roid), *a.* A less correct form of *calamarioid*.

Eight out of ten Calamaroid genera are peculiar to this fauna. Günther, Encey. Brit., XX. 468.

calamary (kal'a-mä-ri), *n.*; pl. *calamaries* (-riz). [Formerly also *calamaria* and *calamar*; = F. *calmar*, *calamar*, *calamar* = Sp. *calamar*, also *calamareto*, inkfish, *calamary*, = Pg. *calamar*, inkfish, = It. *calamajo*, inkfish, *calamary*, inkstand, = G. *kalmar*, inkstand, = NGr. *καλαμάρη*, inkstand, *καλαμάρη θαλάσσιον*, inkfish, *<* NL. *calamarius*, a particulate use (pen-case, inkstand,

inkfish) of *L. calamarius*, pertaining to a pen, < *calamus*, a reed, a pen: see *calamus*.] 1. A eutlefish; a decacerois or decapodous cephalopod of the order *Dibranchiata*, having a pen-shaped internal skeleton or cuttle-bone, as in the genus *Loligo* and related forms. The body is oblong, soft, fleshy, tapering, and flanked behind by two triangular fins, and contains a pen-shaped gladius or internal horny flexible shell. They have two sacs called ink-bags, from which they discharge, when alarmed or pursued, a black fluid which conceals them from sight. The species are found in most seas, and furnish food to dolphins, whales, etc. Also called *squid*, *sea-sleeve*, *preke*, *cuttlefish*, *inkfish*, and *penfish*.

2. The internal skeleton, cuttle-bone, gladius, or pen of a calamary.

Also called *calambar*.

calambac (kal'am-bak), *n.* [= *F. calambac*, < *Sp. calambac* = *Pg. calamba*, < *Pers. kalambak*, a fragrant wood. Cf. *calambour*.] Same as *agalochum*.

calambar, *n.* Same as *calamary*.

calambour (kal'am-bör), *n.* [*F. calambour*, *calambour*, *bourg*, etc., appar. perverted forms, earlier *calambuque*, < *Sp. calambuco* = *Pg. calambuco*, also (after *F. calambour*) *calamburo*; prob. from same source as *calambac*, and partly identified with it.] A species of *agalochum* or eaglewood, of a dusky or mottled color and light, friable texture, but not very fragrant. It is used by cabinet-makers and inlayers.

calambuco (kal'am-bü'kö), *n.* Same as *calambour*.

calami, *n.* Plural of *calamus*.

calamiferous (kal'a-mif'e-rus), *a.* [*L. calamus*, a reed, + *ferre* = *F. bear*.] Producing reeds or reedy plants; reedy.

calamin, **calamine** (kal'a-min), *n.* [*F. calamine* = *Sp. calamina* = *MHG. kalemine*, *G. kalmei*, now *galmei*, < *ML. calamina*, a corruption of *L. cadmia*: see *cadmia*.] The native hydrous silicate of zinc, an important ore of that metal. It occurs in crystals which are often hemimorphic (hence the synonym *hemimorphite*), in crystalline groups with botryoidal surface, and also massive; the color varies from white to pale green, blue, or yellow. It is often associated with zinc carbonate, sometimes with smithsonite (also called *calamin*), in calcareous rocks. It is used as a pigment in ceramic painting, producing a brilliant green color in glazed pottery.

calamint (kal'a-mint), *n.* [*ME. calamint* = *F. calamint* = *Sp. calaminto* = *Pg. calamintha* = *It. calaminto*, < *ML. calamintha*, *calaminthum*, *-menta*, *-mentum*, etc., *calamenta*, etc.), < *L. calamintha*, < *Gr. καλαμίνθη*, also *καλάρνθος*, a kind of mint, < *kalā*, perhaps for *kalō* for *kalós*, beautiful, + *μήνθη*, mint.] A book-name for plants of the genus *Calamintha*.

Calamintha (kal'a-min'thā), *n.* [*NL. ML.*, < *L. calamintha*: see *calamint*.] A genus of labiate strongly fragrant herbs or undershrubs, of the northern temperate zone. The common European species are used in making herb-teas. There are about 40 species, including the common calamint (*C. officinalis*), the wool-calaminth (*C. sylvatica*), the lesser calamint (*C. Nepeta*), the field- or stone-basil or horse-thyme (*C. Clinopodium*), and the basil-thyme (*C. Achnos*).

calamisti (kal'a-mist), *n.* [*L. calamus*, a reed, + *-ist*.] A piper; one who plays on a reed or pipe. *Blowit*.

calamistra, *n.* Plural of *calamistrum*.

calamistral (kal'a-mis'tral), *a.* [*L. calamistrum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the functions of calamistra.

calamistrater (kal'a-mis'trät), *v. t.* [*L. calamistratus*, pp. of **calamistrare*, curl, as the hair, < *calamister*, also *calamistrum*, an iron tube for curling the hair: see *calamistrum*.] To curl or frizzle, as the hair. *Cotgrave*; *Burton*.

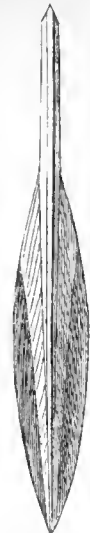
calamistratation (kal'a-mis-trä'shön), *n.* [*L. calamistrater*.] The act of curling the hair. [Rare.]

Calamistrations, ointments, &c., . . . will make the veriest dowdy otherwise a goddess.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 470.

calamistrum (kal'a-mis'trum), *n.*; pl. *calamistru* (-trā). [*NL.*, a special use of *L. calamistrum*, an iron tube for curling the hair (see *calamistrater*); < *calamus*, a reed: see *calamus*.] One of the curved movable spines forming a double row on the upper surface of the sixth or penultimate joint of the posterior legs of certain spiders. The calamistra are used to curl and bind the lines of silk issuing from the spinnerets, forming a filmy web peculiar to the species possessing these organs.

Calamary, Gladius, or Pen of a Squid (*Loligo vulgaris*).



The function of the *calamistrum* has been proved by Mr. Blackwall to be the carding, or teasing and curling, of a peculiar kind of silk, secreted and emitted from the fourth pair of spinners.

Encyc. Brit., II. 292.

calamite (kal'a-mit), *n.* [*NL. Calamites*, *q. v.*] 1. A fossil of the genus *Calamites*.—2. A variety of tremolite occurring in imperfect or rounded prismatic crystals, longitudinally striated, and sometimes resembling a reed.

Calamites (kal'a-mi'tēz), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κάλαμιτις*, reed-like, < *κάλαμος*, *L. calamus*, a reed.] A genus of fossil plants, of which the structure is complicated and obscure, but which are generally admitted to be allied to the recent *Equisetaceae* or horsetails; the calamites. Whether *Calamites* should be considered as being a peculiar form of *Equisetaceae*, or as constituting a distinct but allied order, has not yet been fully established. The calamites are considered to have been cryptogamic plants, but their relations to living cryptogams are peculiar, and especially exceptional in their complex structure and the exogenous growth of the woody cylinder. The foliage of the calamites was verticillate; and it is thought by some that *Asterophyllites*, *Annularia*, and even *Sphenophyllum*, with their whorled leaves, represent the leaf-bearing branches of calamites, although this has not been actually proved by discovery of the leaves attached to the stems. The calamites are among the commonest and most characteristic fossil plants of the coal-measures.

calamitous (ka-lam'i-tus), *a.* [*F. calamiteux*, < *L. calamitosus*, < *calamita* (-s), calamity: see *calamity*.] 1. Miserable; involved in calamity or deep distress; wretched.

Ten thousands of calamitous persons.

South, *Works*, VII. xi.

2. Of the nature of or marked by calamity or great misfortune; bringing or resulting from calamity; making wretched; distressing or distressful: as, a calamitous event; "that calamitous prison," *Milton*, *S. A.*, l. 1480; "this sad and calamitous condition," *South*.

But, even admitting the calamitous necessity of War, it can never be with pleasure—it cannot be without sadness unspeakable—that the Christian soul surveys its fiendish encounters.

Summer, *Orations*, I. 173.

= *Syn.* 2. Afflictive, disastrous, distressing, grievous, deplorable, baleful, ruinous.

calamitously (ka-lam'i-tus-li), *adv.* In a calamitous manner; in a manner to produce great distress.

calamitousness (ka-lam'i-tus-nes), *n.* The quality of bringing calamity or misery; deep distress; wretchedness; misery.

calamity (ka-lam'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *calamities* (-tiz). [*F. calamité* = *Pr. calamitat* = *Sp. calamidad* = *It. calamità*, < *L. calamita* (-s), loss, injury, damage, misfortune, disaster, ruin, prob. connected with *in-columis*, unharmed; root uncertain.] Any great misfortune or cause of misery; in general, any event or disaster which produces extensive evils, as loss of crops, earthquakes, etc., but also applied to any misfortune which brings great distress upon a single person; misfortune; distress; adversity.

Affliction is enamoured of thy parts,
And thou art wedded to calamity.

Shak., R. and J., iii. 3.

Calamity is man's true touchstone.

Beau. and *FL.*, *Triumph of Honour*, i. 1.

The deliberations of calamity are rarely wise. *Burke*.

'Tis sorrow builds the shining ladder up,
Whose golden rounds are our calamities.

Lowell, *Death of a Friend's Child*.

= *Syn.* Disaster, Catastrophe, etc. (see *misfortune*), hardship, adversity, affliction, blow, stroke.

Calamodendron (kal'a-mō-dēn'drōn), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. κάλαμος*, a reed, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A fossil plant belonging to the coal-measures, and formerly held to be a gymnospermous exogen, but now believed to be a calamite retaining its structure and especially its exogenous vascular zone. See *Calamites*.

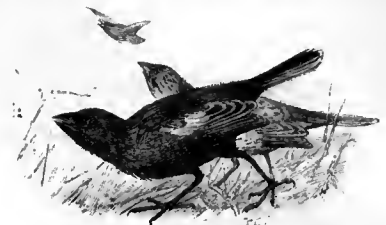
Calamodyta (kal'a-mō-di'tā), *n.* [*NL.* (Meyer, 1815), < *Gr. καλομοδίτης*, a bird, perhaps the reed-warbler, < *κάλαμος*, a reed, + *δύτης*, diver, < *δύειν*, get into, enter, dive.] A genus of birds, giving name to a subfamily *Calamodytinæ*: a synonym of *Aerocephalus*. The typical species is *Aerocephalus aquaticus*. Also called *Calamoherde*.

Calamodytinæ (kal'a-mō-di'ti-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Calamodyta* + *-inæ*.] In G. R. Gray's system of classification (1869), a subfamily of small, denticrostral, oscine passerine birds, of his family *Luscinidæ*, the reed-warblers; the warblers of the aerocephaline type, having a minute, spurious first primary, and in typical forms an elongated head and relatively large bill. Sundry genera are *Aerocephalus* (of which *Calamodyta*, *Calamoherde*, and *Calamodius* are mere synonyms), *Locus-tella*, *Luscinola*, and *Cettia*.

calamodytine (kal'a-mō-di'tin), *a.* Having the characters of a reed-warbler; pertaining to the *Calamodytinæ*; aerocephaline.

Calamoherde (kal'a-mō-hēr'pē), *n.* [*NL.* (Boie, 1822), irreg. < *Gr. κάλαμος*, reed, + *έρπειν*, creep.] Same as *Calamodyta*.

Calamospiza (kal'a-mō-spī'zā), *n.* [*NL.* (C. L. Bonaparte, 1838), < *Gr. κάλαμος*, a reed, + *σπίζα*, a bird of the finch kind, perhaps the chaffinch, < *σπίζω*, chirp, pipe, peep.] A genus of fringilline passerine birds of North America, containing the lark-bunting of the western States and Territories, *Calamospiza bicolor*, the male



Lark-bunting (*Calamospiza bicolor*).

of which is black, with a white patch on the wing, and resembles the bobolink in some other respects. It is about 7 inches long, nests on the ground, and has the habit during the breeding season of soaring aloft to sing, like the skylark. The inner secondaries are as long as the primaries in the closed wing, and the bill resembles that of a grosbeak. The sexes are markedly distinct in coloration.

calamus (kal'a-mus), *n.*; pl. *calami* (-mī). [*In ME.* (Wyclif) *calamy*; < *L. calamus*, a reed, a cane, hence a pipe, pen, arrow, rod, etc., = *Ar. qalam* (> *Turk. qalem*), a pen, reed pen, pencil, brush, chisel, etc., < *Gr. κάλαμος*, a reed, cane, etc., = *Skt. kalama* = *L. culmus*, a stalk, stem, straw, = *AS. healm*, *E. halm*, *hauim*, a stalk, stem: see *halm*.] 1. A reed; cane.—2. A kind of fragrant plant mentioned in the Bible (*Ex. xxx. 23*, etc.), and supposed to be the sweet-flag, *Acorus Calamus*, or the fragrant lemon-grass of India, *Andropogon Schenanthus*; the sweet-flag.

Another goblet! quick! and stir
Pomegranate juice and drops of myrrh
And calamus therein!

Longfellow, *Golden Legend*, iii.

3. [*cap.*] A very large genus of slender, leafy, climbing palms, natives chiefly of eastern Asia and the adjacent islands. Their leaves are armed with strong reversed thorns, by means of which they often climb the loftiest trees. The sheathing leaves cover the entire stem, and when removed leave a slender-jointed polished cane, in some species reaching 200 feet in length. These are extensively used in bridge-making, for the ropes and cables of vessels, and, when split, for a great variety of purposes. They form the ratan-canes of commerce, used in large quantities for the caning of chairs, etc. One of the larger species, *C. Scipionum*, furnishes the Malacca canes used for walking-sticks. The fruits of *C. Draco* yield the red resin known in commerce as dragon's-blood.

4. A tube, usually of gold or silver, through which it was customary in the ancient church to receive the wine in communicating. The adoption of the calamus doubtless arose from caution, lest any drop from the chalice should be spilled, or any other irreverence occur. It has fallen into disuse, except that it is still retained in the Roman Catholic Church in solemn papal celebrations, for the communion of the Pope. It is also known by the names *canna*, *pugillaria*, and *fistula*.

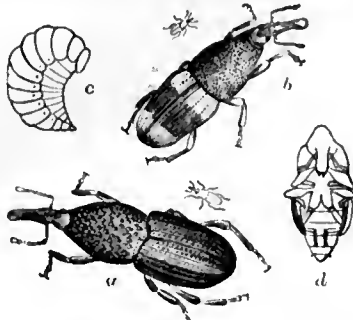
5. In music, a flute or pipe made of reed.—6. In *ornith.*, the hard, horny, hollow, and more or less transparent part of the stem or scape of a feather; the barrel, tube, or quill proper, which bears no vexilla, and extends from the end of the feather inserted in the skin to the beginning of the rachis where the web or vane commences. See cut under *aftershaft*.—7. An ancient Greek measure of length of 10 feet.—**Calamus scriptorius** (literally, a writing-pen), the lower (posterior) portion of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain, bounded on each side by the diverging funiculi graciles, the point where these come together below being likened to the point of a pen.

calanchi (ka-lan'chi), *n.* A unit of weight for pearls, used in Pondicherry, equal to 0.14 gram, or 2½ grains troy.

calando (ka-lan'dō), [*It.*, ppr. of *calare*, decrease: see *calade*.] In music, a direction to slacken the time and decrease the volume of tone gradually.

calandra (ka-lan'drī), *n.* [*NL.*; cf. *E. calender* (ME. *chalandre*, also *caladrie*), < *F. calandre* = *Pr. calandra* = *Sp. calandria* = *Pg. calandra* = *It. calandra* = *MHG. galander* (ML. *calandra*, *chalandra*, *calandrus*, *calandris*, also *caladrius*, *caladras*, a kind of lark, also *calandra*, *calandrus*, a weevil), < *Gr. κάλανδρος* (also *χάλανδρος*, NGr. *χάλανδρα*), a kind of lark.] 1. In *ornith.*: (a) A large kind of lark, *Melanocorypha calandra*, with a stout bill, inhabiting southern

Europe and northern Africa. The term has been the book-name of the species for centuries. (b) [*cap.*] Made by Lesson, in 1837, a generic name: a synonym of *Melanocorypha*. Also *Calandrina*. (c) In the form *Calandria*, applied by Des Murs to the American mocking-thrushes of the genus *Mimus*.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of weevils, typical of the family *Calandridae*. Some of the minute species commit great havoc in granaries, in both their larval and their perfect state. They are very numerous, and among them are the well-known



Grain-weevils.

a, corn-weevil (*Calandra granaria*); b, rice-weevil (*Calandra oryzae*); c, larva; d, pupa. (Small figures show natural sizes.)

corn-weevil, *C. granaria* (Linnaeus), and the rice-weevil, *C. oryzae*. The grn-gru worm, which destroys palm-trees in South America, is the larva of *C. palmarius*, and is nearly 2 inches long. The grub is eagerly sought for by the natives, who cook and eat it. This species, with *C. sacchari*, destroys also the sugar-canes of the West Indies. **calandrella** (kal-an-drel'), n. [A.F. form, <NL. *calandrella*, dim. of *calandra*, q. v.] A name of the short-toed lark, *Alauda calandrella*.

calandrid (ka-lan'drid), a. and n. 1. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Calandridae*. Also *calandroid*.

II. n. A weevil or snout-beetle of the family *Calandridae*.

Calandridae (ka-lan'dri-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Calandra*, 2, + *-idae*.] A family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera* having strong folds on the inner faces of the elytra, the pygidium undivided in both sexes, tibiae not serrate, geniculate antennae, no labrum, the last spiracle not visible, and the last dorsal segment of the male more or less retractile and concealed. Species of the leading genus, *Calandra* (or *Sitophilus*), are known as *corn-* or *grain-weevils*. The family is related to the *Curculionidae*, and is often included therein. See cut under *calandra*.

Calandrinæ (kal-an-dri'nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Calandra*, 2, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Curculionidae*, containing weevils of varying size with geniculate clubbed antennae and a steep or vertical pygidium, typified by the genus *Calandra*, and corresponding to the family *Calandridae*.

calandroid (ka-lan'droid), a. Same as *calandrid*.

calandrone (kal-an-drō'ne), n. [It.] A small reed-instrument of the clarinet kind, with two holes, used by the peasants of Italy.

calangay (ka-lang'gā), n. A species of white parrot, a native of the Philippine islands.

calanger, n. and v. A Middle English form of *challenge*.

calanid (kal'a-nid), n. A copepod of the family *Calanidae*.

Calanidæ (ka-lan'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Calanus* + *-idæ*.] A family of gnathostomatous copepods, of the suborder *Eucapaeoda*, having very long anterior antennae, only one of them modified for prehension, and the posterior antennae biramous. The fifth pair of feet is modified in the male to assist in copulation. *Calanus*, *Cetochilus*, *Temora*, and *Diaptomus* are genera of this family.

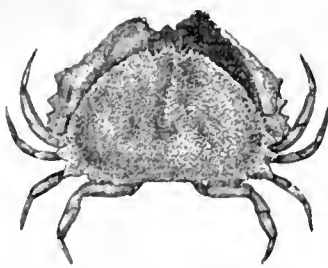
Calanus (kal'a-nus), n. [NL.] A genus of copepods, typical of the family *Calanidae*. *C. pavo* is an example.

calao (ka-lā'ō), n. [E. Ind.] A general name of the hornbills, or birds of the family *Bucerotidae*: adopted by Brisson in 1760 for the whole of them, as *Buceros hydrocorax* of the Philippines, *B. obscurus* of the Moluccas, etc.

calapitte (kal'a-pit), n. [Malayan *calappa*, the cacao-tree.] A stony concretion occasionally present in the coconut, much worn by the Malays as an amulet of great virtue. Also called *vegetable bezoar*.

Calappa (ka-lap'pī), n. [NL. Cf. *calapitte*.] A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, sometimes giving name to a family *Calappidae*. *C. depressa* and *C. granulata* are among the species known as *box-crabs*.

calappian (ka-lap'i-an), n. [Calappa + *-ian*.] A crustacean of the family *Calappidae*.

Box-crab (*Calappa depressa*).

calappid (ka-lap'id), n. Same as *calappian*.

Calappidæ (ka-lap'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Calappa* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Calappa*; the box-crabs. They have a rounded carapace subtriangular anteriorly, a triangular buccal frame, and the male generative openings on the basal joint of the last pair of legs. One of their most characteristic features is the manner in which the large crested pincers fold against the front of the carapace. The genera are several, and the species inhabit tropical seas.

calappoid (ka-lap'oid), a. and n. 1. a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Calappidae*.

II. n. A calappian or calappid.

calascione, **colascione** (kā-, kō-lī-shiō'ne), n. [It.] A musical instrument of lower Italy, of the lute or guitar family, having two catgut strings tuned a fifth apart, and played with a plectrum. It is said to be closely similar to the very ancient Egyptian *nofre* or *nefer*.

calash (ka-lash'), n. [Also formerly *calesh*, *calerhe*, < F. *calèche* = Sp. *calesa* = It. *calesse*, *calesso*, < G. *kalesche*, *kalesse*, < Bohem. *koleska* = Pol. *kolaska* = Russ. *kolyaska*, a calash, dim. of Bohem. *kolesa* = Pol. *kolasa*, a calash (cf. O.Bulg. *kolesnitsa* = Russ. *kolesnitsa*, a car, chariot; Bohem. *koleso* = Russ. *koleso*, a wheel), < O.Bulg. Serv. Bohem. *kolo* = Pol. *kolo* (barred l), a wheel.] 1. A light carriage with low wheels,



Calash.

either open or covered with a folding top which can be let down at pleasure. The Canadian calash is two-wheeled, and has a seat on the splashboard for the driver.

An old calash, belonging to the abbess, lined with green frieze, was ordered to be drawn into the sun. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, vii. 21.

2. The folding hood or top usually fitted to such a carriage. Specifically called a *calash-top*.—3. A hood in the form of a calash-top worn by women in the eighteenth century and until about 1810. It was very large and full, to cover the head-dresses of the period, and was made on a framework of light hoops, capable of being folded back on the shoulders, or raised, by pulling a ribbon, to cover the head and project well over the face. Similar hoods had been worn at earlier times, but the reintroduction under this name appears to date from 1765.

Mrs. Bute's eyes flashed out at her from under her black calash. *Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*.

calata (ka-lā'tī), n. [It., a dance, also a slope, descent, < *calare*, let down, lower, descend: see *calade*, *calando*.] A lively Italian dance in 3/4 time.

calathi, n. Plural of *calathus*.

calathia, n. Plural of *calathium*.

calathidium (kal-a-thi'd-i-um), n.; pl. *calathiāia* (-iā). [NL., < Gr. *kalathidion*, dim. of *kálathos*, *kalathus*, a basket for fruit, flowers, etc., hence the bell of a (Corinthian) capital: see *calathus*.] In bot., a name sometimes given to the flower-head in the order *Compositæ*. Also called *calathium*.

calathiform (kal'a-thi-fōrm), a. [< L. *calathus*, a basket, + *forma*, form.] In bot. and zool., hemispherical or conave, like a bowl or eup.

calathium (ka-lā'thi-um), n.; pl. *calathiā* (-iā). Same as *calathidium*.

calathus (kal'a-thus), n.; pl. *calathi* (-thi). [L., < Gr. *kálathos*, a vase-shaped basket: see *calathidium*.] 1. In classical antiq., a basket in which Greek and Roman women kept their

work. It is often represented on monuments, especially as a symbol of maidenhood.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidae*, having obliquely sinuate elytra and serrate claws. *C. impunctata* is an example.

calaverite (kal-a-vē'rīt), n. [< *Calaveras* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A rare tellurid of gold, occurring massive, of a bronze-yellow color and metallic luster, first found in Calaveras county, California.

calcagium (kal-kā'ji-um), n. [ML. (after OF. *caucage*), < *calceata*, a road: see *causey*.] A tax, anciently paid by the neighboring inhabitants of a country, for the making and repairing of common roads. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

calcaire (kal-kār'), n. [F., limestone, < L. *calcaris*: see *calcareous*.] Limestone.—**Calcaire grossier** (literally, coarse limestone), a calcareous deposit in the Paris basin, belonging to the Middle Eocene group of the Tertiary, and nearly the equivalent of the Bagshot beds of the London basin. It is a coarse-grained rock; hence the name. It is rich in fossils, especially of mollusks of the genus *Cerithium*, and some beds contain great numbers of *Foraminifera*. It is extensively used in the rough parts of buildings in and about Paris.

calcanes, n. Plural of *calcaneum*.

calcaneal (kal-kā'nē-āl), a. [< *calcaneum* + *-al*.] 1. In anat., relating to the calcaneum or heel-bone: as, *calcaneal* arteries, ligaments, etc.—2. In ornith., of or pertaining to the back upper part of the tarsometatarsus (tarsus of ordinary language) of a bird, where there is often a tuberosity regarded by some ornithologists as a calcaneum, and so named by them: as, a *calcaneal* tubercle; *calcaneal* tuberosity. See cut under *tarsometatarsus*.

In most birds, the posterior face of the proximal end of the middle metatarsal, and the adjacent surface of the tarsal bone, grow out into a process, which is commonly, but improperly, termed *calcaneal*. *Huxley*, *Anat. Vert.*, p. 254.

calcanean (kal-kā'nē-an), a. [< *calcaneum* + *-an*.] Belonging to the heel; calcaneal.

calcaneum (kal-kā'nē-um), n.; pl. *calcanea* (-iā). [L., the heel, < *calx* (*calc-*), the heel.] 1. In anat., one of the tarsal bones, the os calcis, or bone of the heel; the outer one of the bones of the proximal row, in its generalized condition called the *fibulare*; in man, the largest bone of the tarsus, forming the prominence of the heel. See cuts under *foot*, *heel*, and *Ornithoscelsida*.—2. In ornith., a bony process or protuberance on the back of the upper end of the tarsometatarsal bone: so called because considered by some as the representative of the os calcis; but the latter is more generally regarded as represented in the outer condyle of the tibia.

calcant (kal'kant), n. [< L. *calcan* (t)-s, pp. of *calcare*, tread, < *calx* (*calc-*), the heel.] A bellows-treader; a man who worked the clumsy bellows of old German organs with his feet.

calcar (kal'kār), n.; pl. *calcaria* (kal-kā'ri-iā). [L., a spur, < *calx* (*calc-*), the heel: see *calc*.] 1. In bot., a spur; a hollow projection from the base of a petal or sepal; the nectary (nectarium) of Linnaeus.—2. In anat., a projection into the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain of man and some other mammals; the calcar avis or hippocampus minor.—3.

In ornith., a spur. (a) The horny process, with a bony core, borne upon the lower and inner part of the shank of sundry gallinaceous birds, as the turkey, pheasant, domestic cock, etc. It is of the same nature as a claw, or as the horns of cattle, but differs from a claw in being an offshoot from the side of a bone, not at the end of a phalanx. There is sometimes a pair of spurs, one above the other, on each shank, as in the genus *Polydactylus*. (See cut under *calcarate*.) Spurs are commonly developed only in the male sex, not passing a rudimentary condition, if found at all, in the female. (See cut under *tarsometatarsus*.) (b) A similar but usually smaller horny process borne upon the side of the phalanx-bone, near the wrist-joint, of various birds, as the jacanas, spur-winged goose, etc. (c) Loosely applied to the claws of birds, especially the hind claw when notably long and straight, as in larks, spur-heeled cuckoos, etc.

4. In *Rotifera*, a spur-like setigerous process more or less closely attached to the single ganglion of these animals, near the trochal disk.—5. In *Chiroptera*, a slender elongated bone or cartilage upon the inner side of the ankle-joint, assisting in the support of the patagium.—6. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of atracheate beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidae*. *Dejean*, 1821.—7. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *canch.*, a genus of mollusks. *Montfort*, 1810.—8. The spur forming part of any eceremonial costume.

calcar (kal'kār), n. [< L. *calcaria*, a lime-kiln, fem. of *calcareus*, pertaining to lime: see *calcareous*.] 1. In glass-works, an oven or furnace for calcining the materials of frit, prior to melting. Also called *fritting-furnace*.—2.

In metal., an annealing-arch or oven. *E. H. Knight.*

calcarate (kal'ka-rāt), *a.* [*L. calcar*, a spur (see *calcar*¹), + *-atē*¹.] In bot. and zool., spurred; furnished with spurs or spur-like processes: as, a *calcarate* corolla, such as that of larkspur.

calcarated (kal'ka-rā-ted), *a.* Same as *calcarate*.

Calcareo (kal-kā'rē-ō), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, neut. pl. of *L. calcareus*, *calcareus*: see *calcareous*.] The chalk-sponges, which have the skeleton composed chiefly of carbonate of lime: now generally regarded as one of two main divisions or subclasses of *Spongia*, the other being *Siliicea*.

calcareo- Combining form of *calcareous* (Latin *calcareus*).

calcareo-argillaceous (kal-kā'rē-ō-ār-jī-lā'shi-us), *a.* Consisting of or containing a mixture of chalk or lime and clay: as, a *calcareo-argillaceous* soil.

calcareobituminous (kal-kā'rē-ō-bi-tū'mi-nus), *a.* Consisting of or containing lime and bitumen.

calcareocorneous (kal-kā'rē-ō-kōr-nē-us), *a.* Consisting of substance that is both chalky and horny: as, the *calcareocorneous* jaw of a mollusk.

calcareosiliceous (kal-kā'rē-ō-si-līsh'us), *a.* Consisting of or containing chalk and sand mixed together: as, the *calcareosiliceous* beds of the ocean.

calcareosulphurous (kal-kā'rē-ō-sul'fēr-us), *a.* Having lime and sulphur in combination, or partaking of both.

calcareous (kal-kā'rē-us), *a.* [Formerly, and more correctly, *calcareus*, < *L. calcarius*, pertaining to lime, < *calx* (*calc-*), lime: see *calx*¹.] Partaking of the nature of lime; having the qualities of lime; containing lime; chalky: as, *calcareous* earth or stone.—**Calcareous algae**, marine algae which in process of growth secrete large quantities of lime, obscuring their vegetable structure and giving the appearance of coral; coralline algae. Some are attached at the base in the ordinary manner; others form incrustations on rocks and other objects.—**Calcareous sacs**, in anat., same as *calcareiferous glands* (which see, under *gland*).—**Calcareous spar**, crystallized calcium carbonate or calcite. Also called *calc-spar*. See *calcite*.—**Calcareous sponges**, the chalk-sponges, or *Calcepongia*.—**Calcareous tufa**, an alluvial deposit of calcium carbonate. See *calcite*.

calcareousness (kal-kā'rē-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being calcareous.

calcaria, *n.* Plural of *calcar*¹.

calcariferous (kal-ka-rīf'ē-rus), *a.* [Improp. < *L. calcarius*, of lime, & *fērre* = *E. bear*¹.] The proper form is *calcareiferous*, *q. v.* In geol. and mineral., lime-yielding: as, *calcariferous* strata. Also applied to petrifying springs charged with carbonate of lime, which is deposited as a crust of calcareous tufa. [Rare.]

calcariform (kal-ka-rī-fōrm), *a.* [*L. calcar*, a spur, + *forma*, shape.] In bot. and zool., shaped like a calcar or spur; spur-like.

calcarine (kal'ka-rin), *a.* [*L. calcar*¹ + *-ine*¹.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling the heel or heel-bone; calcaneal. *W. H. Flower*.—2. Pertaining to the calcar of the brain.—**Calcarine sulcus** or *fissura*, that fissure of the brain which causes a projection on the floor of the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle, giving rise to the hippocampus minor. See *sulcus*.

calcarious, *a.* See *calcareous*.

calcarone (kal-ka-rō'ne), *n.*; pl. *calcaroni* (-nē). [It. dial., aug. of *calcare*, a kiln.] A kiln of simple construction used for obtaining sulphur from its ores. It has a base sloping to an outlet where the melted sulphur may flow out. The sides are made of masses of gypsum. The kiln is filled with sulphur ore which is heaped above the side walls and covered with burned-out ore. The sulphur ore is then lighted at the top, and the heat of combustion gradually melts the sulphur throughout the kiln. The melted mass runs off through the outlet at the base.

calcasnet, *n.* See *calocasia*.

Calcatores (kal-ka-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, pl. of *L. calcator*, a treader (of grapes), < *calcare*, pp. *calcatus*, tread, trample, < *calx* (*calc-*), the heel: see *calx*².] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), an order of birds containing the *Pressirostres* and *Longirostres* of Cuvier; the stampers. [Not in use.]

calcatory (kal'ka-tō-ri), *n.* [*LL. calcatorium*, a wine-press, < *L. calcator*, one who treads (grapes): see *Calcatores*.] A wine-press.

Above it well the calcatory make,
A wyne pitte the oon half ether to take.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.



Calcarate Foot of Pheasant (*Polyplecton thibetianum*).

calcet, *n.* [*L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, chalk: see *calx*¹ and *chalk*.] Lime.

Sub. How do you sublime him?

Face. With the *calce* of egg-shells, white marble, talc. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, II. 1.

calceamentum (kal'sē-ā-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *calceamenta* (-tā). [*ML.*, a particular use of *L. calceamentum*, a covering for the foot, < *calcare*, furnish with shoes: see *calceate*, *v.*] A sandal forming a part of the imperial insignia of the Holy Roman Empire. It was made of red silk richly embroidered, and in shape resembled the Roman sandal.

calceata, *n.* [*ML.*: see *causeway*.] A causeway. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

calceate (kal'sē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *calceated*, ppr. *calceating*. [*L. calceatus*, pp. of *calcare*, shoe, < *calceus*, also *calcus*, a shoe, a half-boot, < *calx* (*calc-*), the heel: see *calx*².] To shoe; fit with shoes. [Rare.]

calceate, calceated (kal'sē-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [*L. calceatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Shod; fitted with or wearing shoes. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

calced (kalst), *a.* [*L. calceus*, a shoe, + *-ed* = *-atē*¹: see *calceate*.] Shod; wearing shoes: as, a *calced* Carmelite (that is, one who does not belong to the discaled or barefooted order of Carmelites).

calcedon (kal'se-don), *n.* [See *chalcidony*.] In jewelry, a fowl vein, like chalcidony, in some precious stones. Also spelled *chalcidon*.

calcedonic, calcedonian, *a.* See *chalcidonic, chalcidonian*.

calcedony, *n.* See *chalcidony*.

calcedonyx, *n.* See *chalcidonyx*.

calceiform (kal'sē-i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. calceus*, a shoe, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a shoe or a slipper, as the corolla of *Calceolaria*. Also *calceolate*.

Calceolaria (kal'sē-ō-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [*N.L.*, so called from the resemblance of the inflated corolla to a slipper, fem. of *L. calceolaria*, pertaining to *calceolus*, a slipper, dim. of *calceus*, shoe: see *calceate*, *v.*] A large genus of ornamental herbaceous or shrubby plants, natural order *Scrophulariaceae*, natives of the western side of America, from the Strait of Magellan to Mexico. They are distinguished by a peculiar corolla with two deeply sacate lips, the lower one the larger. Several species have long been cultivated as house- and bedding-plants, and have now become very greatly modified by hybridization. The roots of *C. arachnoidea*, the parent of many of our hybrids, are used in Chili for dyeing woolen cloth crimson, under the name of *rebbin*. The plant is sometimes called *slipperwort*.

calceolate (kal'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* [*L. calceolus*, dim. of *calceus*, a shoe: see *calceate*, *v.*] Same as *calceiform*.

calces, *n.* Plural of *calx*².

calcic (kal'sik), *a.* [*L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to lime; containing calcium: as, *calcic* chlorid, or chlorid of calcium.

calcicole (kal'si-kōl), *a.* [*L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *colere*, inhabit.] Growing upon limestone: said of lichens.

They [saxicole lichens] may be divided into two sections, viz., *calcirole* and *calcifugus*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 562.

calcidera (kal-sid'ē-rā), *n.* [Prob. African.] A bark used by the natives of the western coast of Africa for the cure of fevers.

calcififerous (kal-sif'ē-rus), *a.* [*L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *fērre* = *E. bear*¹.] Containing carbonate of lime. Applied to calcareous sandstones occurring in northern New York and Canada, and further west, of which the geological position is near the base of the Lower Silurian series, and directly above the Potsdam Sandstone. In some localities the calciferous formation consists of impure magnesian limestone, portions of which are very hard and siliceous, and contain geodes of quartz crystals.—**Calcififerous asbestinite**. See *asbestinite*.—**Calcififerous glands**. See *gland*.

calcific (kal-sif'ik), *a.* [*L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] In zool. and anat., calcifying or calcified; that makes or is converted into chalk or other salt of lime: as, a *calcific* deposit in cartilage or membrane in the process of forming bone; a *calcific* process. Specifically applied, in *ornith.*, to that part of the oviduct of a bird where the egg-shell is secreted and deposited upon the egg-pod.—**Calcific segment**. See *calcify*.

calcification (kal'si-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*Calcify*: see *-fication* and *-fy*.] 1. A changing into lime; the process of changing or being changed into a stony substance by the deposition of salts of lime, as in the formation of petrifications.—2. In zool. and anat., the deposition of salts of lime in any tissue, as in membrane or cartilage in the formation of bone. But calcification may occur, as in cartilage, in old age or disease, without involving the histological changes leading to the production of true

bone; hence there is a distinction between ossification and calcification.

3. A calcific formation or structure.

calciform (kal'si-fōrm), *a.* [*L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *forma*, form.] 1. In the form of chalk or lime.—2. Shaped like a pebble; pebbly; gravelly.

calcifugous (kal-sif'ū-gus), *a.* [*L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *fugere*, flee, & *-ous*. Cf. *calcirole*.] Avoiding limestone: applied to certain saxiculous lichens, and opposed to *calcirole*.

calcify (kal'si-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *calcified*, ppr. *calcifying*. [*L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] *I. trans.* To make calcic; harden by secreting or depositing a salt of lime.—**Calcifying or calcific segment**, in *ornith.*, the calcific tract or portion of the oviduct of a bird, also called the uterus, where the egg-shell is secreted and deposited upon the egg-pod.

II. intrans. To turn into bone or bony tissue; become hard like bone, as cartilage or membrane, by the deposition or secretion of a salt of lime.

calcigenous (kal-sij'e-nus), *a.* [*L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-genus*, < *gignere*, *generare*, produce.] In chem., forming lime or calx: applied to the common metals, which with oxygen form a calx or earth-like substance.

calcigerous (kal-sij'e-rus), *a.* [*L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *gerere*, bear, & *-ous*.] Producing or containing lime; calciphorous: as, the *calcigerous* tubules of bone.

calcigrade (kal'si-grād), *a.* [*L. calx* (*calc-*), heel, + *gradi*, walk.] Walking on the heel; sinking the heel deeper than the other parts of the foot in walking.

calcimeter (kal-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [*L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *metrum*, measure.] An apparatus invented by Scheibler for testing bone-dust and other materials for lime.

calcimine (kal'si-mīn or -mīn), *n.* [*L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *-mine* for *-incē*².] A superior kind of white or tinted wash for the walls of rooms, ceilings, etc. Incorrectly, *kalsomine*.

calcimine (kal'si-mīn or -mīn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *calcimined*, ppr. *calcimining*. [*Calcimine*, *n.*] To wash or cover with calcimine: as, to *calcimine* walls. Also, incorrectly, *kalsomine*.

calciminer (kal'si-mī-nēr), *n.* One who calcimines. Also, incorrectly, *kalsominer*.

calcimurite (kal-si-mū'rīt), *n.* [*L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, + *muria*, salt liquor: see *muratic*.] A species of earth of a blue or olive-green color, of the consistence of clay. It consists of calcareous earth and magnesia tinged with iron.

calcinable (kal'si-nā-bl or kal-si'na-bl), *a.* [*Calcine* + *-able*: = *F. calcinable*.] Capable of being calcined or reduced to a friable state by the action of fire.

calcinate (kal'si-nāt), *v. t.* [*ML. calcinatus*, pp. of *calcinare*: see *calcine*.] To calcine. *Bacon*. [Rare.]

calcination (kal'si-nā'shon), *n.* [*ME. calcinacioun*, -tion, < *F. calcination*, etc., < *ML. calcinatio(n)*, < *calcinare*, pp. *calcinatus*: see *calcine*.] 1. The act or operation of calcining, or expelling from a substance by heat some volatile matter with which it is combined, or which is the cementing principle, and thus reducing it to a friable state. Thus chalk and carbonate of lime are reduced to lime by calcination or the expulsion of carbonic acid. See *calcine*, *v. t.*

2. In metal.: (a) The operation of reducing a metal to an oxid or metallic calx: now called *oxidation*. *Ure*. (b) The process of being calcined, or heated with access of air: nearly equivalent to *roasting*. (c) The process of treating certain ores, especially of iron, for the purpose of making them more manageable in the furnace, nothing being taken from or added to the material thus treated. This is done with some Swedish iron ores.

calcinary (kal'sin or kal-sin'a-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *calcinary* (-riz). [*ML. calcinari* (sc. *vas*, vessel), neut. of **calcinariorius*, pertaining to calcination, < *calcinare*, pp. *calcinatus*: see *calcine*.] A vessel used in calcination.

calcine (kal'siu or kal-sin'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *calcined*, ppr. *calcining*. [*F. calciner* = *Fr. Sp. Pg. calcinar* = *It. calcinare*, < *ML. calcinare*, reduce to a calx, < *L. calx* (*calc-*), lime, calx: see *calx*¹.] *I. trans.* 1. To convert into lime or calx by the action of heat; treat (limestone) by the process of calcination for the formation of lime. [Rare.]—2. To oxidize, as a metal, by heating. [Rare.]—3. In metal., to subject to the action of heat, with access of air: nearly equivalent to *roast* (which see).—**Calcined cocoon**. See *cocoon*¹.

II. intrans. To be converted into a powder or friable substance, or into a calx, by the action of heat.

This crystal is a pellucid fissile stone, . . . in a very strong heat calcining without fusion. *Newton, Opticks.*

calciner (kal'si-nér or kal-si'nér), *n.* 1. One who calcines.—2. An oven or a furnace for calcining ores. See *calcine*, *r. t.*

calcinize (kal'si-níz), *v.* [*< calcine + -ize.*] Same as *calcine*.

God's dread wrath, which quick doth calcinize
The marble mountains, and the ocean dries.
Sylvester, The Trophies, l. 1200.

Calciphora (kal-sif'ô-râ), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of calciphorus: see calciphorous.*] A section of decapod dibranchiate *Cephalopoda*, having the internal shell calcareous. They are mostly extinct, as the family *Belemnitidae*, but are still represented by living forms, as the genera *Spirula* and *Sepia*. The term is contrasted with *Chondrophora*.

calciphorous (kal-sif'ô-rus), *a.* [*< NL. calciphorus, < L. calx (calc-), lime, + Gr. -φορος, < φέρω = E. bear¹. Cf. calcophorous, calciferous.*] Having the internal shell calcareous; of or pertaining to the *Calciphora*.

Calcispongiae (kal-si-spon'ji-ê), *n. pl.* [*NL., < L. calx (calc-), lime, + spongia, a sponge.*] A group of the *Porifera* or *Spongia*, among which are representatives of the most primitive or fundamental type of poriferous structure; the chalk-sponges. They have no fibrous skeleton, but always possess an exoskeleton composed of numerous spicula, hardened by deposits of carbonate of lime in concentric layers about an axis or basis of animal substance. They are usually if not always hermaphrodite, producing both ova and spermatozoa from modified cells of the endoderm; impregnation and early embryonic stages of development are carried on while the ova remain in the body of the parent. In a wider sense, the *Calcispongiae* include the physarians as well as the olynthians, and are primarily divided into the two orders *Physemaria* and *Olynthoiden*. The former consists of the genera *Haliphysema* and *Gastrophysena*; the latter is divided into four suborders, *Ascones*, *Sycones*, *Leucones*, and *Pharetrones*. They are also called *Calcarea*, and are differently divided under that name.

calcispongian (kal-si-spon'ji-an), *a. and n. I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calcispongiae*.

II. n. One of the *Calcispongiae*; a chalk-sponge; as, "an intrusive calcispongian," *A. Hyatt*.

calcite (kal'sit), *n.* [*< L. calx (calc-), lime, + -ite².*] Native calcium carbonate, or carbonate of lime, one of the commonest of minerals. It occurs in a great variety of crystalline forms, rhombohedrons, scalenohedrons, etc.; the fundamental form being a rhombohedron with a terminal angle of 105°, parallel to which the crystallized mineral has highly perfect cleavage, so that a mass of it breaks up with a blow into a great number of small rhombohedrons. The transparent colorless variety is called *celandine spar* or *doubly refracting spar*, and is used for the prisms of polariscopes. *Dog-tooth spar* is a variety in acute scalenohedral crystals. *Satin-spar* is a fibrous, and argentine a pearly lamellar variety. The granular, compact, or cryptocrystalline varieties constitute marble, limestone, chalk, etc. Stalactites and stalagmites are forms deposited in limestone caves; calc-sinter, calc-tuff, or travertin is a porous deposit from springs or rivers which in flowing through limestone rocks have become charged with calcium carbonate. Agaric mineral, or rock-milk, is a soft white variety easily crumbled in the fingers; it is sometimes deposited in caverns. (See *cut* under *spar*.)

calcitic (kal-sit'ik), *a.* [*< calcite + -ic.*] Pertaining to or formed of calcite; as, *calcitic cement*.

Under atmospheric influences, the calcitic cement appears to be replaced by one which is in large part siliceous.
Science, IV, 71.

calcitrant (kal'si-trant), *a.* [*< L. calcitrans (-t)-s, ppr. of calcitrare, kick: see calcitrate.*] Kicking; refractory.

calcitrate (kal'si-trät), *r. t.* [*< L. calcitratus, ppr. of calcitrare, kick, < calx (calc-), the heel. Cf. recalcitrant.*] To kick. [Rare.]

calcitration (kal-si-trä'shon), *n.* [*< calcitrate + -ion.*] The act of kicking. See *recalcitration*. [Rare.]

The birth of the child is caused partly by its calcitration breaking the membranes in which it lieth.

Ross, Arcana Microcosmi, p. 52.

calcium (kal'si-um), *n.* [*NL., < L. calx (calc-), lime: see calx¹ and chalk.*] 1. Chemical symbol, Ca; atomic weight, 40. A metal having a light-yellow color and brilliant luster, about as hard as gold, very ductile, and having a specific gravity of about 1.57. It oxidizes readily in moist air, and at a red heat burns vividly, forming calcium oxide, CaO, or quicklime, one of the alkaline earths. On adding water this forms calcium hydrate, Ca(OH)₂, or slaked lime. Calcium is not found native in the metallic state, but it unites with all the non-metallic elements to form compounds which are widely distributed in nature and extensively used. The mineral calcite, all limestone or marble, and the chalk deposits are calcium carbonate; gypsum is calcium sulphate; and calcium also enters into the composition of nearly all the native silicates.

2. A calcium light. [Colloq.]—Calcium light, a very intense white light produced by turning two streams

of gas, one of oxygen and the other of hydrogen, in a state of ignition, upon a ball of lime. Captain Drummond, the inventor, proposed the use of this light in lighthouses. Another light, previously invented by him (1825), was employed in geological surveys when it was required to observe the angles subtended between distant stations at night. The light was produced by placing a ball or dish of lime in the focus of a parabolic mirror at the station to be rendered visible, and directing upon it, through a flame arising from alcohol, a stream of oxygen gas. Also called *Drummond light*, *oxyacetylene light*, *limeball-light*, and *lime-light*.

calcivorous (kal-siv'ô-rus), *a.* [*< L. calx (calc-), lime, + vorare, eat: see voracious, and cf. calcicole.*] Living upon limestone: applied to certain lichens.

calcier, *r. t.* See *calcule*.

calciographer (kal-kog'ra-fër), *n.* [*< calciography + -er.*] One who practises calcigraphy.

calciographical (kal-kô-graf'i-kal), *a.* [*< calciography + -ical.*] Pertaining to calcigraphy.

calcigraphy (kal-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [*< L. calx (calc-), lime, + Gr. -γραφία, < γράφω, write.*] The art of drawing with black or colored chalks or pastels.

calciphorous (kal-kof'ô-rus), *a.* [*< NL. calciphorus, < L. calx (calc-), lime, + Gr. -φορος, < φέρω = E. bear¹. Prop. calciferous, q. v.*] Producing or containing lime; calciferous; as, the *calciphorous* tubules of bone (also called *canaliculi calciphori*).

calc-sinter (kalk'sin'tër), *n.* [*< G. kalk-sinter, < kalk (< L. calx, calc-), lime, + sinter, a stalactite: see sinter.*] Travertin, or calcareous tuff, the material deposited from water holding lime in solution. See *travertin*.

calc-spar (kalk'spär), *n.* [*< L. calx (calc-), lime, + spar¹. Cf. calc-sinter.*] A name applied to any of the very numerous crystallized and cleavable varieties of calcite; calcareous spar.

calc-tuff (kalk'tuf), *n.* [*< L. calx (calc-), lime, + tuff.*] An alluvial formation of calcium carbonate. See *calcite*.

calculability (kal'kü-lä-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being calculable; capability of being calculated.

We have structures or machines in which systematic action is the object aimed at. . . . The solar system, a timepiece, a steam-engine at work, are examples of such machines, and the characteristic of all such is their *calculability*.
B. Stewart, Conserv. of Energy, p. 158.

calculable (kal'kü-lä-bl), *a.* [= *F. calculable, < L. as if *calculabilis, < calculare: see calculate, r.*] 1. Capable of being calculated or estimated; ascertainable by calculation or estimation.

The . . . operation of various forces visible and calculable.
André, Channel Islands, p. 249.

The vicissitudes of language are, thus, a thing over which our volitions rarely have a calculable control.
P. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 290.

2. That may be counted or reckoned upon: applied to persons.

calculus (kal'kü-lä-ri), *n. and a.* [*< L. calculus, lit. pertaining to a pebble, found only in the secondary sense of 'pertaining to calculation,' < calculus, a pebble, also calculation: see calculus, calculate, r.*] **I. n.**; *pl. calculi* (-riz). 1. In *bot.*, a congeries of little stony knots often found in the pulp of the pear and other fruits, formed by concretions of the sap.—2. In *pathol.*, a calculus.

II. a. In *med.*, relating to or of the nature of calculi: arising from calculi or gravel.

calculate (kal'kü-lät), *v.*; *pret. and pp. calculated, ppr. calculating.* [*< L. calculatus, pp. of calculare (> ult. ME. caleulen, calelen: see calcule, r.), reckon, orig. by means of pebbles, < calculus, a pebble: see calculus.*] **I. trans.** 1. To ascertain by computation; compute; reckon up arithmetically or by items: as, to *calculate interest*, or the cost of a house.

A cunning man did calculate my birth,
And told me that by water I should die.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

2. To make an estimate of; compute by weighing related facts or circumstances in the mind: as, to *calculate chances* or probabilities.—3. To fit or prepare by the adaptation of means to the end; make suitable; plan: generally in the perfect participle, and frequently (though improperly) in the sense of *fitted*, without any thought of intentional adaptation.

He does not think the Church of England so narrowly *calculated* that it cannot fall in with any regular species of government. *Scrib. Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man*, ii. Religion . . . is . . . *calculated* for our benefit.
Tillotson.

There is no human invention so aptly *calculated* for the forming a free-born people as that of a theatre.
Steele, Tatler, No. 167.

This letter was admirably *calculated* to work on those to whom it was addressed. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, xviii.

4. To purpose; intend; design: as, he *calculates* to do it; he *calculates* to go. [Local, U. S.]—

5. To think; guess. [Colloq., New Eng.] = *syn. 1* and 2. *Calculate, Compute, Reckon, Count.* *Calculate* applies to the most elaborate and varied mathematical processes: as, to *calculate* an eclipse or a nativity. *Compute* is more applicable to the simpler processes: as, to *compute* the interest on a note. But mathematicians make the opposite distinction; in their language, to *compute* means to make elaborate calculations with the art of a person trained to this business. *Reckon* is essentially the same as *compute*, but may be simpler yet; as, to *reckon interest*, or the amount of a bill, or the days to a coming event. To *count* is to reckon one by one. The figurative uses of these words are not suggested by any comparison of their literal meanings; in them all some mental estimate may be supposed to be made, akin to an arithmetical process. "I *reckon* that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us." Rom. viii. 18. The use of *calculate* for *reckon* in such a case as this is an Americanism. "I *count* not myself to have apprehended." Phil. iii. 13. *Reckon* may be used in such a connection, but not the other two words.

When they come to model heaven
And *calculate* the stars. *Milton, P. L.*, viii. 80.

After its own law and not by arithmetic is the rate of its [the soul's] progress to be *computed*.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 249.

He presently confided to me, . . . that, judging from my personal appearance, he should not have thought me the writer that he in his generosity *reckoned* me to be.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 65.

Honour and pleasure both are in thy mind,
And all that in the world is *counted* good.

Sir J. Davies, Immortal of Soul, xxvii.

II. intrans. 1. To make a computation; arrive at a conclusion after weighing all the circumstances; form an estimate; reckon: as, we *calculate* better for ourselves than for others; to *calculate* on (that is, with expectation of) fine weather.

The strong passions, whether good or bad, never *calculate*.
F. W. Robertson.

2. To speculate about future events; predict.

Old men, fools, and children *calculate*. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3.

3. To suppose or believe, after deliberation; think; 'guess'; 'reckon': as, you are wrong there, I *calculate*. [Colloq., New Eng.]

calculator (kal'kü-lät), *n.* [*< calculate, r.*] Calculation.

Nor were these brothers mistaken in their *calculates*, for the event made good all their prognostics.

Roger North, Examen, p. 602.

calculating (kal'kü-lä-ting), *p. a.* [*Pr. of calculate, r.*] Given to forethought and calculation; especially, given to looking ahead with thoughtful regard to self-interest; deliberate and selfish; scheming.

With his cool *calculating* disposition, he easily got the better of his ardent rival.

Godwin, St. Leon.

calculating-machine (kal'kü-lä-ting-mä-shiën'), *n.* Any machine which performs numerical calculations. The principal kinds are: (a) Multiplying and dividing machines. (b) Difference-engines, which calculate and print tables from the initial values of the tabular number and its first, second, etc., differences. The first of these was that of Babbage, of which the Schenck machine, now at the Albany observatory, is a modification. (c) The analytical engine of Babbage, which was designed to calculate and print tables of a function from constants, but was never actually constructed. (d) Tide-predicting machines, of which several have been constructed, with one of which, that of Ferrel, the regular tide-tables published by the United States Coast Survey are now computed. (e) Machines for integrating differential equations, though these are rather instruments than machines. (f) Logical machines, for deducing conclusions from premises. There are also important instruments for performing calculations, which are not usually called machines. Such are the abacus, the celestial globe, and Hill's machine for predicting eclipses and occultations, used in the calculation of the American ephemeris. (See *cut* under *abacus*.) There are also various calculating-scales, such as Napier's bones. Many of these devices are of considerable utility, such as Airy's stick for gaging cylindrical vessels, and the gagers' rod. Some instruments perform calculations subsidiary to the process of measurement, as the *planimeter*.

calculation (kal'kü-lä'shon), *n.* [*< ME. calculacion, -tion, < L. calculatio(n-), < calculare, reckon: see calculate, r.*] 1. The act of calculating; the art, practice, or manner of computing by numbers; reckoning; computation: as, to find a result by *calculation*; the *calculation* was a difficult one.

In rigorous logic, and by *calculation* carried far enough, the time must come when the dead in our country will outnumber and dispossess the living.

W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 105.

Whenever we term arithmetical the science of *calculation*, we in fact allude to that rudimentary period of the science of numbers when pebbles (*calculi*) were used, as now among savages they often are, to facilitate the practice of counting.

Abp. Trench, Study of Words, p. 128.

2. A series of arithmetical processes leading to a certain result.—3. An estimate formed in the

mind by comparing the various circumstances and facts which bear on the matter in hand.

The lazy gossips of the port,
Abhorrent of a calculation crost,
Began to chafe as at a personal wrong.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

4. The habit of forming mental estimates; a trait or an element of intellectual character which shows itself in the habit of formulating and revolving schemes in the mind, or forecasting the progress or results of an undertaking.

Calculation might come to value love for its profit.

Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 216.

Every virtue may take two shapes, the one lower and the other higher; for every virtue may spring from calculation, and on the other hand every act of virtue may be a religious act arising out of some worship or devotion of the soul.

J. R. Seelye, Nat. Religion, p. 159.

= Syn. 4. Deliberation, circumspection, wariness, forethought, prudence.

calculative (kal'kū-lā-tiv), *a.* [*< calculate + -ive.*] Pertaining to calculation; involving calculation.

Long habits of calculative dealings.

Burke, Popery Laws.

calculator (kal'kū-lā-tor), *n.* [*L. (> ME. calkulator), < calculate, calculate: see calculate, v.*] 1. One who calculates, computes, or reckons.—2. One who estimates or considers the force and effect of causes with a view to form a correct estimate of the effects.

Ambition is no exact calculator.

Burke, Duration of Parliaments.

3. A calculating-machine.—4. A form of oratory invented by Ferguson.

calculatory (kal'kū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. calculatōrius, < calculator, see calculator.*] Belonging to calculation. Sherwood.

calculi (kal'kū-l), *n.* [*< F. calcul, < L. calculus, reckoning: see calculate, v.*] A reckoning; computation.

The general *calculi* . . . exceeded eight millions.

Howell, Vocall Forrest.

calculi, *v. t.* [*ME., also calculen, calcien, < OF. calculer, F. calculer = Sp. Pg. calcular = It. calcolare, < L. calcolare, reckon, calculate: see calculate, v.*] To calculate; reckon: used especially with reference to astronomical and astrolological calculations.

So when this Calcas knew by *calculus*,

And ek by answer of this Apollo,

That Grekes sholden swiche a peple brynge,

Thorough which that Troye moste ben fordo,

He caste anon out of the town to go.

Chaucer, Troilus, i. 71.

calculi, *n.* Plural of *calculus*.

calculifragous (kal'kū-lif'ra-gus), *a.* [*< L. calculifragus, a pebble, stone in the bladder, + frangere (frag-), break, + -ous.*] In surg., having power to dissolve or break calculus, or stone in the bladder; lithotritic.

calculose (kal'kū-lōs), *a.* [*< L. calculosus: see calculus.*] 1. Same as *calculus*. [Rare.]—2. Full of stones or pebbles; stony; gravelly.

The felde *calculose*, eke harde and drie

Thai love, and hattet ayer, forthi thai ripe

And flourth with.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

calculous (kal'kū-lus), *a.* [*< L. calculosus, < calculus, a pebble, a stone: see calculate, v.*] 1. Stony; gritty; hard like stone: as, a *calculous* concretion.—2. Arising from calculi, or stones in the bladder; caused by calculi: as, a *calculous* disorder.—3. Affected with the gravel or stone: as, a *calculous* person.

calculus (kal'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *calculi* (-lī). [*L., a small stone, a pebble, a stone in the bladder, a pebble used as a counter, counting, calculation, etc., dim. of calx (calc-), a stone: see calx.*] 1. A small stone; a pebble.—2. In *pathol.*, a general term for inorganic concretions of various kinds formed in various parts of the body. Those concretions formed in the gall-bladder are called *biliary calculi*, or gall-stones; those formed by a morbid deposition from the urine in the kidneys or bladder are called *renal, cystic, or urinary calculi*; those formed in the substance of the lungs are called *pulmonary calculi*; and those formed in the salivary glands or their ducts are called *salivary calculi*. There are also gouty concretions called *arthritis calculi*, and others called *pancreatic calculi, lacrymal calculi, spermatic calculi, etc.*

3. In *math.*, any highly systematic method of treating a large variety of problems by the use of some peculiar system of algebraic notation. By the *calculus*, without qualification, is generally understood the *differential calculus*, invented by Leibnitz (although Newton's method of fluxions comes virtually to the same thing). In this method quantities are conceived as varying continuously, and when equations exist involving several quantities, these quantities will, in consequence of these equations, vary together, so that there will be equations between their rates of change, the differential or infinitely small increment of a variable being denoted by the letter *d* written before the symbol denoting the variable. The differential calculus treats of the values of

ratios of these differentials, and of the fundamental formulas into which these ratios enter. The *integral calculus* treats of integration, or the summation of an infinite series of differentials; it is largely an inverted statement of a part of the doctrine of the differential calculus, but it also introduces imaginary quantities and leads up to the theory of functions.—**Barycentric calculus.** See *barycentric*.—**Calculus of enlargement**, a method of obtaining algebraical developments, etc., by the use of *E* (see *calculus of finite differences*) and other symbols of operation.—**Calculus of equivalent statements.** Same as *calculus of logic*.—**Calculus of finite differences**, a method of calculating, mainly by means of the symbols *E*, *Δ*, and *Σ*: the first, *E*, signifying the operation of increasing the independent variable of a function by unity; the second, *Δ*, the increase in the value of a function produced by increasing its variable by unity; and the third, *Σ*, the operation of adding all values of the function for integral values of the variable from unity up. The calculus of finite differences differs from the differential calculus, not merely in considering finite differences instead of differentials, but also in not assuming continuity.—**Calculus of forms**, the theory of invariants, etc., treated symbolically after the manner of Gordan.—**Calculus of functions**, a branch of the calculus of finite differences; a method of finding functions which fulfill given conditions.—**Calculus of logic**, a method of working out conclusions from given premises by means of an algebraic notation.—**Calculus of operations**, the general method of treating mathematical problems by operating algebraically upon symbols of operation.—**Calculus of probability.** See *probability*.—**Calculus of quaternions**, the method of calculating by means of quaternions.—**Calculus of variations**, a branch of the differential calculus, using *δ*, the sign of the variation of a function, for the solution of problems of maxima and minima.—**Fluxional or fluxionary calculus.** See *method of fluxions*, under *fluxion*.—**Fusible calculus**, a variety of urinary concretion consisting of mixed ammonium-magnesium and calcium phosphates. It is so named because it fuses before the blowpipe.—**Imaginary calculus**, the method of calculating by the use of an imaginary unit, the square of which is supposed to be -1 , and which is added and multiplied like a number.—**Mulberry calculus**, a urinary concretion consisting chiefly of oxalate of lime. Many of these calculi in form and color somewhat resemble the fruit of the mulberry.—**Residual calculus**, a method of calculating by the operation called *residuation* (which see); a branch of the integral calculus invented by Cauchy.

caldera (kal-dā'ra), *n.* [*Sp., a kettle: see caldron.*] A large kettle or caldron; hence, in *geol.*, an amphitheatrical depression in a volcanic formation. The term was originally used in describing volcanic regions occurring where Spanish is the current language, and was introduced by Von Buch in his classic description of the Canaries. Its use has been extended thence to other countries, and by it is understood a large amphitheatrical or kettle-like depression occurring in volcanic rocks, surrounded by high and steep walls, which are usually more or less broken away on one side or cut through by deep ravines (*barancas*). Calderas are generally admitted to be volcanic craters enlarged by the action of the sea after submergence of the mass, or by the action of subterranean disruptive forces.

From the crest of the great escarpment of the Atria [of Monte Somma], or what the Spaniards would call the "Caldera," deep ravines or "barancas" very near each other radiate outward in all directions.

Sir C. Lyell, Prin. of Geol. (10th ed.), I. 634.

Calderari (kal-de-rā'ri), *n. pl.* [*It., pl. of calderaro, equiv. to calderajo, a brazier, a copper-smith: see caldron. Cf. Carbonari.*] A secret society, formed in the kingdom of Naples shortly before the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815, for the purpose of opposing the Carbonari and upholding absolute government.

caldese, *v. t.* See *chaldese*.

Choused and *caldese* d ye like a blockhead.

S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 1010.

caldron (kāl'dron), *n.* [Early mod. E. *caudron*; *< ME. caldron, calderon, usually caudron, caudron, caudron, caudron, etc., < OF. *caudron, *caudron (Picard caudron, caudron), assimilated *chaldron, *chaldron, chaldron (> E. chaldron in different sense: see chaldron), F. chaldron (= Sp. calderon = Pg. caldeirão = It. calderone, a large kettle, aug. of OF. caudiere, *caudiere (> E. dial. chaldier¹), F. chaudière = Pr. caudiera = Sp. caldera = Pg. caldeira = It. caldaja, caldara (obs.) (also caldajo, caldaro, m.), a kettle, < L. caldaria, a kettle for hot water, fem. of caldarius, suitable for heating, < caldus, calidus, hot, < calere, be hot: see calid.] A very large kettle or boiler. Also spelled *caudron*.*

In the midst of all

There placed was a *caudron* wide and tall,

Upon a mighty furnace, burning whot.

Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 29.

cale¹, *n.* See *cole²* and *kale¹*.

cale² (kāl), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In *coal-mining*, a specified number of tubs taken into a working-place during the shift. Greasley. [Midland counties, Eng.]

cale³ (kāl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caled*, ppr. *caling*. [*E. dial., also written cal; origin obscure.*] *I. trans.* To throw.

II. intrans. 1. To move irregularly.—2. To gambol. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

cale³ (kāl), *n.* [*< cale³, v.*] Turn: as, it is his *cale* to go. [North. Eng.]

calecannon, colecannon (kāl-, kōl-kan'on), *n.* [Appar. *< cale¹, cole¹, cabbage, + cannon* (uncertain).] A favorite Irish dish, made by boiling and mashing together greens, young cabbage, or spinach, and potatoes, and seasoning with butter, pepper, and salt. A plainer kind is made among the poorer classes by boiling the vegetables till nearly done, then adding the raw potatoes to them, and draining them when fully boiled. Also written *colcannon*.

caleche, *n.* See *calash*.

Caledonia brown. See *brown*.

Caledonian (kal-e-dō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Caledonia, an ancient name for Scotland, + -an.*] *I. a.* Pertaining to Caledonia or Scotland; Scottish; Scotch.

The arrival of the Saxons [in Britain] checked the progress of the *Caledonian* marauders.

Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 26.

II. n. A native of Caledonia, or Scotland; a Scotchman.

caledonite (kal'e-dō-nīt), *n.* [*< L. Caledonia, Scotland, + -ite².*] A blue or greenish-blue mineral, a hydrous sulphate of lead and copper, found in attached crystals, with other ores of lead, at Leadhills in Lanarkshire, Scotland, and at Reughten Gill in Cumberland, England, also in Hungary and the Harz mountains.

calefacient (kal-e-fā'shent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. calefaciens (-t-), ppr. of calefacere, make warm or hot, < calere, be hot, + facere, make. See calefy and chafe.*] *I. a.* Warming; heating.

II. n. That which warms or heats; in *med.*, a substance which excites a sensation of warmth in the part to which it is applied, as mustard, pepper, etc.; a superficial stimulant.

calefaction (kal-e-fak'shen), *n.* [*< L. calefactio (-n-), < calefacere: see calefacient, calefacient.*] 1. The act or operation of warming or heating; the production of heat in a body by the action of fire, or by the communication of heat from other bodies.—2. The state of being heated.

As [if] the remembrance of . . . *calefaction* can warm a man in a cold frosty night.

Dr. H. More, Pref. to Psychozoia, I.

calefactive (kal-e-fak'tiv), *a.* [*< L. calefactus (pp. of calefacere: see calefacient) + -ive.*] Adapted to make warm or hot; communicating heat. Also *calefactory*.

calefactor (kal-e-fak'tor), *n.* [*< ML. calefactor, one who warms (calefactor cera, chafe-wax), < calefacere, make warm: see calefacient.*] A kind of small stove.

calefactory (kal-e-fak'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. calefactorius, < calefactus, pp. of calefacere, make warm: see calefacient.*] *I. a.* Same as *calefactive*.

II. n.; pl. *calefactories* (-riz). [*< ML. calefactorium, neut. of L. calefactorius: see above.*] 1. A chamber, provided with a fireplace or stove, used as a withdrawing-room by monks, and generally adjoining the refectory. It is very often a portion of the substructure of the dormitory.—2. A chafing-dish of silver or other metal, to contain burning charcoal, placed upon the altar in cold weather.

calefy (kal'e-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *caled*, ppr. *calefying*. [*< L. calefieri, grow hot, pass. of calefacere, make hot; cf. ML. caleficere, make hot (> ult. E. chafe, q. v.): see calefacient.*] *I. intrans.* To grow hot or warm; be heated.

Chrystal will *calefy* unto electricity.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

II. trans. To make warm or hot.

caleidophone (ka-lī'dō-fōn), *n.* See *kaleidophone*.

calembour, calembourg (kal'em-bör; F. pron. ka-lōn-bör'), *n.* [*F., said to be from an abbot of Kalenberg, an amusing personage in German anecdotes, or a narrator of amusing anecdotes; or from a count of Kalenberg, who made amusing mistakes in speaking French.*] A pun; a play on words.

calemes (kal'e-mēz), *n.* Same as *camenes*.

calendar (kal'en-dār), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *calender*; *< ME. calendar, calender, kalender = D. G. Dan. Sw. kulender = F. calendrier = Pr. calendrier = Sp. Pg. It. calendario, It. also calendaro, < L. calendarium, in classical L. usually kalendarium, an account-book, interest-book (so called because interest became due on the calends), in ML. a calendar; neut. of calendarius, kalendarius, adj., < calenda, kalenda, calends: see calends.] 1. A collection of monthly astronomical tables for a year, arranged by weeks and days, with accompanying data; an almanac. It was so called from the Roman *calendæ*, the name given to the first day of the month, and written in large letters at the head of each month.*

Let this pernicious hour
Stand aye accursed in the calendar!

Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

The Egyptians were the first to institute a sacred calendar, in which every day—almost every hour—had its special religious ceremony.

Faiths of the World, p. 140.

2. A system of reckoning time, especially the method of fixing the length and divisions of the year.—3. A table or tables of the days of each month in a year, with their numbers, for use in fixing dates.—4. A table or catalogue of persons, events, etc., made out in order of time, as a list of saints with the dates of their festivals, or of the causes to be tried in a court; specifically, in British universities, a chronological statement of the exercises, lectures, examinations, etc., of a year or of a course of study.

The care I have had to even your content, I wish might be found in the calendar of my past endeavours

Shak., All's Well, I. 3.

He keeps a calendar of all the famous dishes of meat that have been in the court ever since our great-grandfather's time.

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, I. 1.

Rhadamanthus, who tries the lighter causes below, leaving to his two brethren the heavy calendars.

Lamb, To the Shade of Elliston.

5†. A guide; anything set up to regulate one's conduct.

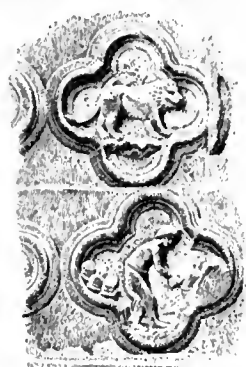
Kalender is she

To any woman that wol love be.

Chaucer, Good Women, I. 542.

6. A series of emblematic pictures of the months: a common motive of decoration during the middle ages, in sculpture, painted glass, earthenware tiles, and the like. For each month the zodiacal sign is represented, with one or more persons engaged in labors or sports characteristic of the month.

—Calendar—amendment Act, an English statute of 1751, which took effect in 1752, establishing January 1st as the beginning of each year (instead of Lady-day, March 25th), adopting the Gregorian or "new style" in place of the Julian or "old style" calendar, and cancelling the then existing excess of 11 days by making the 3d of September, 1752, the 14th. Also known as Lord Chesterfield's Act.



Part of a Calendar of the 13th century (July).—From portal of Amiens Cathedral.

—Calendar month, a solar month as it stands in almanacs.—Calendar moon. Same as ecclesiastical moon (which see, under ecclesiastical).—Ecclesiastical calendar, an arrangement of the civil year employed by the liturgical churches to designate the days set apart for particular religious celebration. As many feasts of the church depend upon Easter, the date of which varies from year to year, either the calendar must vary every year or must contain simply the matter from which a true calendar can be computed for each year. In the Roman Catholic Church, special circumstances in the history of each nation affect its liturgical calendar; hence every nation, and to some extent every religious order and even every ecclesiastical province, has its own calendar. The German Lutheran Church retained at the Reformation the Roman Catholic calendar, with the saints' days then observed. The Church of England still retains in its calendar certain festivals, called black-letter days, for which no service is prescribed, and which have been omitted by the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. See Easter.—Gregorian calendar, the reformed Julian calendar introduced by the bull of Pope Gregory XIII, in February, 1582, and adopted in England in September, 1752; the "new style" of distributing and naming time. The length of the year of the Gregorian calendar is regulated by the Gregorian rule of intercalation, which is that every year whose number in the common reckoning since Christ is not divisible by 4, as well as every year whose number is divisible by 100 but not by 400, shall have 365 days, and that all other years, namely, those whose numbers are divisible by 400, and those divisible by 4 and not by 100, shall have 366 days. The Gregorian year, or the mean length of the years of the Gregorian calendar, is 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, and 12 seconds, and is too long by 26 seconds. The Gregorian rule has sometimes been stated as if the year 4000 and its multiples were to be common years; this, however, is not the rule enunciated by Gregory. The Gregorian calendar also regulates the time of Easter, upon which that of the other movable feasts of the church depend; and this it does by establishing a fictitious moon, which is purposely made to depart from the place of the true moon in order to prevent the coincidence of the Christian Paschal feast with that of the Jews.—Hebrew calendar, the luni-solar calendar used by the Jews since the second century of the Christian era. The years, numbered from the creation, are either ordinary, containing 12 lunar months and 353, 354, or 355 days, or embolismic, containing 13 lunar months and 383, 384, or 385 days. In every cycle of 19 years 7 are embolismic, to bring lunar and solar time into agreement. To find the number of the Hebrew year beginning in the course of a given Gregorian year, add 3761 to the number of the latter.—Julian calendar, the solar calendar as adjusted by Julius Caesar, in which the chronological reckoning was first made definite and invariable, and the average length of the year fixed at 365½ days. This average year (called the Julian year) being too long by a few minutes, the error was rectified in

the Gregorian calendar. The Julian calendar, or "old style," is still retained in Russia and Greece, whose dates consequently are now 12 days in arrear of those of other Christian countries.—Mohammedan calendar, the lunar calendar employed in all Mohammedan countries, though there is another peculiar to Persia. The years consist of 354 or 355 days, in the mean 354½. The beginning of the year thus retrogrades through different seasons, completing their circuit in about 33 years. They are numbered from the hejira (which see), the first day of the first year being July 16th, A. D. 622. The 1300th year began Sunday, November 12th, 1882.—Republican calendar, the calendar of the first French republic. The year consisted of 365 days, to which a 366th was to be added "according as the position of the equinox requires it," so that the year should always begin at the midnight of the Paris observatory preceding the true autumnal equinox. The numbers of the years were written in Roman numerals. The year I. began September 22d, 1792, but the calendar was not introduced until October 5th, 1793. Every period of four years was called a *francade*. The years of 360 days were called *sextile*. There were 12 months of 30 days each, and 5 or 6 extra days at the end called *sans-culottides*. The names of the months, beginning at the autumnal equinox, were Vendémiaire, Brumaire, Frimaire, Nivose, Pluviose, Ventose, Germinal, Floréal, Prairial, Messidor, Thermidor, and Fructidor.

calendar (kal'en-dār), v. t. [*calendar*, n.] To enter or write in a calendar; register.

Twelve have been martyrs for religion, of whom ten are *calendaried* for saints.

Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning, p. 237.

And do you not recall that life was then *calendaried* by moments, threw itself into nervous knots or glittering hours, even as now, and not spread itself abroad an equable felicity?

Emerson, Works and Days.

The greater and increasing treasures of the Record-Office . . . lately *calendaried* and indexed.

N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 540.

calendar-clock (kal'en-dār-klok), n. A large hall- or wall-clock having dials or other appliances for indicating the days of the week, month, or year, with sometimes the phases of the moon, as well as the hours and minutes.

calendarial (kal-en-dār'i-āl), a. [*calendar* + -al.] Same as *calendar*.

calendarium (kal'en-dār-i), a. [*L. calendarius*, *calendarius*: see *calendar*, n.] Belonging to the calendar.

The usual or *calendar* month.

Sir T. Brown, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

calendar¹ (kal'en-dēr), n. [*F. calandre*, *calendula*, a calender, a corruption of *L. cylindrus*, a roller, cylinder: see *cylinder*.] 1. A machine consisting of two or more cylinders or rolls revolving very nearly in contact, between which are passed woven fabrics, paper, etc., for preparation or finishing by means of great pressure, often aided by heat communicated from the interior of the cylinders. The object of the calender for cloth and paper is to give the material a perfectly smooth and equal surface, and sometimes to produce a superficial glaze, as in certain cotton and linen fabrics and what is specifically called *calendered paper*, or a waxy sheen, as in watered silk, etc. The larger rolls in such a calender are usually made of solidified paper or pasteboard turned exactly true, with intermediate cast-iron cylinders. Calenders are attached to paper-making machines for expressing the water from the felted web of paper, and for the finishing processes of smoothing and glazing. They are also used for spreading India-rubber into sheets suitable for making rubber fabrics, etc. 2. An establishment in which woven fabrics are prepared for market by the use of the calender and the other necessary processes.

It is as usual to say that goods are packed as that goods are dressed at a *calender*.

Encyc. Brit., IV. 682.

3. [*Prop. calenderer*, q. v.] A calenderer.

calendar¹ (kal'en-dēr), v. t. [= *F. calandre*; from the noun.] To press in a calender, as cloth or paper.

calendar² (kal'en-dēr), n. [*F. calandre*, *calandre*, *calandre*, now only *calandre*, a kind of lark, also a weevil: see *calandra*.] 1. A lark. See *calandra*, 1.—2. A weevil.

Calendar³, Kalender (kal'en-dēr), n. [= *F. calender*, *Ar. qalandar*, *Turk. qalandar*, *Hind. qalandar*.] One of an order of dervishes founded in the fourteenth century by an Andalusian Arab named Yusuf, who was expelled from the order of Bektaşhis on account of his extreme arrogance. The Calenders are wanderers who preach in the market-places and live by alms. Though the title *Calendar* asserts for its bearers a life of great purity, the members of this order, even before the death of its founder, fell into the grossest licentiousness and debauchery, and have not hesitated at assassination. They hold that salvation is as little affected by vice and crime as by virtue and holiness, and that sin stains the body only and can be removed by ablutions.

On the road I caused my beard and eyebrows to be shaven, and assumed a *calendar's* habit.

Arabian Nights, Hist. of Third Calendar.

calendar⁴, n. An obsolete corrupt form of *caliander* for *coriander*.

calenderer, n. See *calender*.

calendering-rubber (kal'en-dēr-ing-rub'er), n. A utensil formerly used for calendering.

calendographer (kal-en-dog'ra-fēr), n. [*Irreg.* *calend* (*calend*), a calender, + *Gr. γράφειν*, write.] One who makes calendars. Boyle. [Rare.]

calendrér, calenderer (kal'en-dēr, -dēr-ēr), n. [Also contr. *calender*; *calender*¹, r., + -er¹.] A person who calenders cloth, paper, etc.

calendric, calendrical (ka-len'drik, -dri-ka), a. [*Irreg.* *calendur* + -ic, -ical.] Pertaining to a calendar. [Rare.]

calends, kalends (kal'endz), n. pl. [*ME. kalendes*, rarely sing., the first day of the month, *AS. calend*, a month, *L. calenda*, in classical L. usually *kalende*, pl., the first day of the month, also by extension a month, *calere*, *calare* = *Gr. καλέειν*, call, summon (not connected with *E. call*). The reason of the name is uncertain.] 1. In the Roman calendar, the first day of the month. From this the days of the preceding month were counted backward to the ides, which in March, May, July, and October corresponded to the 15th, and in all the other months to the 13th day of the month. Thus the 16th day of March by our reckoning was in the Roman calendar the 17th day before the calends of April (the first of April being included), or more briefly 17th calends; the 14th day of January was the 19th day before the calends of February; the 14th day of any month with thirty days being the 15th before the calends of the succeeding month.

2. The beginning or first period.

Now of hope the kalendes bignyne.

Chaucer, Troilus, II. 7.

On or at the Greek calends (Latin *ad kalendas Græcas*), at no time; never; an ancient Roman phrase alluding to the fact that the Greeks had nothing corresponding to the Roman calends; hence, to say that a debt would be paid at the Greek calends meant that the debt would never be paid.

Calendula¹ (ka-len'dū-lā), n. [*NL.*, dim., *L. calenda*, the first day of the month; from its producing flowers almost all the year round.] A genus of plants, natural order *Compositæ*, with yellow or orange flowers, having a powerful but not pleasant odor, natives of the Mediterranean region; the marigolds. The common or pot marigold, *C. officinalis*, is an old ornament of country gardens. Its flowers are used to give a yellow color to cheese, and to adulterate saffron. In medicine it has had repute as a remedy for cancer and other diseases, and its tincture is used as a cure for wounds and bruises.

calendula² (ka-len'dū-lā), n. [*NL.*, for "*calandula*," *calandula*, dim. of *calandra*, a lark: see *calandra* and *calender*.] In ornith.: (a) An old and disused name of the crested wren of Europe, *Regulus cristatus*. Brisson, 1760. (b) The specific name of the ruby-crowned kinglet of North America, *Regulus calendula*. Linnæus, 1766. (c) [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of African larks, of which *C. crassirostris* is an example. Strainson, 1837.

calendulin, calenduline (ka-len'dū-lin), n. [*Calendula*¹ + -in², -ine².] A mucilaginous substance or gum obtained from the leaves and flowers of the common marigold.

calentes (ka-len'tēz), n. Given by Sir W. Hamilton as another name for *camenæ* (which see). Probably a mistake for *celantes*.

calenture (kal'en-tūr), n. [*F. calenture*, *calenture*, *calenture*, heat, a calenture, *calenture*, heat, *L. calere*, ppr. *calen*(t)-s, be hot; see *calid*, *calcfacit*, etc.] A kind of delirium sometimes caused, especially within the tropics, by exposure to excessive heat, particularly on board ship.

Now I am made up of fire, to the full height

Of a deadly calenture.

Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 1.

Interest divides the church, and the calentures of men breathe out in problems and inactive discourses.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), Ded., I. 3.

This calenture which shows me the maple-shadowed plains of Berkshire, . . . beneath the salt waves which come feeling their way along the wall at my feet.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, x.

calescence (ka-les'ens), n. [*L. calescere* (t)-s, ppr. of *calescere*, grow warm or hot, inchoative of *calere*, be warm or hot; see *calid*.] Growing warmth; increasing heat.

calevillei, n. An obsolete form of *calville*.

caleweist, n. [*ME.*, appar. a corrupt form of *OF. calloel*.] A fine variety of pear. *Rom. of the Rose*.

calf¹ (kāf), n.; pl. calves (kāvz). [*E. dial.* also *cauf*; early mod. E. also *calve*, *ME. calf*, *AS. cealf* (pl. *cealfas*, masc., *cealfen*, *cealfu*, neut.) = *OS. kalf* = *D. kalf* = *MLG. I.G. kalf* = *Icel. kálfr* = *Sw. kalf* = *Dan. kalv* = *OHG. calb*, *chalb* (pl. *chelbir*), *MHG. kalp* (pl. *kelber*), *G. kalb*, neut., *OHG. chalbā*, *MHG. kalbe*, f., a calf, = *Goth. kalbō*, f., a heifer; related to *AS. eilfor* (-lomb), *E. dial. chilver*, = *OHG. chilburra*, *MHG. kilbere*, a female lamb, *G. dial. (Swiss) kiber*, a young ram; cf. *Ir. colpa*, *calpach*, cow, heifer, bullock; the Lapp. *kalbe*, *Finn. kalpe*, are borrowed

from G. Perhaps akin to Skt. *garbha*, the womb, an embryo, = Gr. *βρέφος*, an embryo. In the derived senses 7, 8, 9, cf. Dan. *kalv*, a detached islet, and see *calve*, 3, and *cave*.]

1. The young of the cow or of other bovine quadrupeds. In customs laws, and as established by treaties of commerce between many European countries, a young animal ceases to be a calf when it has shed its two front milk-teeth, which takes place some time between its 16th and its 24th month.

2. The young of marine mammals, as seals and cetaceans, the adults of which are called bulls and cows.—3. In *her.*, a fawn.—4. Calfskin leather: as, a shoe made of *calf*; a book bound in *calf*.—5. A bookbinding in calfskin.—6. An immature or raw person; a silly dolt; a weak or cowardly man. [Colloq.]

Some silly, doting, brainless *calf*. *Drayton*, *Nymphidia*.

7. A small island lying near a large one (the two being compared to a cow with its calf): as, the *calf* of Man. *Admiral Smyth*. [Eng.]—

8. A mass of earth which separates from the walls of a cutting or excavation, and falls in. Compare *calve*, 3, and *cave*. [Prov. Eng.]

Tak heed, lads, there's a *calf* a-comin.

Lincolnshire Glossary (E. D. S., ed. Peacock).

9. *Naut.*, a mass of floe-ice, breaking from under the floe and rising to the surface of the water, often with violence.—*Divinity calf*, a dark-brown calf bookbinding decorated with blind-stamping, and without gilding: so called because used in binding theological works.—*Half calf*, a bookbinding of which the back and corners only are in calfskin.—*Mottled calf*, a pale-colored calf bookbinding, decorated by the sprinkling of acids in drops.—*Smooth calf*, a binding in plain or undecorated leather.—*The calves of the lips*, metaphorically used in Hosea xiv. 2 for sacrifices of prayer, praise, and thanksgiving, the captives of Babylon being unable to offer sacrifices in the temple.—*Tree calf*, a bright-brown calf bookbinding stained by acids in conventional imitation of the trunk and branches of a tree.

calf² (kăf), *n.*; pl. *calves* (kăvz). [*ME. calfe*, *calf*, < *Ice.* *kálfi* = Norw. *kælv*, dial. *kalv*, *kaave*, = Sw. *kälf*, in comp. *ben-kälf*, *kälf* (*ben*, leg, = *E. bone*), = Dan. dial. *kalve*, *kalle*, *kal*; cf. *Ir. calpa*, *colpa*, Gael. *calpa*, calf of the leg.] The thick fleshy part of the human leg behind, between the knee and the ankle, chiefly formed by the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, which are relatively larger in man than in any other animal, for the better support of the body in the erect attitude.

Long. His leg is too big for Hector.

Dunn. More *calf*, certain.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

calf-bone (kăf'bôn), *n.* The fibula.

calfkill (kăf'kil), *n.* Lambkill or sheep-laurel, *Kalmia angustifolia*.

calf-lick (kăf'lik), *n.* Same as *cow-lick*.

calf-like (kăf'lik), *a.* or *adv.* Resembling a calf; in the manner of a calf.

So I charm'd their ears,
That, *calf-like*, they my lowing follow'd.

Shak., *Tempest*, iv. 1.

calf-love (kăf'luv), *n.* A youthful transitory passion or affection, as opposed to a serious lasting attachment or love.

It's a girl's fancy just, a kind o' *calf-love*; let it go by.

Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xx.

calf's-foot (kăfs'füt), *n.* A name of the *Arum maculatum*, from the shape of the leaf.

calf's-head (kăfs'hed), *n.* The pitcher-plant of California, *Darlingtonia Californica*, in allusion to the ventricose hood at the summit of the leaf. See *Darlingtonia*.

calfskin (kăf'skin), *n.* 1. The hide or skin of a calf.

Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it for shaune,
And hang a *calf's-skin* on those recreant limbs.

Shak., *K. John*, iii. 1.

2. Leather made of calves' skins, a common material for boots and shoes, and also, when differently prepared, for bookbinding. Calfskin differs from morocco in having a very smooth and uniform surface.

calf-snout (kăf'snout), *n.* The snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*.

calf-trundle, *n.* The ruffle of a shirt; the flounces of a gown. *Wright*.

calf-ward (kăf'wârd), *n.* A place where calves are kept in the field. Also written *cauf-ward*. [Scotch.]

calatow-wood (kal'i-a-tôr-wûd), *n.* A kind of dyewood which grows in India on the Coromandel coast. It is sometimes confounded with red sandal-wood.

caliber, **calibre** (kal'i-bér), *n.* [*F. calibre*, formerly also *qualibre*, bore of a gun, size, capacity (lit. and fig.), also weight, = Sp. *Pg. calibre* = *It. calibro*, caliber. Origin uncertain; perhaps < L. (ML.) *quā librā*, of what dimensions, weight: *quā*, abl. fem. of *quis*, who, what,

= *E. who*, *wha-t*; *librā*, abl. of *libra*, balance, counterpoise, measure for liquids, a pound: see *libra*. Cf. *cantilever*, *cantaliver*. *Littre* suggests Ar. *kālab*, a form, mold, model; cf. Pers. *kālab*, a mold. Doublets, *caliper*, *caliver*, q. v.]

1. The diameter of a body, especially of the hollow inside of a cylinder: as, the *caliber* of a piece of ordnance or other firearm. In the United States the caliber of a firearm is expressed in decimal parts of an inch; thus, a rifle of .44-inch caliber (often shortened to "a 44-caliber rifle," "a 32-caliber pistol," etc.); of a cannon, either by the diameter of its bore, as a 10-inch gun, or by the weight of a solid round shot which it can carry, as a 12-pounder. In Great Britain the calibers of small arms are commonly expressed in decimal parts of an inch; of field-guns, by the weight of a solid round shot which will fit the bore, as a 6-pounder; of heavy guns, in tons, as a 38-ton gun or a 100-ton gun. In France and in other countries on the continent the caliber is expressed in millimeters or centimeters.

The energy of the brain depends mainly on the *calibre* of its arteries.

G. H. Lewes, *Probs. of Life and Mind*, I, ii. § 47.

2. Figuratively, compass or capacity of mind; the extent of one's intellectual endowments.

Coming from men of their *calibre*, they were highly mischievous.

Burke, *Appeal to Old Whigs*.

A thinker of Comte's *calibre* does not live and write to no purpose.

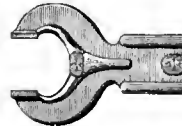
J. Fiske, *Cosmic Philos.*, 1. 164.

3. In *horol.*: (a) The distance between the two plates of a watch which determines the flatness of the movement. (b) The plate upon which is traced the arrangement of the pieces of a clock; the pattern-plate. *E. H. Knight*.

—*Caliber-compasses*, *calibers*. See *caliper*.

caliber (kal'i-bér), *v. t.* [*caliber*, *n.*] In *gun.*, to ascertain the caliber of; calibrate. See *caliper*. [Little used.]

caliber-gage (kal'i-bér-gāj), *n.* A tool or standard for measuring calibers, whether external or internal. A usual combination form (see the annexed cut) is made with prongs or jaws having an opening of exactly the required caliber for external measurements, and a bar of the exact gage for internal measurements. Other forms are plugs or rings, etc. Also *caliper-gage*.



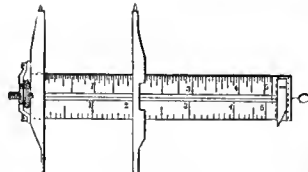
Caliber-gage.

caliber-rule (kal'i-bér-röl), *n.* 1. Gunners' calipers, an instrument in which a right line is so divided that, the first part being equal to the diameter of an iron or leaden ball of 1 pound weight, the other parts are to the first as the diameters of balls of 2, 3, 4, etc., pounds are to the diameter of a ball of 1 pound. It is used by engineers to determine a ball's weight from its diameter or caliber, and vice versa.

—2. An outside caliper formed by a rule having a graduated slide with a projecting foot, between which and the end of the rule is placed the piece to be measured.

Also *caliper-rule*.

caliber-square (kal'i-bér-skwar), *n.* A rule carrying two cross-heads, one of which is adjusted slightly by a nut, the other being movable along the rule. On one side the cross-heads are adapted to the measurement of interior diameters or sizes, and on the other side to the measurement of external sizes. Also *caliper-square*.



Caliber-square.

calibogus (kal-i-bô'gus), *n.* An American cant name for a drink made of rum and spruce beer.

calibrate (kal'i-brät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *calibrated*, ppr. *calibrating*. [*caliber* + *-ate*.]

1. To determine the caliber of, as the interior of a thermometer-tube. See *calibration*. Hence

—2. To determine the relative value of, as different parts of an arbitrary scale.

It is, however, possible to *calibrate* the galvanometer, —that is, to ascertain by special measurements, or by comparison with a standard instrument, to what strengths of current particular amounts of deflection correspond.

S. P. Thompson, *Elect. and Mag.*, p. 163.

calibration (kal-i-brä'shon), *n.* [*calibrate* + *-ion*.] The act or process of calibrating, especially of ascertaining the caliber of a thermometer-tube, with the view of graduating it to a scale of degrees, or, if graduated, of discovering and measuring any errors due to inequality in the bore; also, the determination of the true values of the divisions of any graduated scale.

The calibration of a thermometer-tube is effected by inserting a column of mercury of a known length, and ascertaining that it retains the same length in all parts of the tube.

calibre, *n.* See *caliber*.

Caliburn (kal'i-bérn), *n.* Another name for *Excalibur*, the sword of King Arthur: as, "*Caliburn's* resistless brand," *Scott*, *Bridal of Triermain*, i. 15.

calicate (kal'i-kât), *a.* [A corrupt form of *calycate*, as if < L. *calix* (*calic-*), a cup (see *calix*), + *-ate*.] See *calycate*.

calice (kal'is), *n.* [*ME. calis*, *chalice*, < *OF. calice*, a cup, assimilated **chalice*, > *E. chalice*, q. v., < L. *calix* (*calic-*), a cup: see *calice*.] 1. A cup, usually a communion-cup; a chalice.

Eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred *calice*.

Jer. Taylor.

2. In *zool.*, the little cup in which the polyp of a coral-producing zoöphyte is contained.

calices (kal'i-séz), *n. pl.* In *anat.* and *zool.*, a corrupt form of *calyces*, plural of *calyx* (which see).

caliche (ka-lé'che), *n.* [Sp., a pebble accidentally inclosed in a burnt brick, also a flake of lime detached from a whitewashed wall; in Mex. Sp. recent soft or earthy limestone; used by Humboldt as equiv. to Sp. *caliza*, limestone (cf. *calizo*, limy, calcareous); < *cal*, < L. *calx*, lime: see *calx*.] The local South American name of the native impure nitrate of soda (Chili saltpeter), of much importance in the commerce of South America.

caliciferous, *a.* See *calyciferous*.

calicle, *n.* In *zool.*, same as *calycle*, 2.

calico (kal'i-kô), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *callico* (cf. Dan. *kaliko*, Sw. *kaliko*, F. *calicot*, Sp. *calicó*, < E.; Sp. *calicut*, *calicud*, a silk stuff); so called from *Calicut* (in early mod. E. also *Calicow*, *Caleco*) in India, whence it was first imported.] 1. *n.*; pl. *calicoes* or *-cos* (-kôz).

1. Properly, any white cotton cloth: as, unbleached *calico*, shirting-*calico*, etc. Calico was first manufactured in India, whence it was introduced into Europe.—2. In the United States, printed cotton cloth of a coarser quality than muslin.

II. *a.* 1. Made of calico: as, a *calico* gown.—2. Resembling printed cotton or calico; spotted; piebald: as, a *calico* horse. [Rare.]

The kind-hearted Antony alighted from his *calico* mare, and kissed them all with infinite loving-kindness.

Irring, *Knickerbocker*, p. 419.

calico-back (kal'i-kô-bak), *n.* A local name on the Atlantic coast of the United States of the turnstone, *Streptopelia interpres*.

[The name] *Calico-back* [has reference] to the curiously variegated plumage of the upper parts.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 164.

calico-bass (kal'i-kô-bäs), *n.* A name of a sunfish, *Pomoxys sparoides*, of the family *Centrarchidae*. Also called *grass-bass*, *strawberry-bass*, and *bar-fish*. See *crappie*.

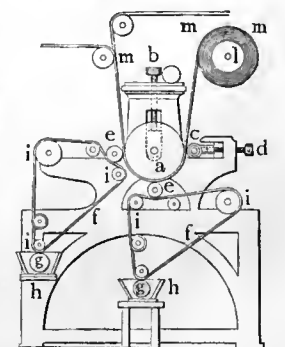
calico-bush (kal'i-kô-bûsh), *n.* A common name of the *Kalmia latifolia*, the mountain laurel of the United States.

calico-printer

(kal'i-kô-prin'tér), *n.* One whose occupation is the printing of calicoes.

calico-printing

(kal'i-kô-prin'-ting), *n.* The art of impressing designs in color upon cloth. The simplest method is the use of engraved wooden blocks, pressed upon the cloth by hand. A separate block is required for each color. Block-printing has also been effected by means of machinery. For most work a cylinder-press is used. The patterns are engraved upon the surface of copper rollers, and the movement of the cloth is continuous and rapid. The colors used are either substantive or adjective: the former have an affinity for the cloth, and by themselves adhere and form permanent dyes; the latter will not of themselves adhere to the fibers, or, if they do, are not permanent, but require to be fixed by mordants. The various styles of printing are called the *bandana*, *china-blue*, *decoloring*, *discharge*, *madder*, *padding*, *resist* style, etc.



Calico-printing Machine, adapted for two pattern-rollers.

The cloth is unwound from roller *l*, and passes beneath the smooth roller *a*, receiving an impression from each of the two rollers *e, e*, as it passes. The roller *a* runs in journal-boxes which are regulated by a set-screw *b* at each end, and a smoothing-roller *c*, actuated by a set-screw *d*, holds the cloth against the roller *a*. The pattern-rollers *e, e*, are inked by the aprons *f, f*, which pass over the rollers *i, i*, the outside surfaces of the aprons coming in contact with the surfaces of the rollers *e, e*, which revolve in the ink-troughs, *h, h*. After receiving the impressions from the pattern-rollers, *e, e*, the cloth *m m m*, is led off to be dried and folded.

The cloth is unwound from roller *l*, and passes beneath the smooth roller *a*, receiving an impression from each of the two rollers *e, e*, as it passes. The roller *a* runs in journal-boxes which are regulated by a set-screw *b* at each end, and a smoothing-roller *c*, actuated by a set-screw *d*, holds the cloth against the roller *a*. The pattern-rollers *e, e*, are inked by the aprons *f, f*, which pass over the rollers *i, i*, the outside surfaces of the aprons coming in contact with the surfaces of the rollers *e, e*, which revolve in the ink-troughs, *h, h*. After receiving the impressions from the pattern-rollers, *e, e*, the cloth *m m m*, is led off to be dried and folded.

calico-wood (kal'i-kō-wūd), *n.* The snowdrop-tree, *Halesia tetraptera*, of the southern United States, having a soft, compact, light-brown wood.

calicula (ka-lik'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *caliculæ* (-lā). [NL., *f.*; cf. *L. caliculus*, *m.*, dim. of *calix* (*calic-*), a cup; but the proper form would be **calycula*: see *calycle*.] 1. A calycle.—2. [cap.] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Walker*, 1858.

calicular (ka-lik'ū-lār), *a.* [cf. *L. caliculus* (see *calicula*) + *-ar*.] Formed like a cup; calathiform; eyathiform: as, "calicular leaves," *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, ii. 3.

caliculate (ka-lik'ū-lāt), *a.* [cf. NL. *caliculatus*, *calicula*, *q. v.*] 1. In bot. and zool., same as *calicular*.—2. Having a calicula or calyx.

calid (kal'id), *a.* [cf. *L. calidus*, hot, *calere*, be hot. Hence also ult. (*L. calidus*) *calidron*, *chaldron*, *chulder*, etc., and (*calere*) *calcfacient*, *calefy*, *chafe*, *calor*, *caloric*, etc.] Hot; burning; ardent.

calidad (kāl'i-dād'), *n.* [Sp., = *E. quality*, *q. v.*] A Cuban tobacco of superior quality.

calidge (kal'ij), *n.* A kind of Indian pheasant: same as *kalece*. *W. H. Russell*.

calidity (ka-lid'i-ti), *n.* [cf. *L.* as if **caliditas*, *calidus*, hot: see *calid*.] Heat.

Nor doth it [ice] only submit unto an actual heat but not endure the potential *calidity* of many waters.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, ii. 1.

Calidris (kal'i-drīs), *n.* [NL. (as a genus in *Cuvier*, 1799–1800; *improp. calidris*, *Belon*, 1555), *cf. Gr. kalidris*, a var. reading of *καλιδρίς*, in *Aristotle*, a speckled water-bird, prob. the redshank (*Totanus calidris*, *Linnaeus*), perhaps *καλιδρίς* (*καλιδρίς*), a hoe, mattock, shovel, *καλιδρίς*, stir up, hoe, probe, search. *Cf. Ercunetes* ('searcher'), applied to a genus of sandpipers, in allusion to their probing habits.] 1. [*l. c.*] An old name of sundry small spotted wading birds of Europe, of the family *Scelopacidae*. See *Arenaria*.—2. A genus of sandpipers (*Brisson*, 1760), with the knot, *Tringa canutus*, as the type.—3. [*l. c.*] The specific name (*Linnaeus*, 1766) of the spotted redshank, *Totanus calidris*.—4. A genus of three-toed sandpipers, including only the sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*. This is the current meaning of the word, dating back to *Cuvier*, 1800.—5. [*l. c.*] The specific name of the sanderling with those who call the bird *Arenaria calidris*.

caliduct (kal'i-dukt), *n.* [cf. *L. calere*, be warm (or *calidus*, warm), + *ductus*, a leading (see *duct*); more correctly *caloriduct*, *q. v.*] A pipe or duct used to convey hot air or steam from a furnace to the apartments of a house. [Rare.]

calif, **caliph** (kā'lif), *n.* [cf. ME. *calife*, *caliph*, *cf. F. calife*, *cf. Ar. khalifa*, *khalifah* (> *Turk. khalifa*), *calif*, lit. a successor, *cf. khalafa*, succeed.] Literally, a successor: the title given to the successor of Mohammed as head of the Moslem state and defender of the faith. The calif is vested with absolute authority in all matters pertaining to the religion and civil polity of the Mohammedans. He is called *imam* by the Shi'ahs, who hold that the successor of Mohammed should be a descendant of the prophet's own family. (See *imam*.) The Sunni Mohammedans hold that the calif should be one of the Koreish, the tribe to which the prophet belonged. Four so-called "perfect" califs reigned at Medina from the death of Mohammed in 661, 13 Ommiad califs at Damascus to 750, and 37 Abbasid califs at Bagdad to 1258, when the temporal power of the califs was overthrown by the Turks. There were, however, titular Abbasid califs in Egypt (successors of a member of the family who fled thither in 1258) until the usurpation of the califate by the Turkish sultan Selim I. (1512–20); the office has since remained in the Ottoman (Sunni) dynasty. The title calif was assumed by the Ommiad rulers of Mohammedan Spain at Cordova (755–1031), after the overthrow of the family in Asia. The Fatimite rulers of Egypt (909–1171) also called themselves califs. Also spelled *kalif*, *khalif*, etc.

califate, **caliphate** (kā'li-fāt), *n.* [cf. *calif* + *-ate*.] *Cf. Turk. khalifat*, *Ar. khalāfa*, califate.] The office or dignity of the califs, or the government of a calif. Also spelled *caliphate*, *kalifate*, *khalifate*.

Californian coffee, condor, jack, etc. See the nouns.

Californian (kal-i-fōr'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [cf. *California* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or belonging to California, one of the Pacific States of the United States: as, *Californian gold*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of California.—**Lower Californian**, pertaining to, or an inhabitant of, Lower or Baja California, a peninsular territory of Mexico, south of the State of California (in this relation called Upper or Alta California).

califship (kā'li-f-ship), *n.* [cf. *calif* + *-ship*.] Same as *califate*.

caliga (kal'i-gā), *n.*; pl. *caligæ* (-jē). [*L.*, a shoe, a boot, esp. a soldier's boot. *Cf. calceus*, a shoe,

and see *calceate*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a military shoe; the most common form of foot-covering of all ranks up to centurion. It consisted of a strong sole with projecting nails, having secured to it, in the most usual form, a number of straps or thongs so disposed as to inclose the foot as high as the ankle, but leaving the toes exposed.

2. A bishop's stocking. See *buskin*, *n.*, 5.

Our English bishops began at an early period to wear these *caligæ* or episcopal stockings.

Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, ii. 249.

caligatē (kal'i-gāt), *n.* [cf. *L. caligatus*, booted, *caliga*, a shoe, a boot.] 1. One wearing stockings.—2. A common soldier; also, a faint-hearted coward. *Coles*, 1717.

caligated (kal'i-gā-ted), *a.* [cf. *L. caligatus*, booted, *caliga*, a boot.] In *ornith.*, laminiplanar; having the typical oscine tarsus.

Having only nine primaries and caligated tarsal, it was an oscine form.

P. L. Selater, *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.*, xi. 50.

caligation (kal-i-gā'shon), *n.* [cf. *L. caligatio* (*n.*), *caligare*, pp. *caligatus*, be in darkness, *caligo*, darkness: see *caligo*.] Darkness; dimness; cloudiness; specifically, dimness of sight: as, "a caligation or dimness," *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, iii. 18.

Caligidae (ka-lij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *cf. Caligus* + *-idae*.] A family of siphonostomous crustaceans, the species of which are ectoparasitic upon fishes. They have a flat body with a shield- or buckle-like cephalothorax, and small or reduced abdomen; a large genital segment, especially in the female; four pairs of biramous pleopods or swimming-feet; and a buccal mouth with styliform mandibles. The females have long, string-like egg-tubes. The *Caligidae* live on the skin and gills of marine fishes. There are a number of genera besides *Caligus*.

Caligides (ka-li-zhēd'), *n. pl.* [F. pl., repr. NL. *Caligide*, *q. v.*] In *Latreille's* system of classification, a tribe of his *Siphonostoma*, or parasitic crustaceans, approximately equivalent to the modern order *Siphonostoma*.

caliginosity (ka-lij-i-nos'i-ti), *n.* [cf. *L.* as if **caliginosita* (*t.*), *caliginosus*, caliginous.] Darkness; dimness. [Rare.]

caliginous (ka-lij'i-nus), *a.* [cf. *L. caliginosus*, *caligo* (*caligin-*), darkness: see *caligo*.] Dim; obscure; dark. *Hallucell*. [Rare.]

caliginously (ka-lij'i-nus-li), *adv.* Obscurely. [Rare.]

caliginousness (ka-lij'i-nus-nes), *n.* Dimness; obscurity. [Rare.]

caligo (ka-lī'go), *n.* [*L.*, darkness, dimness, prop. mist, vapor, fog.] 1. Dimness of sight; caligation. Also called *achlys*.—2. [cap.] [*NL.*] A genus of butterflies, of the subfamily *Brasoliinae*. *C. eurylochus* is the enormous owl-butterfly of South America, sometimes expanding 9 inches. *C. uranus* is another species with an orange bar across the wings.

caligrapher, caligraphic, etc. See *calligrapher*, etc.

caligula (ka-lig'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *caligulæ* (-lā). [*L. caligula*, dim. of *caliga*, a boot, esp. a soldier's boot: see *caliga*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a boot; an ocreate or fused tarsal envelop.—2. [cap.] [*NL.*] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Moore*, 1862.

Caligus (kal'i-gus), *n.* [NL., *cf. L. caliga*, a boot.] A genus of parasitic suctorial crustaceans, of the group called *Epizoia*, or fish-lice, having the elongated labium and metastoma united in a tube which incloses the sharp styliform mandibles, typical of the family *Caligidae*. *C. curtus* is a parasite of the cod.

calimanco, *n.* See *calamanco*.

calin (kā'lin), *n.* [Sp. *calin* = Pg. *calim*; of Eastern origin.] A compound metal, of like the Chinese make tea-canisters and the like. The ingredients are, apparently, lead and tin.

caliological (kal-i-ō-loj'i-kāl), *a.* Relating to caliology.

caliology (kal-i-ol'ō-jī), *n.* [cf. Gr. *καλός*, a dwelling, hut, nest (= *L. cella*, a hut, chamber: see *cell*), + *-λογία*, *cf. λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of ornithology which relates to birds' nests.

The extraordinary taste and ability many birds display in this matter, as well as the wide range of their habits, furnishes one of the most delightful departments of ornithology, called *caliology*.

Coues, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 227.

calipash (kal'i-pash or kal-i-pash'), *n.* [A form of *calabash* with sense of *carapace*, *q. v.* *Cf. calipee*.] In *cookery*, that part of a turtle which belongs to the upper shield, consisting of a fatty gelatinous substance of a dull-greenish color. Also spelled *callipash*.

For now instead of rich sir-locks, we see

Green calipash and yellow calipee.

Prod. to The Dramatist.

calipee (kal'i-pē or kal-i-pē'), *n.* [See *calipash*.] That part of a turtle which belongs to the lower shield, consisting of a fatty gelatinous substance of a light-yellow color. Also spelled *calipee*.

Dobbin helped himself to turtle soup; for the lady of the house, before whom the tureen was placed, was so ignorant of the contents, that she was going to help Mr. Sedley without bestowing upon him either calipash or calipee.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*.

caliper (kal'i-pēr), *n.* [Also written *calliper*, a corruption of *caliber*, *q. v.*] An instrument for measuring diameters; a caliber: commonly in the plural. The term *caliper* or *calipers* is used generally to denote an instrument for measuring the exterior diameter of any cylindrical body, and *star-gage* or *inside calipers* for an instrument used for obtaining the interior diameter of the bore of a gun, casing, or jacket.

Not by volume, but by quality, which the *calipers* tell to measure or scales weigh, does wit declare the values of the imponderable essences, sensibility and thought.

Alcott, *Table-Talk*, p. 143.

caliper (kal'i-pēr), *v. t.* [cf. *caliber*, *n.* (*cf. caliber*, *v.*)] To ascertain the diameter of (any cylindrical body) by means of calipers, or by a star-gage: as, to *caliper* a gun.

caliper-gage, -rule, -square. See *caliber-gage*, etc.

caliph, caliphate, *n.* See *calif*, *califate*.

Calippic (ka-lip'ik), *a.* [More correctly *Callippic*, *cf. Gr. Κάλιππος*, *Callippus*. The name means 'having a beautiful horse,' *cf. καλός*, beautiful, + *ἵππος* = *L. equus*, a horse.] Of or pertaining to Callippus (*Callippus*), a Greek astronomer of the fourth century before Christ.—**Callippic period**, a period equal to four Metonic cycles less one day, proposed by Callippus to correct the excess of the Metonic reckoning. It contains 27,759 days. Also called *Callippic cycle*.

Calisaya bark. See *Bolivian bark*, under *bark*. 2.

calisthenic, calisthenics, etc. See *callisthenic*, etc.

caliver (kal'i-vēr), *n.* [Formerly also *caliver*, *cf. F. calibre*, caliber, bore: see *caliber*.] In the sixteenth century, a hand-firearm lighter than the musket and fired without a rest; especially, such a gun when of fixed diameter or caliber for a whole company of soldiers using the same ammunition. Also spelled *calliver*.

Such as fear the report of a *caliver*.

Shak, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

He is so hung with pikes, halberts, petronels, *calivers*, and muskets, that he looks like a justice of peace's hall.

B. Jonson, *Epitaph*, iv. 2.

We had our particular calibre of harquebuse to our regiment . . . of which word calibre came first that unapt term we use to call a harquebuse, a *caliver*.

Maitland, *Hist. London*.

calix, *n.*; pl. *calices*. [A form of *calyx*, by confusion with *L. calix*, a cup, > *E. calice*, *chalice*, *q. v.*] See *calyx*.

Calixtine (ka-lik's-tin), *n.* [cf. ML. *Calixtini*, a sect so called, referred to *calix*, a cup, the cup of the eucharist; in form as if from *Calixtus*, a proper name: see *-ine*.] One of a sect of Hussites in Bohemia, who published their confession in 1421, the leading article of which was a demand to partake of the cup (*calix*) as well as of the bread in the Lord's supper, from which they were also called *Utraquists* (*L. uterque*, both). Their tenets were conceded by the articles of Basel in 1433, and they became the predominant party in Bohemia. They aimed to restore the cup to the laity, to subject clergy accused of crime to lay authority, and to deprive the clergy of lands and temporal jurisdiction. Gradually they lapsed from the severity of their principles, and by the beginning of the sixteenth century had ceased to be of any importance, serving only to prepare the way for Protestantism.

Calixtine (ka-lik's-tin), *n.* [cf. George *Calixtus* + *-ine*.] A follower of George Calixtus, a Lutheran theologian, who died in 1656. See *Syncretist*.

calk, **caulk** (kāk), *v. t.* [Prob. the same word, with extended sense, as ME. *cauken*, tread, as a cock, *cf. OF. caquer*, tread, *tent a wound*, = Sp. dial. *calcar* = Pg. *calcar* = It. *calcare*, tread, trample, *cf. L. calcare*, tread, trample, tread down, tread in, *cf. calx* (*calc-*), heel: see *calc*, 2, and *cf. calcitrate*. *Cf. Gael. calc* = Ir. *calcam*, drive with a hammer, *calk* (see *ca2*). The modern sense of *E. calk* agrees with the appar. unrelated *F. calfater*, *calfeutrer* = Pr. *calafatar*

= Sp. *calafatear* = Pg. *calafetar* = It. *calafatare* (ML. *calafatare*, MGr. *καλεφατεω*), *calk* a ship: of uncertain (perhaps Ar.) origin.] To drive oakum into the seams of (a ship or other vessel). See *calking*¹, 1.—*Calking-chisel*. See *chisel*.

calk² (kalk), *v. t.* [Also spelled *calque*; = D. *kalkeren* = G. *kalkieren* = Dan. *kalkere*, < F. *calquer* = It. *calcare*, *calk*, < L. as if **calcare*, < *calc* (calc-), lime: see *chalk*.] 1. To cover with chalk, as the back of a design, for the purpose of transferring a copy of it.—2. To copy, as a drawing, a map, etc., by tracing. See *calking*².

calk³ (kalk), *n.* [Also written *calk*, *cork*; appar. short for *calker*² or *calkin*, *q. v.*] 1. A spur projecting downward from a horse-shoe, serving to prevent slipping.—2. A piece of iron with sharp points worn on the sole or heel of the shoe or boot to prevent slipping on the ice or to make it wear longer: also worn by lumbermen in the



Horseshoe-Calks,
a, a.

woods, and especially on the drive. [U. S.]

calk³ (kalk), *v. t.* [Also written *cock*; < *calk³*, *n.*] 1. To fit with calks, as horseshoes.—2. To injure or hurt with a calk, as when a horse wounds one of his feet with the calk on another foot.

calk⁴, *v.* [Short for *calcu*, *q. v.*] To calculate. **calker¹**, *caulker* (kalk'er), *n.* [*calk¹* + *-er*.] One who calks; especially, one whose occupation is the calking of ships.

calker² (kalk'er), *n.* [Also called *calkin*, and in the United States *calk* (see *calk³*); prob. connected with *calk¹* and L. *calc*, heel. Cf. L. *calcar*, a spur.] Same as *calk³*. [Eng.]

calker³, *n.* [*calk⁴* + *-er*.] One who calculates nativities. *Nares*.

calketrapt, *n.* Same as *caltrop*.

calki, *n.* See *kalki*.

calkin (kalk'in), *n.* Same as *calk³*. [Eng.]

On this horse is Arcite
Trotting the stones of Athens, which the *calkins*
Did rather tell than trample.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

calking¹, *caulking* (kalk'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *calk¹*, *v.*] 1. The operation of filling the seams of vessels with oakum, to prevent penetration of water. The oakum is forced below the surface, and the space outside of it is filled with melted pitch.—2. In *carp.*, a dovetail tenon-and-mortise joint by which cross-timbers are secured together, much used for fixing the tie-beams of a roof, or the binding-joists of a floor, down to the wall-plates.

calking² (kalk'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *calk²*, *v.*] The copying of a picture or design by means of tracing. Three methods are used: (1) rubbing the back of the design with a pencil, chalk, or crayon, and tracing over its lines with a hard point, which causes the coating on the back to make an impression of them on a sheet of paper or other material placed beneath; (2) following over the lines of the superimposed design in the same way as above, but, instead of coating the back of the design with a painting medium, interposing a piece of prepared transfer-paper between it and the surface which is to receive the copy; (3) tracing the design directly upon a piece of transfer paper, oiled linen, or the like, fixed over it. Also written *caulking*, *coeking*, and *cogging*.

calking-iron (kalk'ing-ir'ern), *n.* A chisel used for calking the seams of vessels.



Calking-iron.

calking-mallet (kalk'ing-mal'et), *n.* A mallet or beetle for driving calking-irons.

calk-swage (kalk'swaj), *n.* A tool for forming calks on horseshoes.

call¹ (kâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *cal*, *calle*, < ME. *kallen*, *kallen*, < AS. *ceallian* (rare), *call*, = OFries. *kella*, *kaltia*, speak, = MD. *kallen*, speak, say, talk, D. *kallen*, talk, chatter, = MLG. *kallen*, speak, talk, call, = OHG. *callôn*, MHG. *kallen*, speak loudly, talk, = Icel. *kalla*, say, call, name, = Sw. *kalla* = Dan. *kalde*, call, = L. *garrere*, talk (see *garrulous*), = Gr. γάρρειν, Doric γάρρειν, speak, proclaim, = Skt. √gar, sing. Not connected with L. *calare* = Gr. καλεῖν, call: see *calends*.] I. *trans.* 1. To utter in a loud voice; read over in a loud tone; hence, to pronounce or announce.

Nor parish clerk who *calls* the psalms so clear.
Gay, Shep. Week, vi. 49.

2. To attract or demand the attention of (a person or an animal), or arouse, as from sleep, by loudly uttering his (its) name, or some other word or exclamation.

Answer as I *call* you.

Shak., M. N. D., i. 2.

3. To invite or command to come; summon to one's presence; send for: as, to *call* a messenger; to *call* a cab.

Pharaoh shall *call* you, and shall say, What is your occupation?
Gen. xli. 33.

And sent forth his servants to *call* them that were bidden to the wedding.
Mat. xxii. 3.

Call hither Clifford; bid him come again.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Be not amazed; *call* all your senses to you; defend your reputation.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

4. To convoke; assemble; issue a summons for the assembling of: as, to *call* a meeting; often with *together*: as, the king *called* his council *together*.

Sanctify ye a fast, *call* a solemn assembly, gather the elders and all the inhabitants of the land.
Joel ii. 14.

5. To name; apply to by way of name or designation.

And God *called* the light Day, and the darkness he *called* Night.
Gen. i. 5.

And from thence we Ascendid a lytyll And come to a nother tower *Calld* Galilee.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 30.

6. To designate or characterize as; state or affirm to be; reckon; consider.

Call you that backing of your friends? A plague upon such backing!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

He [James II.] was willing to make for his religion exertions and sacrifices from which the great majority of those who are *called* religious men would shrink.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

7. To indicate or point out as being; manifest, reckon, or suppose to be.

This speech *calls* him Spaniard, being nothing but a large inventory of his own commendations.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

He was a grave personage, about my own age (which we shall *call* about fifty).
Scott.

The whole army is *called* 700,000 men, but of these only 80,000 can be reckoned available.
Brougham.

8. To select, as for an office, a duty, or an employment; appoint: as, "Paul, . . . *called* to be an apostle," Rom. i. 1.—9. To invoke or appeal to.

I *call* God for a record upon my soul. 2 Cor. i. 23.

10. In *shooting*, to lure, as wild birds, within range by imitating their notes.—*Called session*, a special session of a legislative body summoned by the executive. [U. S.]—To *call* a *card*, in *whist*, to name a card which has been improperly exposed, requiring the player to whom it belongs to place it face up on the table, that it may be played whenever an opponent wishes. Such a card is known as a *called card*.—To *call* a *chapel*. See *chapel*.—To *call* *back*, to recall; summon or bring back; hence, to revoke or retract.

I have joys,
That in a moment can *call* back thy wrongs,
And settle thee in thy free state again.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

To *call* forth, to bring or summon to action: as, to *call* forth all the faculties of the mind.—To *call* in, to collect: as, to *call* in debts or money; or to withdraw from circulation: as, to *call* in clipped coin; or to summon to one's house, invite to come together: as, to *call* in neighbors and friends.—To *call* names, to use opprobrious epithets toward; apply reproachful appellations to. *Swift*.—To *call* off, to summon away; divert: as, to *call* off the attention; to *call* off workmen from their employment.—To *call* out. (a) To challenge to a duel.

Yet others tell, the Captain fix'd thy doubt,
He'd *call* thee brother, or he'd *call* thee out.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

(b) To summon into service: as, to *call* out the militia. (c) To elicit; bring into play; evoke.

New territory, augmented numbers, and extended interests *call* out new virtues and abilities, and the tribe makes long strides.
Emerson, Misc., p. 181.

Venice, afterwards the greatest of all, is the city which may most truly be said to have been *called* out of nothing in after-times.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 11.

To *call* over, to go over by reading aloud name by name: as, to *call* over a list or roll of names.—To *call* the roll, to read aloud from a list the names of the members in a legislative or other body.—To *call* to account, to demand an explanation or accounting from.

The king had sent for the earl to return home, where he should be *called* to account for all his miscarriages.
Lord Henry Clarendon.

To *call* to mind, to recollect; revive in memory.

I cannot *call* to mind where I have read or heard words more mild and peaceful.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 51.

To *call* to the bar, to admit to the rank of barrister. [Great Britain.]—To *call* up. (a) To bring into view or recollection: as, to *call* up the image of a deceased friend. (b) To bring into action or discussion: as, to *call* up a bill before a legislative body. (c) To require payment of: as, to *call* up the sums still due on shares, = *Syn.* 3 and 4. *Call*, *Invite*, *Bid*, *Convoke*, *Summon*, assemble, convene. *Call* is generic, and applicable to summonses of all kinds. *Invite* is more formal, and in compliance with the requirements of courteous ceremony; *bid* in this sense is obsolete or poetic. *Convoke*, literally to call together, implies authority in the agent and an organization which is called into session or assembly: as, to *convoke* the Houses of Parliament. *Summon* implies authority in the summoner and usually formality in the method.

Call'd her to shelter in the hollow oak.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

He [the Governor] dispatched his Chamberlain, an elderly and dignified personage, bearing a silver mace as the badge of his office, . . . to *invite* me to dinner.
O'Donovan, Merv, p. 116.

As many as ye shall find, *bid* to the marriage.
Mat. xxii. 9.

In capital cases the grand council is *convoked* to pronounce sentence.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 338.

Some trumpet *summon* hither to the walls
These men of Angiers. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

5 and 6. To designate, entitle, term, style.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a sound designed (or as if designed) to attract attention; demand heed to one's wish, entreaty, etc.; shout; cry.

The angel of the Lord *called* to Hagar. Gen. xxi. 17.

Who is that *calls* so coldly? *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

And from the wood-top *calls* the crow through all the gloomy day.
Bryant, Death of the Flowers.

2. To make a short stop or visit: followed by *at*, *for*, or *on* or *upon*: as, to *call* at a house or place, for a person or thing, or *upon* a person. (See phrases below.) [Johnson supposes this use to have originated in the custom of denoting one's presence at the door by a *call*.]

Yet say the neighbours when they *call*,
It is not bad but good land. *Tennyson*, Amphion.

3. In *poker*, to demand that the hands be shown.—To be (or feel) *called* on, to be (or feel) under obligation, compulsion, or necessity (to do something).

He was not *called* on to throw away his own life and those of his brave followers, in a cause perfectly desperate, for a chimerical point of honor. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

To *call* for. (a) To demand; require; claim: as, a crime *calls* for punishment. (b) To make a stop or brief visit for the procurement of, as a thing, or the company of a person to another place.—To *call* on or *upon*. (a) To demand from or appeal to: as, to *call* on a person to pay what he owes; to *call* upon a person for a song. (b) To pray to or worship; invoke: as, to *call* on the name of the Lord. (c) To make a short visit to, as a person or a family, usually for a special purpose.—To *call* out, to make utterance in a loud voice; bawl.

call¹ (kâl), *n.* [*call¹*, *v.*; ME. *cal* = Icel. *kall*.] 1. A loud cry; a shout.

They gave but a *call*, and in came their master.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

2. An invocation or prayer.

Hear thy suppliant's *call*. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 403.

3. Demand; requisition; claim, public or private: as, the *calls* of justice or humanity; to have many *calls* upon one's time.—4. Vocation; employment; calling.

Still cheerful, ever constant to his *call*. *Dryden*.

Specifically—5. A divine vocation or summons: as, the *call* of Abraham.

St. Paul himself believed he had a *call* to it when he persecuted the Christians. *Locke*.

6. A summons or notice to assemble; a notice requiring attention or attendance: as, the president issued a *call* for a meeting to be held next week.—7. A specific invitation or request, as of a public body or society; particularly, the invitation presented by a congregation (or on their behalf) to a clergyman to become their pastor, or the document containing such an invitation.

All who accept *calls* and serve churches are pastors.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 420.

8. An invitation or request (usually expressed by applause) to an actor to reappear on the scene, or to come before the curtain, to receive the acknowledgments of the audience.—9. *Milit.*, a summons by bugle, pipe, or drum, for the soldiers to perform any duty: as, a bugle-*call*.—10. *Naut.*, a peculiar silver whistle or pipe used by the boatswain and his mates, whose special badge it is. It is used to attract attention to orders about to be given, and to direct the performance of duties by various strains or signals. In old times a gold call-and-chain was the badge of an admiral. 11. The cry or note of a bird.—12. In *hunting*: (a) A note blown on the horn to encourage the hounds. (b) A pipe or whistle for imitating the notes of wild birds and thus luring them within range of the gun.

What, was your mountebank their *call*? their whistle?
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 5.

13. An assessment on the stockholders of a corporation or joint-stock company, or members of a mutual insurance company, usually for payment of instalments of their unpaid subscriptions, or for their promised contributions to pay losses.—14. A request that holders of bonds which have been drawn for redemption by a government or corporation will present them and receive payment of the principal sums mentioned in them, and whatever interest may then be due, no further interest being payable after the date named.—15. In the *stock exchange*, the privilege (secured by contract and for a consideration) of claiming or

demanding and receiving (a) a certain number of shares of some particular stock, at a specified price and within a stated period, or (b) the difference of value at the time of making the demand over that specified in the contract, if the price has risen; hence, the document itself. The following is a copy of the form commonly used: "New York, [date]. For value received, the bearer may call on me for [so many] shares of the common stock of [such and such a] Railroad Company, at [so much] per cent., any time within [so many] days from date. The bearer is entitled to all dividends or extra dividends declared during the time. Expires [date] at 11 P. M."

16†. Authority; command.

Oh! sir, I wish he were within my call or yours.

Sir J. Denham.

17. Occasion; cause; business; necessity: as, you had no call to be there. [Colloq.]

They had no wish to fall away from Caesar and his Empire; but they felt no great call to flight for them.

E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 126.

18. A short visit: as, to make a call; to pay one a call.

Evidently the morning call is a remote sequence of that system under which a subordinate ruler had from time to time to show loyalty to a chief ruler by presenting himself to do homage.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 381.

19. In poker, a demand for a show-down; the show-down itself.—20. A brood of wild ducks.

Calliell.—At call, without previous notice; on demand: applied especially to loans repayable on demand, or bank-deposits repayable whenever asked for.—At one's beck and call. See *beck*.—Call of the house, a roll-call in a parliamentary body, for the purpose of ascertaining what members are absent without leave or just cause. In the House of Representatives at Washington it may be made at any time; in the British House of Commons it is always on some days' notice.—Call to the bar, in England and Ireland, the formal admission of a person to the rank of barrister.—Electric call, a signal operated by electricity; an annunciator or call-bell.—House of call. See *house*.—Money on call, money loaned subject to recall at any moment. See *call-loan*.—Port of call. See *port*.—Putts and calls. See *putt*, n.—Within call, within hearing-distance.

I saw a lady within call.

Tennyson, Fair Women.

call² (kāl), n. An obsolete spelling of *caul*.

calla (kal'ā), n. [NL. (Linnaeus), < L. *calla*, otherwise *calca* or *calya*, the name in Pliny of an unidentified plant; the correct reading is supposed to be *calyx*, < Gr. *κάλυξ*, the cup or calyx of a flower: see *calyx*.] 1. [cup.] A genus of araceous plants, of a single species, *C. palustris*, the water-plantain, which occurs in cold marshes in Europe and North America. It has heart-shaped leaves from a creeping root-stock, an open white spathe, and red berries. Its root is extremely acrid, but is made harmless by heat, and yields an edible starch.

2. A plant of the genus *Calla*.—3. A plant of the allied genus *Richardia*, or, according to the latest authorities, *Zantedeschia*: the common calla of house-cultivation. It is often erroneously called *calla-lily*, from the lily-like appearance of its pure-white flowers.

Callæas (ka-lō'as), n. [NL. (J. R. Forster, 1788), in reference to the wattles, < Gr. *κάλλαιον*, a cock's comb, pl. wattles.] The typical genus of tree-crows of the subfamily *Callæatina*, including the wattled tree-crows of New Zealand. *C. cinerea*, the leading species, is of a dark color, about the size of a magpie, with a long, graduated tail, and caruncles at the base of the bill.

Callæatine (ka-lō'ā-tī'nō), n. pl. [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1841), < *Callæas* (at-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Corvidæ*, the tree-crows of Asia, the East Indies, Australia, and Polynesia. Besides *Callæas*, the leading forms are *Struthidea cinerea* of Australia; *Cryptophaga varians*, the tenia or beutoet of Java, of a bronzed greenish-black color; and *Tennurus* (or *Dendroicitta*) *ragabunda*, the wandering pie of India. There are several other species of these genera. Certain African forms, as *Cryptorhina afra*, are also sometimes included in this group, the general relationships of which are with the magpies and other long-tailed jays. Also called *Glaucopinae*.

callæatine (ka-lō'ā-tīn), a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Callæatinae*.

callæsthetics, n. See *callesthetics*.

callainite (ka-lā'nīt), n. [*Gr. κἀλλᾱίνος, καλᾱίνος*, like the *κἀλλᾱίς, καλᾱίς*, a turquoise, + *-ite*. Cf. *calaité*.] A hydrous aluminium phosphate related to turquoise.

callant (kal'ant), n. [Also *callan*, OSc. *galand*, a young man, < F. *galant*, a gallant: see *gallant*.] A young lad; a stripling; a boy. [Scotch.]

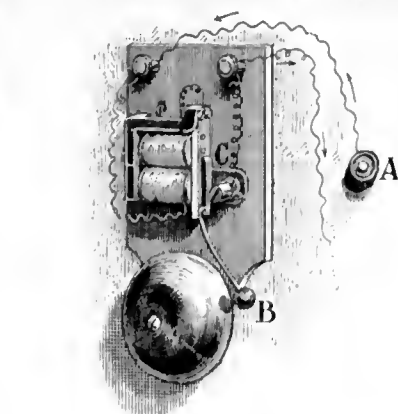
You're a daff callant, and I must correct you some of these days.

Scott, Waverley, lxxi.

callatt, n. and v. See *callet*.

call-bell (kal'bel), n. A small (usually stationary) bell, used as a signal to summon an attendant, etc. A common form consists of a stationary hand-bell which is rung by means of a clapper pivoted at one end, and acted on by means of a vertical plunger. Also called *bell-call*.—Electric call-bell, a mechanical

contrivance, consisting essentially of a gong-bell and a small electromagnet, to the armature of which the hammer of the bell is attached. The arrangement is such that when the circuit is completed, as by pressing down a button, the current passes by a spring to the armature, thence



Electric Call-bell.

A, push-button by which the circuit is completed; B, hammer and gong; C, spring by which contact is made between the armature of the electromagnet and the wire.

to the electromagnet; its core is magnetized, the armature is attracted, and the hammer strikes the gong. The circuit being broken by the motion of the armature away from the spring, the electromagnet ceases to act, the armature flies back, completes the circuit again, and thus the automatic action of the hammer continues as long as the current passes.

call-bird (kal'bērd), n. A bird taught to allure others into a snare; a decoy-bird. Goldsmith.

call-box (kal'boks), n. In a theater, a frame, usually hung in a greenroom, in which calls or notices to attend rehearsals, etc., are placed.

call-boy (kal'boy), n. 1. A boy whose duty it is to call actors upon the stage at the proper moment.—2. A boy who repeats the orders of the captain of a steamboat to the engineer. [Eng.]—3. A boy who answers a call-bell.

call-button (kal'but'n), n. A push-button or other device for closing an electric signal or a telephone circuit, and ringing a call-bell or sounding an alarm.

call-changes (kal'chān'jōz), n. pl. In bell-ringing, the method in which the ringers are told when to ring by a call from the conductor, or by following a written order.

caller¹ (kāl'ēr), n. [*call* + *-er*.] One who calls, in any sense of the verb: especially, one who pays a short complimentary visit.

caller² (kal'ēr), a. [Prob. due to *leel, kaldr* = Sw. *kall*, cold: see *cold*. Cf. *culver*.] 1. Cool; refreshing: as, a caller breeze. [Scotch.]

Sae sweet his voice, sae smooth his tongue,
His breath's like caller air.

Beattie, There's nae Luck about the House.

Gang awa, bairn, and take a mouthful of the caller air.

Scott, Monastery, II. 85.

2. Fresh; in proper season; applied chiefly to fish: as, caller herrings. [Scotch.]

callesthetics (kal-es-thet'iks), n. [*call* for *calli*—< Gr. *καλός, καλός*, beautiful + *esthetics*.] A term proposed by Whewell for *esthetics*, the science of the perception of the beautiful, the term *esthetics* to be extended to perception in general. Krauth, Vocab. Phil. Also spelled *callæsthetics*.

callet¹ (kal'et), n. [Also written *callat*, *callot*; < F. *caillette*, a frivolous babbling woman, dim. of *caille*, a quail: see *quail*.] 1. A tattling or talkative woman; a scold; a gossip.

Come hither, you old callet, you tattling huswife.

Gascoigne.

2. A trull; a drab; a lewd woman.

He call'd her whore; a beggar, in his drink,
Could not have laid such terms upon his callet.

Shak., Othello, iv. 2.

callet² (kal'et), v. i. [*call*, n.] To rail; scold.

To hear her in her spleen
Callet like a butter-queen.

R. Brathwaite, Care's Cure, in Panedone.

calleting (kal'et-ing), p. a. Scolding: as, a calleting wife. [North. Eng.]

calley-stone (kal'i-stōn), n. [*calley*, prob. connected with *calliard*, + *stone*.] In coal-mining, a kind of hard sandstone, more or less argillaceous. See *ganister*. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

calli, n. Plural of *calus*.

calli- [*Gr. καλός*, usual combining form (later *kalos*: see *calo*) of *καλός*, beautiful, fair, good, noble, orig. **kaλyós*, = Skt. *kalya*, well, healthy; perhaps = AS. *hāl*, E. *whole*, q. v., = Icel. *heill*,

E. *hale*, q. v.] The first element in some words of Greek origin, signifying beautiful.

Callianas (kal-i'ō'as), n. Same as *Calanias*.

Calliandra (kal-i'an'drā), n. [*Gr. καλλία, καλός*, beautiful, + *άνδρᾱ* (*ándrō*), a man, mod. a stamen, the long colored stamens being the most conspicuous part of the flower.] A genus of ornamental shrubs and perennial herbs, of the order *Leguminosae*, comprising about 80 species, natives of tropical America and northward to the borders of the United States. Several of the species yield an astringent juice.

Callianira (kal'i-a-nī'rā), n. [NL., < Gr. *καλλία, καλός*, beautiful, + *ανείρα* (as in *οντίανείρα, βωτίανείρα*, etc.), < *άνήρ*, a man.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Callianiridae*. Péron and Lesueur, 1810.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. Hübner, 1816.

Callianiridae (kal'i-a-nīr'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., < *Callianira* + *-idae*.] A family of saccate or stenostomatous etenophorans, with a rounded body, two filiform tentacles, and no oral lobes.

calliard (kal'iārd), n. [*Cf. calley-stone*; perhaps connected with F. *caillou*, a flint, pebble, prob. < L. *calculus*, a pebble; see *calculus*.] In coal-mining, a hard, smooth, flinty gritstone. Tiresley. [North. Eng.]

Callicarpa (kal-i-ki'r'pā), n. [NL., < Gr. *καλλία, καλός*, beautiful, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A considerable genus of widely distributed verbenaceous shrubs. The best-known species is *C. americana*, of the United States, called *French nutberry*, cultivated for ornament on account of its abundant violet-colored berries.

Callicephalus (kal-i-sef'a-lus), n. See *Callocephalus*.

Callichroma (kal-i-krō'mā), n. [NL., < Gr. *καλός, καλός*, beautiful, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*, having an acute scutellum, lateral prothoracic spines, and fore-coxal cavities closed behind. *C. macchata* is a large bronzed green European species about an inch long, exhaling a musky odor; *C. splendens* is a bronzed reddish species of the southern United States. Also *Colachroma*.

callichthyid (ka-lik'thi-id), n. A fish of the family *Callichthyidae*.

Callichthyidae (kal-ik-thī'i-dō), n. pl. [NL., < *Callichthys* + *-idae*.] A family of nematognathous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Callichthys*, containing small fresh-water South American catfishes.

Callichthys (ka-lik'this), n. [NL., < Gr. *καλός, καλός*, beautiful, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] A genus of nematognathous fishes, of the family *Siluridae*, or sheat-fishes, or made the type of *Callichthyidae*, characterized by two series of bony plates on the sides from head to tail. The species are South American.

callicot, n. See *calico*.

callid (kal'id), a. [*< L. callidus*, expert, shrewd, < *callere*, be expert, know by experience, lit. be callous, < *callum*, also *collus*, hard, thick skin: see *callous*, *callus*.] Skilled; expert; shrewd. [Rare.]

callidity (ka-lid'i-ti), n. [*< L. calliditas* (t)-is, < *callidus*: see *callid*.] Skill; discernment; shrewdness. Also *callidness*. [Rare.]

Her eagle-eyed callidity. C. Smart, The Hop-Garden.

Callidium (ka-lid'i-um), n. [NL., < Gr. *καλός, καλός*, beautiful, + dim. term. *-ιδιον*.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidae*, containing species of flattened form with spineless prothorax and elytra, usually thickened femora, and eyes not embracing the base of the antennae. *C. bajulus* and *C. antennatus* are examples. Its larvae infest fir-trees, causing oval perforations where the mature insects make their escape.



Callidium antennatum.
(Vertical line shows natural size.)

callidness (kal'id-nes), n. Same as *callidity*.

calligrapher (ka-lig'ra-fēr), n. [*< calligraphy* + *-er*.] One skilled in calligraphy. Also spelled *caligrapher*, *kalligrapher*.

calligraphic (ka-l-i-graf'ik), a. [*< Gr. καλός, καλός*, beautiful, + *γραφικός*, < *καλλιγράφος*: see *calligraphy*.] Relating or pertaining to calligraphy. Also spelled *caligraphic*, *kalligraphic*.

calligraphical (kal-i-graf'i-kal), *a.* Same as *calligraphic*.

calligraphist (ka-lig'ra-fist), *n.* [*< calligraphy + -ist.*] One skilled in calligraphy. Also spelled *caligraphist*, *kalligraphist*.

calligraphy (ka-lig'ra-fi), *n.* [= *F. calligraphie*, *< Gr. καλλιγραφία, < καλλυγράφος*, writing a beautiful hand, *< καλλε-, kalós*, beautiful, + *γράφειν*, write.] The art of beautiful writing; fair or elegant writing or penmanship; by extension, handwriting in general; penmanship. Also spelled *caligraphy*, *kalligraphy*.

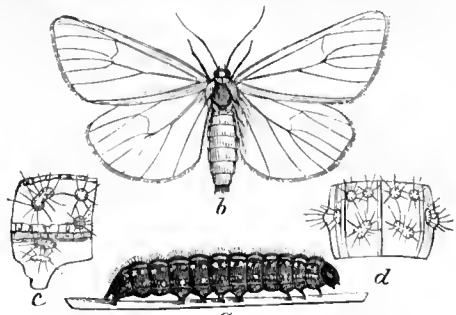
My calligraphy, a fair hand
Fit for a secretary.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

The principle of *calligraphy*, or the striving after elegance and regularity of form [in penmanship], which may be noticed in the square [Hebrew] character, where the letters are separate, distinct, well-proportioned.

T. H. Horne, Intro. to Study of Holy Script., II. 16.

Callimorpha (kal-i-mór'fä), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. καλλιμορφος*, having a beautiful form, *< καλλε-*,



Blue-spangled Peach-worm (*Callimorpha fulvicosta*).
a, larva; *b*, imago or moth; *c*, one segment of larva, enlarged, side view; *d*, same, top view. (Moth and larva natural size.)

kalós, beautiful, + *μορφή*, form.] A genus of moths, of the family *Arctiidae*, or referred to the *Lithosiidae*. *C. jacobaea*, so called from its feeding on the ragwort, *Senecio jacobaea*, is a common British species known as the pink underwing, expanding 1½ inches, with black body and legs, and greenish-black upper wings marked with pink.

callimus (kal'i-mus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. κάλλιμος*, a poetical form of *καλός*, beautiful.] 1. In *mineral.*, the loose and movable central core or stony matter in the cavities of eaglestone.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

calling (ká'ling), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. callinge*; verbal *n.* of *call*, *v.*] 1. *n.* 1. The act of summoning; a call or summons.

What! stand'st thou still and hear'st such a calling?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

2. The act of convoking or assembling.

A Bill for the frequent calling and meeting of Parliaments.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

3. An invitation. Specifically, in *theol.*: (a) The invitation extended in the gospel to all to repent, and accept Christ as a saviour. (b) The more special invitation addressed to the hearts of individuals by the direct influence of the Holy Spirit. See *effectual calling*, below.

Give diligence to make your calling and election sure.
2 Pet. i. 10.

4. The profession, trade, occupation, or employment to which one is called by aptitude, necessity, etc.; usual occupation, profession, or employment; vocation.

His calling laid aside, he lived at ease.
Wordsworth, Excursion, i.

5. Name; appellation; title.

I am more proud to be Sir Rowland's son,
His youngest son; and would not change that calling,
To be adopted heir to Frederick.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2.

Calling of the plaintiff, a form in English courts of law of calling upon the plaintiff to appear in cases where, for want of sufficient evidence, he consents to be nonsuited or to withdraw himself. Calling the plaintiff by the court clerk was once always necessary in a trial after the jury had come in with the verdict, and before its announcement. If no answer was made, the plaintiff was nonsuited, but could renew his action on better evidence.—**Effectual calling**, in *Calvinistic theol.*, the calling by God's word and Spirit of those whom he has predestined unto life, out of sin and death, unto grace and salvation by Jesus Christ. It is so designated to distinguish it from that universal call which the gospel extends to all, but which, according to Calvinistic theology, is ineffectual except when accompanied by the special influences of God's Holy Spirit.

Effectual calling is the work of God's Spirit, whereby, convincing us of our sin and misery, enlightening our minds in the knowledge of Christ, and renewing our wills, he doth persuade and enable us to embrace Jesus Christ, freely offered to us in the gospel.

The Shorter Catechism, Qu. 31.

=**Syn. 4.** Pursuit, business, etc. See *occupation*.

II. a. Clamant; crying. [Rare.]

Be not deceived, to think her lenity
Will be perpetual: or, if men be wanting,
The gods will be, to such a calling cause.

B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

calling-crab (ká'ling-krah), *n.* A crab of the family *Ocypodidae* and genus *Gelasimus*: so called because one of its claws, which is much larger than the other, is waved or brandished when the animal is disturbed, as if to beckon or call. In the United States it is called *fiddler-crab*. *G. pugnator* is extremely numerous on the southern Atlantic coast, where great troops inhabit the marshes back of the beaches. They dig holes in the ground, of such size that the large claw exactly serves as a stopper to the entrance. See cut under *Gelasimus*.

calling-hare (ká'ling-här), *n.* A pika; any species of the genus *Lagomys* and family *Lagomidae*. The animals are so called from the reiterated squeaking cries which they emit while concealed, usually among rocks.

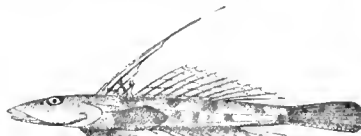
Calliœnas (kal-i-œ'nas), *n.* Same as *Calœnas*.

callionymid (kal-i-on'i-mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Callionymidae*.

Callionymidae (kal'i-ō-nim'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Callionymus + -idae.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Callionymus*. Species are known as *dragonets*.

Callionyminae (kal'i-on-i-mi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Callionymus + -inae.*] The callionymids as a subfamily of fishes; in Günther's system of classification, the fourth group of *Gobiidae*, having the ventral fins widely apart from each other, and two separate dorsal fins.

Callionymus (kal-i-on'i-mus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. καλλιόνυμος*, a kind of fish, lit. having a beau-



Genious Dragonet (*Callionymus byra*).

tiful name, *< καλλε-, kalós*, beautiful, + *ὄνυμα, ónuma*, name.] The typical genus of the family *Callionymidae*.

Calliope (ka-lí'ō-pē), *n.* [L., *< Gr. Καλλιόπη*, lit. having a beautiful voice, *< καλλε-, kalós*, beautiful, + *ὤψ = L. vox*, voice.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the muse who presided over eloquence and heroic poetry. Also spelled *Kalliope*.—2. [*i. c.*] The name given to a harsh musical instrument consisting of a number of steam-whistles tuned to produce different tones. Also called *steam-organ*.—3. [NL.] In *ornith.*: (a) A genus of small sylvine birds, related to *Cyanocula*, the type of which is an Asiatic warbler, *Calliope kamohakensis*. Gould, 1836. The term had previously been the specific name of the same bird. (b) [*i. c.*] The specific name of a humming-bird, *Stellula calliope*, inhabiting the western United States and Mexico, having the crown and back golden-green, the gorget violet and lilac, set in snowy-white.—4. A genus of mammals. *Ogilby*, 1836.—5. A genus of dipterous insects.—6. A genus of amphipods.

callipash, callipee. See *calipash, calipee*.

Callipepla (kal-i-pep'lä), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), *< Gr. καλλιπепλος*, beautifully robed, *< καλλε-, kalós*, beautiful, + *πέπλος*, robe.] 1. A genus of beautiful crested quails, of the subfamily *Ortygine* (or *Odontophorine*) and family *Perdi-*



Scaled Quail (*Callipepla squamata*).

cidae, inhabiting the southwestern United States and Mexico. The best-known species is *C. squamata*, the scaled or blue quail, with a whitish, full, soft crest, and the plumage marked in half-rings, abundant in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and southward. *C. elegans* and *C. douglasi* are other Mexican species. The plumed or hel-

met quails (*Lophortyx* and *Oreortyx*) are by some brought under *Callipepla*, but usually kept apart.

2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1834.

calliper, *n.* See *caliper*.

Callippic, *a.* See *Callippic*.

Callipsittacus (kal-ip-sit'a-kus), *n.* Same as *Calopsitta*.

callipyga (kal-i-pi'gä), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1841), *< Gr. καλλιπυγος*, name of a famous statue of Aphrodite (Venus), *< καλλε-, kalós*, beautiful, + *πυγή*, buttock.] 1. An East Indian bird, *Leiothrix callipyga*, having a beautiful rump.—2. [*cap.*] Same as *Leiothrix*.

Callirhinus, *n.* See *Callorhinus*.

Callirrhoe (ka-lir'ō-ē), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. Καλλιρρόη*, one of the Oceanids, also a famous fountain without the walls of Athens (now again so called), *< καλλιρροος, καλλιρροος*, beautiful-flowing, *< καλλε-, kalós*, beautiful, + *ρεῖν*, flow.] 1. In *bot.*, a small genus of low malvaceous herbs with perennial roots, natives of Texas, and also found in the Mississippi valley. They have very showy crimson or purple flowers, and are frequently cultivated.

2. In *zool.*: (a) A genus of cephalopods. Also *Calliroë*. Montfort, 1810. (b) A genus of aculephs. Also *Callirhoe*. *Péron and Lesueur*, 1809.

callisection (kal-i-sek'shon), *n.* [*< Gr. καλλε-, kalós*, beautiful, + *L. sectio(n)*, a cutting; see *section*.] Painless vivisection; the dissection of living animals which have been anesthetized.

Callisoma, *n.* See *Calosoma*.

Calliste (ka-lis'tē), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), *< Gr. καλλίστη*, fem. of *κάλλιστος*, superl. of *καλός*, beautiful.] An extensive genus of beautiful Central and South American tanagers, of the family *Tanagridæ*, containing most of the weak-billed forms, notable even in this brilliant family for the elegance and variety of their coloration. The limits of the genus vary with different authors, but upward of 50 species are usually referred to it. *Callistes*, *Callispiza*, and *Callospiza* are synonyms.

Callistephus (ka-lis'tē-fus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. καλλε-, kalós*, beautiful, + *στέφος*, poet. for *στέφανος*, a crown, *< στέφειν*, put around, crown.] A genus of composite plants, containing a single species, *C. Chinensis*, the China aster, which has been long in cultivation, and is much prized as a hardy annual, remaining long in flower.

callisthenia, *n.* Plural of *callisthenium*.

callisthenic (kal-is'then'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. καλλε-, kalós*, beautiful, + *σθένος*, strength.] Relating or pertaining to callisthenics; designed to promote health or bodily development and symmetry. Also spelled *calisthenic*.

When the . . . morning occupations are concluded, these unfortunate young women perform what they call *callisthenic* exercises in the garden. I saw them to-day . . . pulling the garden roller.

Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxvii.

callisthenics (kal-is'then'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *callisthenic*; see *-ics*.] The art or practice of exercising the muscles for the purpose of gaining health, strength, or grace of form and movement; a kind of light gymnastics. Also spelled *calisthenics*.

callisthenium (kal-is'thē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *callisthenia* (-iä). [NL., *< callisthen-ics + -ium*.] A place for the practice of callisthenics. Also spelled *calisthenium*.

After the play the *calisthenium* was thrown open, and the girls danced until supper-time.

N. Y. Tribune.

Callithamnion (kal-i-tham'ni-on), *n.* [*< Gr. καλλε-, kalós*, beautiful, + *θάμνιον*, dim. of *θάμνος*, a small shrub.] A large genus of marine algae, belonging to the order *Florideæ* and suborder *Ceramiceæ*. They consist of branching filaments, each of which is usually a single row of cells. This genus contains some of the most delicate and beautiful species of the order.

Callithrix (kal'i-thriks), *n.* [NL. (L., a plant used for coloring the hair; also in pl. *callitriches*, a kind of ape in Ethiopia); less correctly *Callitrix*; *< Gr. καλλιθριξ (καλλιτριχ-)*, with beautiful hair or mane, *< καλλε-, kalós*, beautiful, + *θρίξ (τριχ-)*, hair.] 1. A genus of South American platyrrhine monkeys, of the family *Cebidæ* and subfamily *Nyctipithecinae*, having the tail not prehensile; the saguins or saguins, of which there are numerous species. *C. personatus*, the masked saguini, is an example. *C. torquatus* is the collared teete.

2. [*i. c.*] An African green monkey, *Cercopithecus sabæus*.

callithumpan (kal-i-thum'pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also spelled *calithumpan*; humorously formed *< Gr. καλλε-, kalós*, beautiful, + *E. thump + -ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the noisy concert or serenade so called.

II. n. 1. A noisy concert, characterized by beating of tin pans, blowing of horns, shouts, groans, catcalls, etc.; usually given as a serenade to persons who have excited local ridicule or hostility; a charivari.—2. One who takes part in such a concert. [U. S.]

Callitriche (ka-lit'ri-kō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. **καλλι-τριχη*, assumed fem. of *καλλιτριχος* (fem. also -ος), later form of *καλλιθρις*, with beautiful hair: see *Callithrix*.] 1. In bot., a small, widely distributed genus of slender, apetalous, monocious, dicotyledonous aquatic herbs. Its affinities are obscure, and it is by some considered as constituting a distinct order *Callitricheaceae*, by others referred to the *Haloragaceae* or to the *Euphorbiaceae*. The common species are known as *water-starwort*. 2. In zool., a genus of bivalve mollusks. Originally *Callitriche*. *Poli*, 1791.

Callitris (kal'i-tris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλλι-τρις*, beautiful; the element *-tris* is obscure.] A genus of coniferous trees, nearly related to *Cupressus*, consisting of 14 species, natives of Africa, Madagascar, Australia, and New Caledonia. The best-known species is *C. quadrivalvis*, the arar-tree of Algeria, yielding a highly prized wood, the citrus or thyme wood of the Romans, which is very beautiful, and is much used by the Turks for the floors and ceilings of their mosques, because they believe it to be imperishable. It supplies the aromatic gum-resin called *sandarac*.

calliver, *n.* See *caliver*.

call-loan (kāl'lon), *n.* A loan of money repayable on demand.

call-me-to-you (kāl'mō-tō'yō), *n.* A name given to the pansy, *Viola tricolor*. Also called *cuddle-me-to-you* and *trill-me-to-you*.

call-note (kāl'nōt), *n.* The call or cry of a bird or other animal to its mate or its young.

The chirping call-note of the gecko. *Owen*, *Anat.*

Callocephalon (kal-ō-sef'a-lon), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1837) (prop. *Calli-* or *Calo-*), < Gr. *καλλι-καλός*, beautiful, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus (or subgenus of *Calyptorhynchus*) of Australian cockatoos, subfamily *Cacatuidae*. *C. galeatum*, the gauze cockatoo, is the only species. Also *Callocephalus*.

Callorhinus (kal-ō-rī'nus), *n.* [NL. (prop. *Calli-* or *Calo-*), < Gr. *καλλι-καλός*, beautiful, + *ῥίς*, *ῥιν*, nose.] A genus of eared seals, of the family *Otariidae*, including the northern sea-bear, the well-known fur-seal of Alaska, *C. ursinus*.

callosal (ka-lō'sal), *a.* [*callosus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the callosus, or corpus callosum. — **Callosal gyrus.** See *gyrus*.

callose (kal'ōs), *a.* [*Callosus*; see *callous*.] In bot. and zool., having callosities or hard spots; callous; hardened.

callosity (ka-lōs'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *callosities* (-tiz). [= *F. callosité* = *Sp. callosidad* = *Pg. callosidade* = *It. callosità*, < *L. callosita* (-t)s, < *callosus*, callous; see *callous*.] 1. The state or quality of being hardened or callous.—2. In a concrete sense, any thickened or hardened part on the surface of the human body or that of any animal, such as the hard and often somewhat bony lumps that arise in places exposed to constant pressure and friction, the cicatrized surfaces of old ulcers or wounds, etc., the natural cutaneous thickenings on the buttocks of gibbons and other monkeys, etc.—3. In bot., any part of a plant unusually hard.—4. In entom., an elevated, rounded portion of the surface, generally smooth, and paler than the surrounding parts, appearing like a swelling.—**Ischial callosity**, in zool., the naked, indurated, and usually gayly colored buttock of a monkey.

Callosoma, *n.* See *Calosoma*.

callosomarginal (ka-lō'sō-mār'ji-nal), *a.* [*Callosomus* + *marginal*.] In anat., lying between the convolution of the corpus callosum and the marginal convolution of the brain: as, the *callosomarginal sulcus* or fissure.

callosus (ka-lō'sum), *n.* [NL., neut. of *L. callosus*; see *callous*.] Same as *corpus callosum* (which see, under *corpus*).

The brain of the cat, lacking the callosus. *Allen*, and *Neurol.*, IV. 513.

callot¹ (kal'ot), *n.* Same as *calotte*.

callot², *n.* and *v.* See *callet*.

callotechnics (kal-ō-tek'niks), *n. pl.* [Prop. *calli-* or *calo-*; < Gr. *καλλιτεχνος* (later *καλο-*), making beautiful works of art, < *καλλί-καλός*, beautiful, + *τέχνη*, art.] The fine or ornamental arts. [Rare.]

callous (kal'us), *a.* [Also *callose*; = *F. calleux* = *Sp. Pg. It. calloso*, < *L. callus*, hard-skinned, thick-skinned, hard, < *callum*, also *callus*, hard skin. Cf. *callid*.] 1. Hard; hardened; indurated, as an ulcer, or the skin on some part of the body from exposure to continuous pressure or friction: as, "a *callous* cicatrice," *Holland*, tr. of *Pliny*, xvi. 31; "a *callous* ulcer," *Dungli-*

son. First of the train the patient rustle came, Whose *callous* hand had form'd the scene. *Goldsmith*, *Threnodia*, II.

2. Hardened in mind or feelings; insensible; unfeeling: as, "the *callous* diplomatist," *Macaulay*.

In prosperous times, when men feel the greatest ardor in their pursuits of gain, they manifest the most *callous* apathy to politics. *Ames*, *Works*, II. 137.

It is an immense blessing to be perfectly *callous* to ridicule. *Dr. Arnold*.

3. In entom., swollen and smooth: as, a *callous* margin, one very thick and irregularly rounded or humpy.—**Syn. 2.** *Hardened*, etc. (see *obdurate*), unsusceptible, unimpressible, indifferent, deaf, dumb, etc.

callous (kal'us), *v. t.* To harden or make callous.

The *calloused* sensibilities of people of fashion. *Science*, X. 96.

callous-beaked (kal'us-bēkt), *a.* Having a callous beak: applied to the tanagers of the genus *Rhamphocelus*, from the callosity at the base of the bill.

callously (kal'us-li), *adv.* In a callous, hardened, or unfeeling manner.

callousness (kal'us-nēs), *n.* The state of being callous. (a) Hardness; induration: applied to the body.

A *callousness* of his feet. *Jer. Taylor*, *Repentance*, vii. 8.

(b) Insensibility of mind or heart.

A *callousness* and numbness of soul. *Bentley*, *Sermons*, I.

Great vindictiveness is often united with great tenderness, and great *callousness* with great magnanimity. *Lecky*, *Europ. Morals*, I. 140.

callow¹ (kal'ō), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. calowe*, *calwe*, *calu*, < *AS. calu* (*calwe*) = *D. kaal* = *OHG. calo*, *chalo* (*calaw-*), *MHG. kal* (*kaw-*), *G. kahl* = *Sw. kal*, bald, bare (cf. *Dan. kullet*, polled, *en kullet ko*, a cow without horns: *ko* = *E. cow*), prob. with loss of orig. initial *s* (cf. *scall*), = *L. calvus* (orig. **sealvus*), bald (> *It. Sp. Pg. calvo* = *Pr. calr* = *OF. chau*, *F. chauvee*: see *Culinary*, *Calvinism*, and *chauvin*).] 1. *a.* 1†. Bald; without hair.

A man of whose heed heeris fleten awei is *calu*. *Wyclif* (ed. Purv.), *Lev.* xiii. 40.

Caluz was his heuede. *King Alisaunder*, l. 5950.

2. Without feathers; that has not yet put forth feathers; naked; unfledged, as a young bird: as, "a *callow* young," *Milton*, *P. L.*, vii. 420.

My *callow* wing, that newly left the nest. *P. Fletcher*, *Purple Island*, i.

They (the young of the partridge) are not *callow* like the young of most birds, but more perfectly developed and precocious even than chickens. *Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 244.

3. Pertaining to an unfledged bird: as, "a *callow* down," *Drayton*, *The Owl*.—4. Youthful; juvenile; very immature: as, a *callow* youth.

Ah, if we had possessed these in our *callow* days. *D. G. Mitchell*, *Bound Together*.

II.† n. A bald person; a baldhead.

What hath the *calvere* ido. *Life of St. Dunstan*, Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 34.

callow² (kal'ō), *n.* and *a.* [*E. dial.*, appar. *callo*¹, bare.] 1. *n.* 1. An alluvial flat along a river-course: a term used by writers on Irish geology and agriculture.—2. In coal-mining, the baring, or cover, of open workings. *Gresley*, [Eng.]

II. a. Having the character of an alluvial flat: as, *callow* land; a *callow* meadow.

Calluella (kal-ū-el'ā), *n.* [NL., dim., < Gr. *καλλός*, beauty, *καλός*, beautiful.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Calluellidae*. Also spelled *Caluella*.

calluelliid (kal-ū-el'īd), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Calluelliidae*.

Calluelliidae (kal-ū-el'ī-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calluella* + *-iidae*.] A family of firmisternal salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Calluella*. They have teeth in the upper jaw, dilated sacral apophyses, precoracoids resting upon coracoids, no omosternum, and a small cartilaginous sternum.

Calluna (ka-lū'nā), *n.* [NL. (so called from its use in making brooms), irreg. < Gr. *καλλι-καλός*, beauty, *καλός*, beautiful.] A genus of plants, natural order *Ericaceae*, nearly allied to *Erica*, from which it is distinguished chiefly by the structure of its capsule and the small number of its seeds. There is but one species, *C. vulgaris*, the common heather, which covers and ornaments much of the heath and moorland districts of Great

Britain, and is found in the northern temperate and boreal regions of the old world. It also occurs in North America,



Common Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), with branch on larger scale.

though very sparingly and only in a few localities near the coast, from Newfoundland to Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.

callus (kal'us), *n.*; pl. *calli* (-i). [*L.*, also *calum*, hard skin; see *callous* and *callid*.] 1. In anat.: (a) Hard skin; a callosity. (b) A new growth of osseous tissue between and around the extremities of fractured bones, serving to unite them.—2. In bot., any unusually hard excrecence upon a plant; also, the thickening of the substance of the perforated septa between sieve-cells, and the close cellular structure which is formed over wounds, by which the inner tissues are protected and healing is effected.—3. In hort., the cap or thickening formed over the end of a cutting before it sends forth rootlets.—4. In conch., a callosity or indurated thickening of a shell by the deposit of some hard substance different from the rest of the shell.

The columellar lip is covered with a thick deposit of *callus*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 351.

callys (kal'is), *n.* Same as *killas*.

calm¹ (kām), *n.* and *a.* [*J. N.* Early mod. *F.* also *caulm*, *caum*, *caum*, < *ME. calme* (= *D. kalm-te* = *L.G. kalm*, > *G. kalm*), < *OF. calme*, *F. calme* = *Sp. It. Pg. calma*, calm, calmness, still weather, = *Pr. chaume*, the time when the flocks rest (cf. *F. chamer*, formerly *chaumer*, rest), orig., as still in *Sp.* and *Pg.*, heat, the hot part of the day (cf. *F. dial. caumas*, hot—*Cotgrave*), < *L.L. cauma*, the heat of the sun, < *Gr. καίμα*, great heat, < *καίω*, burn: see *cauma* and *caustic*. The *l* is unoriginal, being due to conformation with *L. calor*, heat, or with words like *palm* (*L. palma*), etc. *II. a.* < *ME. calme* (= *D. kalm*), < *OF. calme*, *F. calme* (*ML. calmus*); from the noun.] 1. *n.* 1. The condition of being without motion, agitation, or disturbance; stillness: properly of the air, and hence of the sea and of the weather in general.

A blunt hede in a *calme* or downe a wind is very good. *Ascham*, *Toxophilus* (ed. Arber), p. 137.

And thus fonde the wynde agens vs or ellys such *calmys* that we sped but lylall of our waye. *Turkington*, *Diaries of Eng. Travell*, p. 57.

While welay in the *calms* we caught several great sharks. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, I. 79.

2. Freedom from mental agitation or passion; tranquillity; quiet; serenity.

Each perturbation smooth'd with outward *calm*. *Milton*, *P. L.*, IV. 120.

The unnatural excitement was succeeded by an unnatural *calm*. *Macaulay*, *Rorace Walpole*.

Too near to God for doubt or fear, She shares the eternal *calm*. *Whittier*, *Battle Autumn of 1862*.

A despotic *calm* is usually the triumph of error. *Jerons*, *Pol. Econ.*, p. 298.

3. The seum of liquor. [*Prov. Eng.*]—**Dead calm**, stark *calm*, flat *calm*, terms used by seamen to denote the greatest possible calm.—**Region of calms**, or *calm latitudes*, the tracts in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans on the confines of the trade-winds, where calms of long duration prevail. At the winter solstice its average northern limit is in 5° N., and in the months about the summer solstice 12° N. The southern limit lies nearly always to the north of the equator, varying between 1° and 3° S.

II. a. 1. Without motion; still; not stormy; undisturbed; not agitated; serene.

Be *calm*, good wind. *Shak.*, *T. G. of V.*, I. 2.

Calm is the morn without a sound. *Tennyson*, *In Memoriam*, xl.

The bay was oily *calm*. *Tennyson*, *Audley Court*.

2. Free from mental agitation; undisturbed by passion; not agitated or excited; quiet; serene; tranquil, as the mind, temper, or attention: as, "a *calm* words," *Shak.*, *K. John*, II. I.

With gentle breath, *calm* look, knees humbly bow'd. *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, III. I.

The temper of Hastings was equal to almost any trial. It was not sweet; but it was *calm*. *Macaulay*, *Warren Hastings*.

Quiet and calm, without a fear
Of danger darkly lurking near,
The weary laborer left his plough.

Whittier, Pentucket.

=Syn. 2. *Calm*, *Placid*, *Tranquil*, *Serene*, *Quiet*, *Cool*, *Composed*, *Collected*, smooth, peaceful, unruffled, imperturbable. All the italicized words, when applied to the mind, still suggest the physical phenomena which they primarily denote. *Calm* implies that the mind remains unagitated, even by care and anxiety. There is a tendency to use the word to express the most complete mastery of the emotions; but it is also used for the mere outward manner: as, in spite of his anger, he remained calm. *Placid* is by derivation associated with the notion of pleasure; it generally applies to that which belongs to the nature, but is also especially used of the face: as, a placid smile. *Tranquil* implies not so much a mastery of self amid disturbing circumstances as freedom from that which agitates, a settled calm. *Serene*, by its association with the aspects of the sky, implies an exalted calm, a tranquillity that rises above clouds or storms. *Quiet*, when applied to the disposition, implies that the person is naturally silent and undemonstrative; externally it implies that one is free from annoyances: as, to leave him in quiet. Like *tranquil*, but unlike the rest, it is not suggestive of a triumph of self-control over natural agitation of feelings or confusion of mind. *Cool* is the opposite of *heated*; it indicates that state in which the heat of feeling is perfectly kept down, so that the intellectual faculties are not hindered from their best operation. *Composed* is applicable to the state of both thoughts and feelings, while *collected*, gathered together, can be used only with reference to the thoughts. *Composed* differs from *collected* also in expressing, like *calm*, merely a frame of mind; while *collected*, like *cool*, expresses a readiness for action with the full and unimpeded force of the mind. See *apathy*.

Calm me, my God, and keep me calm, . . .
Yes, keep me calm, though loud and rude
The sounds my ear that greet,
Calm in the closet's solitude,
Calm in the bustling street.

II. Bonar, The Inner Calm.

In proportion as the mental energies go out in restless and multitudinous perception, they cannot go out in calm and deliberate thought. II. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 40.

The placid marble Muses, looking peace,

Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Farewell the tranquil mind! farewell Content!

Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

Cloudless forever is her brow serene,

Speaking calm hope and trust within her.

Lovell, Irene.

For mine own part, I could be well content

To entertain the lag-end of my life

With quiet hours. Shak., I Hen. IV., v. 1.

There is the glib tongue and cool self-possession of the salesman in a large shop, which, as is well known, overpowers the prudence and resolution of housekeepers of both sexes. Emerson, Eloquence.

His [Dante's] gait was grave and gentlemanlike; and his bearing, whether public or private, wonderfully composed and polished.

Quoted in Lovell's Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 18.

Early and provident fear is the mother of safety; because in that state of things the mind is firm and collected, and the judgment unembarrassed. Burke, Unitarians.

calm¹ (kām), *v.* [*< ME. calmen (= F. calmer = Sp. Pg. calmar = It. calmare*, intr., become still; from the noun.) I. *trans.* 1. To still; quiet, as the wind or elements.—2. To still, appease, allay, or pacify, as the mind or passions.

Time's glory is to calm contending kings.

Shak., Lucrèce, 1. 939.

Scaree was her head laid on the pillow, ere a deep, refreshing sleep closed her eyes and calmed her senses. Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xx.

3†. To be calm.

Like to a ship that, having 'scap'd a tempest,
Is straightway calm'd and boarded with a pirate.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9.

II. *intrans.* To become calm or quiet: as, the tempest now began to calm.

calm² (kām), *n.* [*E. dial. and Sc. also caum, caulm*; appar. a var. of *cam*¹, a comb, cog, etc.: see *cam*¹.] 1. A cog of a wheel. [North. Eng.]—2. *pl.* A mold; a frame, etc.—3. *pl.* The small cords through which the warp is passed in a loom.—In the caulms, in the state of being framed or modeled. Jamieson.

calm³, *n.* A dialectal form of *qualm*.

Sick of a calm.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

calmant (kal'mant), *n.* [*< F. calmant*, ppr. of *calmer*, to calm: see *calm*¹.] A quieting medicine or other therapeutic agent.

calmative (kal'ma-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< calm + -ative*.] I. *a.* Quietting excessive action of any organ; relieving nervous agitation; sedative.

II. *n.* A quieting drug or other therapeutic agent; a soothing remedy.

Where there is exhaustive mania, with high excitement and cerebral anemia, wine or whiskey I have always found to be the best calmative and soporific.

E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 233.

calm-belt (kām'belt), *n.* A zone or region embracing from four to six degrees of latitude parallel to the equator, characterized by the prevalence of calms during the greater part of the year.

Panama is within the equatorial calm-belt, where the periodical calms continue ten or eleven months in the year. Science, IV. 435.

calmer (kā'mér), *n.* One who or that which calms, or has the power to still and make quiet; one who or that which allays, pacifies, or soothes.

Angling was . . . a cheerer of his spirits, a diverter of sadness, a calmer of unquiet thoughts.

L. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 1.

calmly (kām'li), *adv.* Quietly; peacefully; without passion, agitation, tumult, disturbance, or violence.

And calmly run on in obedience. Shak., K. John, v. 4.

The gentle stream which calmly flows. Sir J. Denham.

A man cool and temperate in his passions, not easily betrayed by his choler: That vies not oath with oath, nor heat with heat; but replies calmly to an angry man, and is too hard for him too.

Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Stayed Man.

calmness (kām'nes), *n.* The state of being calm. (a) Quietness; stillness; tranquillity, as of the elements.

The gentle calmness of the flood. Sir J. Denham.

When mighty rivers gently creep,

Their even calmness does suppose them deep.

Dryden, Epistles, i. 10.

(b) Quietness; mildness; unruffled state of the mind, passions, or temper.

Sir, 'tis fit

You make strong party, or defend yourself

By calmness, or by absence; all's in anger.

Shak., Cor., iii. 2.

Even the gambling-table fosters . . . a capacity for bearing losses with calmness, and controlling the force of the desires.

Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 155.

=Syn. *Indifference*, *Insensibility*, etc. (see *apathy*), quietude, serenity, repose, composure, placidness, peacefulness.

Calmuck, *n.* See *Kalmuck*.

calmy (kā'mi), *a.* [A poet. extension of *calm*¹, *a.*; or *< calm*¹, *n.* Cf. *stilly*, *a.*] Calm; tranquil; peaceful. [Poetical.]

A still and calm bay. Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 30.

Tezucio's calm lake. Southey.

calo- [NL., *< Gr. καλο-*, a less usual form for *καλῖ-*, combining form of *καλός*, beautiful: see *calli-*.] See *calli-*.

Calochortus (kal-ō-kōr'tus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. καλός*, beautiful, + *χόρτος*, grass, any fodder, prop. an inclosed space, = *L. hortus*, a garden: see *hortus*.] A genus of liliaceous bulbous plants, allied to the tulip and fritillary. It contains over 30 species, natives of the western United States and Mexico. The flowers are large and showy, and very variously colored.

Calochroma, *n.* See *Callichroma*.

Calodendron (kal-ō-den'drou), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. καλός*, beautiful, + *δένδρον*, a tree.] A genus of beautiful Diosma-like Cape Colony trees, natural order *Rutaceæ*. *C. Capense* is an evergreen tree 40 feet high, with beautiful flowers and foliage. Its shining black seeds are used for necklaces, etc.

Caloenas (ka-lē'nas), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. καλός*, beautiful, + *οἶνός*, a wild pigeon of the color of ripening grapes (the wild pigeon, *Columba anas*, or the rock-dove, *C. livia*), *< οἶνη*, the (grape-) vine; cf. *οἶνος*, wine: see *wine*.] A remarkable genus of pigeons, containing a single species, *Caloenas nicobarica*, the Nicobar pigeon, with long, acuminate, pendulous feathers on the neck like the hackles of a cock, a very tumid bill, greenish coloration, 12 rectrices, and the epithelial lining of the gizzard ossified. It is sometimes made the type of a family *Caloenatidae* or subfamily *Caloenadinae*, but the characters hardly warrant this distinction from the family *Columbidae*. Also *Callicoenas*, and erroneously *Caloenas*, *Callicoenas*.

calography (ka-log'ra-fi), *n.* Another form of *calligraphy*.

calomel (kal-ō-mel), *n.* [Formation uncertain, being variously given; appar. *< Gr. καλός*, beautiful, fair, + *μελας*, black (or *μέλι* = *L. mel*, honey, in allusion to its name *mercurius dulcis*, 'sweet mercury').] Hemi-, sub-, or protochloride of mercury, or mercurous chloride, Hg₂Cl₂. It was formerly prepared by grinding in a mortar mercury sulphate with as much mercury as it already contained, and heating the mixture with salt until it sublimed. It is now prepared by subliming corrosive sublimate with the proper quantity of mercury. It also occurs native in tetragonal crystals, which are white-gray or yellowish in color and have an adamantine luster. It is scintillate, and is hence called *horn-mercury* or *horn-quicksilver*. It is



Nicobar Pigeon (*Caloenas nicobarica*).

usually sold in the form of a white powder, odorless, tasteless, and insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether. Calomel is extensively used in medicine, especially in inflammations of serous membranes and as a purgative. Also called *subchloride* and *protochloride* of mercury, and *corrosive mercury*.

Calophyllum (kal-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (cf. *Gr. καλοφύλλος*, with beautiful leaves), *< Gr. καλός*, beautiful, + *φύλλον* = *L. folium*, leaf.] 1. In bot., a genus of plants, natural order *Guttiferæ*. The species are large timber-trees of the tropics, rich in balsamic resins, with oily seeds, and shining leaves which have numerous transverse parallel veins, giving the plants a very beautiful appearance. *C. Inophyllum* yields a medical resin, the tacaamahac of the East Indies. The seeds yield an oil which is in high repute for rheumatic complaints and bruises. The galba- or calaba-tree, *C. Calaba*, of the West Indies and Brazil, the keena, *C. tomentosum*, of Ceylon, the *C. Tacamahaca* of the Isle of Bourbon and Madagascar, and other species, furnish resins and oils, as well as strong and durable timber. The fruits of some species are edible.

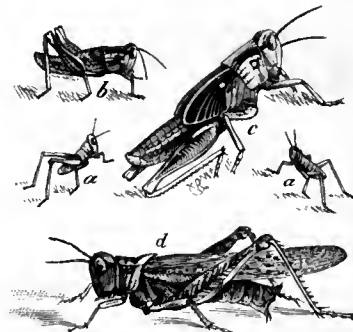
2. In zool., a genus of rugose stone-corals, of the family *Cyathophyllidae*. J. D. Dana, 1846.

Calopsitta (kal-op-sit'it), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. καλός*, beautiful, + *ψιττακός*, a parrot (abbr. after *ψίττα*, collateral form of *σιττα*, a nuthatch).] A genus of cockatoos, sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Calopsittinae*, the cockateels: usually restricted to a single species, the Australian cockateel, *Calopsitta nova-hollandiae*. Also *Callipsittacus*.

Calopsittinae (kal-op-si-ti'ti-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Calopsitta + -inae*.] A subfamily of *Cacatuidæ*, represented by the genus *Calopsitta*; the cockateels.

Caloptenobia (kal-op-te-nō'bi-ä), *n.* [NL., *< Caloptenus + Gr. βίος*, life.] A genus of hymenopterous parasites, of the family *Proctotrypidæ*, founded by Riley in 1877. The only species whose habits are known is parasitic upon the eggs of the Rocky Mountain locust and the Carolina locust, *Edipoda carolina*. It often occurs in great numbers, and destroys many eggs of these injurious insects. *Caloptenobia* is synonymous with *Scelio* (Latreille).

Caloptenus (kal-op-tē'nus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. καλός*, beautiful, + *πτερός*, feathered, winged, akin to *πετέρον* = *E. feather*.] A genus of grass-



Rocky Mountain Grasshopper (*Caloptenus spretus*). a, a, newly hatched larva; b, full-grown larva; c, pupa; d, female locust. (All natural size.)

hoppers, of the family *Acrididae*. *C. femur-rubrum* is the common red-legged grasshopper of the United States; *C. spretus* (Thomas) is the Rocky Mountain grasshopper or locust, which does incalculable damage to vegetation.

calor (kal'ōr or kā'lōr), *n.* [*< L. calor*, heat, *< calere*, be hot.] Heat. [Rare.]

calorescence (kal-ō-res'ens), *n.* [*< L. calor*, heat, + *-escence*; cf. *calcescence*, etc.] A name given by Tyndall to a luminous phenomenon, observed when the invisible heat-rays from an appropriate source are converged to a focus by a lens or mirror upon a piece of charcoal, which is thus heated to incandescence.

In *calorescence* the atoms of the refractory body are caused to vibrate more rapidly than the waves which fall upon them. Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 67.

caloric (ka-lor'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. calorique*, *< L. calor*, heat: see *calor*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to heat or the principle of heat.

The velocity of an asteroid when it strikes the sun measures from 445,750 to 630,400 metres; the caloric effect of the percussion is consequently equal to from 27½ to 55 millions of degrees of heat.

J. R. Mayer (trans.), in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 275.

Caloric engine, a name given by Ericsson to his improved air-engine, to distinguish it from other air-engines on the same principle. The smaller motors of his design have been used to a considerable extent in situations where but little power has been required. The term *caloric engine* has been popularly applied to hot-air engines as a class. See *air-engine*.—**Caloric paradox**. See *spheroidal state*, under *spheroidal*.

II. *n.* The name given to a supposed subtle imponderable fluid to which the sensation and

phenomena of heat were formerly attributed; hence, heat.—**Sensible** and **insensible caloric**, obsolete terms for *sensible* and *latent heat*. See *heat*.

caloricity (kal'ō-ris'ī-ti), *n.* [= *F. caloricité*, < *calorique* = *Y. caloric*.] The power in animals of developing the quantity of heat necessary to life and to enable them to resist atmospheric cold, so as to preserve at all times and in every part an internal temperature nearly equal.

caloriduct (ka-lor'ī-duk't), *n.* [*L. calor*, heat, + *ductus*, a leading, < *ducere*, lead. Cf. *aqueeduct*, and see *caliduct*.] A tube or passage for conveying heat. See *caliduct*.

calorie, *n.* [*F.*] See *calory*.
calorificient (kal'ō-ri-fī'shēnt), *a.* [*L. calor*, heat, + *facien(t)-s*, ppr. of *facere*, make.] Heat-producing. Also *calorificent*, *calorifiant*, and *calorificent*.

calorifiant (kal'ō-ri-fī'ant), *a.* [Also written *calorificent*; < *L. calor*, heat, + *F. -fiant*, ppr. of *-fier*, *E. -fy*, make.] Same as *calorificient*.

calorific (kal'ō-rif'ik), *a.* [*L. calorificus*, heat-producing, < *calor*, heat, + *facere*, make.] Capable of producing heat; causing heat; heating; calorificient.

We distinguish . . . the gravitative, luminiferous, and calorific properties of the sun. *J. S. Mill, Logic.*

Broad golden-white day, with calorific beams, beating strongly upon us. *Lathrop, Spanish Vistas*, p. 166.

Calorific rays, heat-rays. See *heat* and *spectrum*.
calorification (ka-lor'ī-fī-kā'shōn), *n.* [= *F. calorification*, < *L. calor*, heat, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] The production of heat, especially animal heat.

calorificent (kal'ō-ri-fī'shēnt), *a.* Same as *calorificient*.

calorifies (kal'ō-rif'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *calorific*: see *-ics*.] The science of heating.

calorifient (kal'ō-ri-fī'ent), *a.* Same as *calorificient*.

calorimeter (kal'ō-rim'ē-tēr), *n.* [*L. calor*, heat, + *metrum*, < *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus for measuring the quantity of heat given off by a body under different conditions: used in determining the specific heat of different substances, the latent heat of fusion, expansion, or vaporization, and the heat of combustion, or of chemical combination in general. In the ice-calorimeter the substance to be operated on is enclosed in a cavity of ice, and the quantity of heat is determined by observing the increase of volume due to the melting of a portion of the ice. In other forms the rise in temperature of a known quantity of some liquid, as water or mercury, or the amount of expansion caused in a known volume of mercury, is noted.

calorimetric, calorimetrical (kal'ō-ri-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* Of or belonging to the calorimeter or to calorimetry.

There are two methods of measuring the intensity of a beam of light: 1. *Calorimetric*, . . . 2. *Photometrical*.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 463.

calorimetrically (kal'ō-ri-met'rik-al-i), *adv.* By means of the calorimeter; in accordance with the principles and methods of calorimetry.

The total intensity of radiation may be measured calorimetrically.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 463.

calorimetry (kal'ō-rim'ē-tri), *n.* [*L. calorimeter*.] The measurement of the quantity of heat in thermal units (see *thermal* and *calory*) which a body absorbs or gives out in passing through a certain range of temperature, or in changing its state (as in fusion or vaporization), or the heat which is produced by chemical combination; the art or process of using the calorimeter.

calorimotor (kal'ō-ri-mō'tor), *n.* [*L. calor*, heat, + *motor*, mover: see *motor*.] A form of voltaic battery, consisting of one or more cells in which the plates used are large, so that the internal resistance is very small. The current produced may have a low electromotive force while the quantity of electrical energy is large, and hence can produce considerable heating effects in a short external circuit. Hare's deflagrator was an early form.

calorist (kal'ō-ris't), *n.* [*L. calor*, heat, + *-ist*.] One of those who upheld the theory that the sensation and phenomena of heat are attributable to a fluid called caloric.

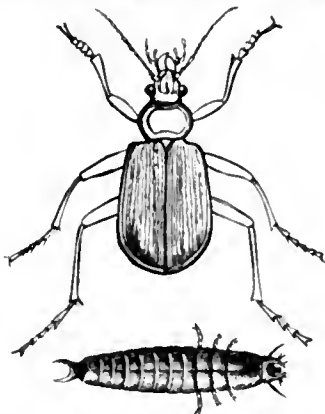
The theory of the calorists, as those who held this view were called, and called themselves, is now utterly disproved.
Pop. Enyc.

calory (kal'ō-ri), *n.* [*F. caloric*, < *L. calor*, heat.] In *phys.*, the quantity of heat necessary to raise the temperature of a kilogram of water from 0° to 1° centigrade. It is the unit of heat ordinarily employed in calorimetry by modern physicists, instead of the thermal unit based on the English measure. (See *thermal*.) The small calory or thermal unit on the C. G. S. system is the heat required to raise the temperature of one gram of water from 0° to 1° C. Although this particular degree of the scale is always specified in formal

definitions, yet it is practically assumed that the specific heat of water is constant; so that if the calory were defined in terms of the degree from 20° to 21°, it would more accurately represent the meaning in use. Also spelled *calorie*.

The Calorie is equal to 41,503,010,000 ergs or 423.985 kilogramme-metres. *A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics*, p. 317.

Calosoma, Callosoma (kal'ō-sō'mā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κάλος*, beautiful, + *σώμα*, body.] A large genus of beautiful adephagous *Coleoptera*, or carnivorous beetles, of the family *Carabidae*. *C. sycophanta*, about an inch in length, is the largest and handsomest British insect of the family. *C. injulator*,



Rummaging Ground-beetle (*Calosoma scrutator*), with larva of *C. calidum*. (Natural size.)

C. scrutator, and *C. calidum* are other species of this widely distributed genus, commonly called ground-beetles. Also spelled *Callisoma*.

calote, *n.* Same as *calotte*.

Calotermes (kal'ō-tēr'mēz), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κάλος*, beautiful, + *L. termes*, *termes*, a wood-worm: see *termes*.] One of the principal genera of white ants or termites, of the family *Termitidae* or isopterous *Neuroptera*. It contains both winged sexual individuals and apterous, fully developed, but sexually aborted individuals. *C. flavicollis* of southern Europe is an example.

The nests of species of *Calotermes* are the most incomplete; they only gnaw passages in wood, which mainly run in the direction of the axis of the tree. There is no special place for the queen. *Claus, Zool. (trans.)*, p. 560.

Calotropis (ka-lot'rō-pis), *n.* [NL. (in allusion to the keel of the flower), < *Gr. κάλος*, beautiful, + *τρόπις*, a ship's keel, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] A small genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs. The bark, which is known as *nudar* and *gercum* (names also given to the plants themselves), is a medicine famous among Oriental physicians. It is employed in many diseases, especially in dysentery, as an alternative tonic and diaphoretic, and as a substitute for ipecac. *C. procera* ranges from India to the Cape Verde Islands, and *C. gigantea* from India to Borneo and China. The silky fiber of the latter is finer in quality, and is used for the robes of the native princes, for bowstrings, and for fishing-lines and -nets, as it is almost indestructible in water. The wood of both species is made into charcoal for gunpowder, the acrid milky juice mixed with salt is used to remove hair from hides, and the hairs of the seeds are employed for stuffing mattresses.

calotte (ka-lot'), *n.* [*F. calotte*, a skull-cap, dim. of *OF. cale*, a kind of little cap, > *E. caul*, *q. v.*] 1. A plain skull-cap or coif of hair-cloth, satin, or other fabric, worn (a) by the Roman Catholic clergy to cover the tonsure when exposed to drafts; (b) in England, by sergeants-at-law on their wigs.—2. In armor and costume, that part of any head-dress which covers closely the crown of the head: as, the *calotte* of the helmet.—3. Anything having the form of a small cap, as the cap of a sword-hilt.—4. In *arch.*, a dome or eupola, or something of similar form, as a cup-shaped ceiling, the head of an alcove, etc.—5. In *ornith.*, a hood or cap of color upon the top of a bird's head.

Also written *calote* and *callot*.

calottist (ka-lot'ist), *n.* [*F. calottiste*, < *calotte*: see *def.*] A member of a society which sprang up at Paris in the last years of the reign of Louis XIV., under the name of the Régiment de la Calotte: so called from the cap which formed the symbol of the society. It exercised a satirical criticism by sending its emblem and other symbols and medals to those who made themselves in any way ridiculous, and had extended its operations to the highest ranks of society before it was suppressed.

calotype (kal'ō-tip), *n.* [*Gr. κάλος*, beautiful, + *τύπος*, impression, type.] A photographic process devised by Fox Talbot about 1840, but not now in use. In this process a reflected image is impressed on sensitized paper by exposure in a camera, developed by gallionitrate of silver, and fixed by hyposulphite of soda. The paper used is prepared by being

saturated with iodide of potassium and then washed with nitrate of silver, thus forming an iodide of silver, which is rendered very sensitive to light by a wash of gallic acid and nitrate of silver.

After due instructions, we seated ourselves at the open windows.—Storg to sketch, and I to take a mental calotype of the view. *Lovell, Firealde Travels*, p. 257.

calotypist (kal'ō-tī-pist), *n.* [*calotype* + *-ist*.] One who takes photographs by the calotype process.

I imprint her fast
On the void at last,
As the sun does whom he will
By the calotypist's skill.

Browning, Mesmerism.

caloyer (ka-loi'ēr), *n.* [*F. caloyer* = *OBulg. kalugerā*, *Bulg. kaloger* = *Serv. kaludjer* = *Russ. kalogerū* = *Alb. kalojer*, < *LGr. καλόγερρος*, *καλόγης*, *NGr. καλόγερος*, a monk, lit. good in old age, venerable, < *Gr. κάλος*, beautiful, good, + *γῆρας*, old age; cf. *γῆρας*, *NGr. γέρος*, an old man.] A monk of the Greek Church. See *monk*.

calp (kalp), *n.* [Prob. of *Ir. origin*.] The local Irish designation of certain beds of shales, sandstones, and clays, containing thin, unworkable seams of coal. The calp belongs to the Lower Carboniferous series. See *culm*.

calpa, *n.* See *kalpa*.

calpac (kal'pak), *n.* [Armenian.] A large black cap of sheepskin worn by Armenians and Turks.

calpar (kal'pār), *n.* [L., a vessel for liquids. Cf. *Gr. κάλπη*, an urn, *κάπτω*, a pitcher.] A form of large Roman jar. See *dolium*.

calpe¹ (kalp), *n.* [Gael. **calpa*, a cow or horse, *calpach*, *colpach*, a heifer, a steer, a colt.] A tribute, commonly a horse or cow, paid by a member of a Highland clan, or a vassal, to the chief, in return for his protection.

Calpe² (kal'pō), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. κάλπη*, an urn.] A genus of *Noctuidæ*, founded by Treitschke in 1825. The subfamily *Calpidi* was founded on this genus by Guenée in 1841, and the family *Calpidæ* by the same author in 1852. They have the body stout, not crested; palpi long, ascending; second joint robust, pilose, the third usually short; antennæ acuminate; abdomen hardly extending beyond hind wings; hind tibiae with long spurs; and fore wings with interior border excavated and more or less dentate.

Calpidæ (kal'pī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calpe*² + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, named from the genus *Calpe*. *Guenée*, 1852.

calque, *r. t.* See *colk*².

calsoni (kal'sonz), *n. pl.* [Also *calsonnds*, *calzoons*; < *F. calsons*, now *caleçons*, = *NGr. καλζόνιον*, < *It. calzoni*, aug. of *calza*, a stocking, < *L. calceus*, a shoe.] Drawers; hose.

They wear . . . a smock of callico . . . under this, a pair of calsonds of the same, which reach to their ancles.
Sandys, Travels, p. 63.

The better sort of that sex here wear linen drawers or calzoons.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 115.

calstoki, *n.* See *kalestock*.

caltetepon (kal-te-tep'on), *n.* [Mex.] A name of the Mexican varanian or monitor lizard, *Heleroderma horridum*, a venomous species.

Caltha (kal'thā), *n.* [*L. caltha*, a plant, prob. pot-marigold, *Calendula officinalis*; origin unknown.] A genus of ranunculaceous plants, with stout creeping root-stocks, flowers having showy yellow sepals but no petals, and fruit consisting of many-seeded pods in clusters. The species are marsh-plants, found in the temperate and cold regions of both hemispheres, flowering in early spring. The common marsh-marigold, *C. palustris*, known in the United States as *coveslops*, is frequently used as a pot-herb.

calthropt, *n.* See *caltrop*.

caltrap, *n.* and *r.* See *caltrop*.

caltrop, caltrap (kal'trop, -trap), *n.* [Also written *calthrop*, early mod. *E.* also *calthrappe*, *calthrope*, *calthroop*, < *ME. caltrap*, *calthtrappe*, *calthtrappe*, *-treppe*, *kalthtrappe*, *calcetreppe*, a caltrop (def. 1), also a plant, sea-thistle (glossed *tribulus marinus salicinea*), < *AS.* (as a plant-name) *calcatrippe* (glossed *heraclea*), contr. *col-trappe* (glossed *rhamnus*, whin), = *OF. caude-trap* for **caue-trape*, *F. chausse-trape*, a caltrop, star-thistle, = *It. calcatrippa*, star-thistle, < *ML. calcatrippa*, *calcatrippa*, *calcatrippa*, also *calcitri-pa*, *calcitrapa*, *calcatrippa*, *calcatrippa*, a caltrop, also applied to several plants (> *NL. calcitrapa*, applied to the star-thistle), supposed to stand for **calcitrapa*, < *L. calx* (*calc-*), heel, + *ML. trap-pa*, a snare, of *Tent.* origin, *E. trap*¹. Cf. *ML. calcitrare*, cause to stumble, in classical *L. kick*.] 1. Formerly, a military instrument with four iron points disposed in such a manner that, three of them being on the



Caltrop.

ground, the fourth pointed upward. Caltrops were scattered on the ground where an enemy's cavalry were to pass, to impede their progress by wounding the horses' feet.

Also fulle of caltrappys lyt was sette,
As meschys both made wythinne a nette.
Archæologia, XXI, 51.

I think they ha' strew'd the highways with caltraps, I;
No horse dares pass 'em.
Fletcher (and another), *Love's Pilgrimage*, i. 1.

2. *pl.* Broken pottery or coarse pots of easily broken earthenware, or other things adapted to wound horses' feet, used in place of caltrops proper. *Archæol. Jour.*, XI, 388.—3. In *bot.*, a name of several plants. The name was applied first to the spiny heads or fruits of the plants, from their resemblance to the military instrument, and then to the plants themselves. The common caltrop or caltrops is *Centaurea Calceitrapa* (the star-thistle), found in waste places in the south of England. The heads are covered with long yellow spines. The name is also given to *Tribulus terrestris*, a plant of the Mediterranean region, with a spiny pentagonal fruit. The water-caltrop is *Trapa natans*, the fruit of which has several horns formed of the indurated lobes of the calyx.

caltrop, **caltrap**, *v. t.* [ME. *caltrappyn*; from the noun.] To entangle with caltrops.

Caltrappyn, hamo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 59.

Caluella, *n.* See *Calluella*.

calumba (ka-lum'ba), *n.* [NL., said to be from *kumb*, its native name in Mozambique.] A recent form of *columbo*, the common name for the root of *Jateorhiza palmata* and other plants. See *columbo*.

calumet (kal'ū-met), *n.* [*F. calumet*, prop. a dial. form (used in Canadian F. and thence introduced into E. and literary F.) parallel to *chalumeau*, a reed-pipe, < OF. *châtelmet*, < LL. *calamellus*, a little reed, dim. of *L. calamus*, a reed: see *calamus*.] A kind of tobacco-pipe used by the Indians of North America.



Calumet.

Its bowl is usually of soft red soapstone, and the tube a long reed ornamented with feathers. The calumet is used as a symbol of peace or war. To accept the calumet is to agree to the terms of peace; to refuse it is to reject them. The calumet of peace is used to seal or ratify contracts and alliances, in the friendly reception of strangers, and as a safeguard in peaceful traveling. The calumet of war, differently made, is used in the proclamation of war. The reed or stem is the important part of the pipe, and is held to have a sacred signification.

When passed the sacred calumet
From lip to lip with fire-draught wet.
Whittier, *Truce of Piscataqua*.

Calumet eagle, any eagle having black and white tail-feathers suitable for decorating the calumet of the Indians. Both the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetus*) and the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) furnish the required feathers at certain stages of their plumage.

calunner (ka-lum'nēr), *n.* [*< F. calonnier*, < *L. calumniari*, calumniate, + *-er*.] A calumniator. [Rare.]

To the calunners of Lysimachus he promiseth he will not recriminate. *Christian Religion's Appeal*, ii. 38 (Ord MS.).

calumniate (ka-lum'ni-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *calumniated*, ppr. *calumniating*. [*< L. calumniatus*, pp. of *calumniari* (> *It. calunniare*, *caloniare*, *calognare* = Sp. Pg. *calumniar* = *F. calomnier*, OF. *chalonger*, *challenger*, > E. *challenge*, q. v.), slander, < *calumnia*, slander: see *calumny*, and cf. *challenge*, v.] To utter calumny regarding; charge falsely and knowingly with some crime or offense, or something disreputable; slander.

Calumniated by apostates. *Macaulay*.

I pray'd them, being so calumniated,
They would commission one of weight and worth
To judge between my slander'd self and me.
Tennyson, *Columbus*.

=Syn. Defame, Calumniate, etc. See *aspersion*.
calumniation (ka-lum'ni-ā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. as if *calumniatio(n)-, < calumniari*: see *calumniate*.] The act of calumniating; calumny.

The slander and calumniation of her principal counselors agreed best with the humours of some malecontents within the realm. *Bacon*, *Obs. on a Libel*.

These descriptions . . . are delivered dispassionately, and not thrown out in the heat of controversy and calumniation. *T. Warton*, *Milton's Silvarum Liber*.

calumniator (ka-lum'ni-ā-tōr), *n.* [*< L. calumniari*: see *calumniate*.] One who calumniates or slanders; one who falsely and knowingly accuses another of anything of a disgraceful character, or maliciously propagates false accusations or reports.

The devil, the father of all calumniators and liars.

Abp. Ussher, *Ans. to a Jesuit*, p. 98.
The calunniators of Epicurus's philosophy.

Coveley, *Liberty*.
A wicked thing is a calumniator. *Brougham*.
=Syn. Slanderer, defamer, backbiter, libeler, detractor, traducer.

calumniatory (ka-lum'ni-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [*< L. as if *calumniatorius*, < *calumniator*.] Slanderous: as, "calumniatory information," *Bp. Montagu*, *Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 17.

calumnious (ka-lum'ni-ūs), *a.* [*< L. calumniosus*, < *calumnia*: see *calumny*.] Using calumny; containing or implying calumny; injurious to reputation; slanderous: as, "calumnious knave," *Shak.*, *Alf's Well*, i. 3; "calumnious misstatements," *Motley*.

Virtue itself 'scapes not calumnious strokes.
Shak., *Hamlet*, i. 3.

The weak stroke of their calumnious tongues.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 2.

calumniously (ka-lum'ni-ūs-li), *adv.* In a calumnious manner; slanderously.

calumniousness (ka-lum'ni-ūs-nes), *n.* The quality of being calumnious; slanderousness; defamatory quality.

The bitterness of my stile was plainness, not calumniousness. *Bp. Morton*, *Discharge of Imput.* (ed. 1633), p. 227.

calumnize (kal'um-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *calumniized*, ppr. *calumniizing*. [*< calumny* + *-ize*.] To calumniate. *Darvies*. [Rare.]

calumny (kal'um-ni), *n.*; pl. *calumnies* (-niz). [*< F. calomnie* (OF. *chalonge*, *challenge*, > ME. *challenge*: see *challenge*, *n.*, which is a doublet of *calumny*) = Pr. *calonja*, *calumpnia* = Sp. Pg. *calumnia* = *It. calomnia*, *calunnia*, *calogna*, < *L. calumnia*, OL. *kalumnia*, trickery, artifice, a false accusation, < *calvi*, *calvere*, deceive, intrigue against.] False accusation of crime, misconduct, or defect, knowingly or maliciously made or reported, to the injury of another; untruth maliciously spoken, to the detriment of another; a defamatory report; slander.

Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 1.

The last days of Tillotson were altogether embittered by the stream of calumny, invective, and lampoons of which he was the object. *Lecky*, *Eng. in 18th Cent.*, i.

=Syn. Lying, falsehood, libel, aspersion, detraction, backbiting, defamation, evil-speaking.

Calurus (ka-lū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καλός*, beautiful, + *οἰπά*, tail.] A genus of trogons, the paradise trogons, the most magnificent birds of the family *Trogonidae*. They are rich-green and carmine in color, with the upper tail-coverts projecting like delicate sprays a foot or two beyond the tail. Also called *Pharonacrus* or *Pharonacrus*.

calva (kal'vā), *n.*; pl. *calvæ* (-vē). [NL., fem. of *L. calvus*, bald: see *calve*.] In entom.: (a) The upper part of the epicranium of an insect, including the front and vertex. (b) With some writers, the whole head-case or cranium.

calvair (kal'vār), *n.* [ME., < *L. calvaria*, the skull: see *Calvary*.] A skull.

An other thinge that lightly may be founde,
The calvair of an horsed asse or nare,
Sette that uppe.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

calvaria (kal-vā'ri-ā), *n.*; pl. *calvaria* (-ē). [L., the skull: see *Calvary*.] The calvarium (which see).

calvarian (kal-vā'ri-an), *a.* [*< calvarium* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the calvarium.—**Calvarian hook**, a stout hook used in removing the calvarium in autopsies.

calvarium (kal-vā'ri-nm), *n.*; pl. *calvaria* (-ā). [NL., neut., < *L. calvaria*, fem.: see *Calvary*.] That part of the cranium which is above the orbits, temples, and occipital protuberance; the skull-cap. See *ent* under *cranium*.

Calvary (kal'va-ri), *n.* [*< L. calvaria*, a skull (used in the Vulgate to translate the Heb. *Golgotha*), < *calva*, the scalp without hair, fem. of *calvus*, bald: see *callow*.] 1. A place of skulls; Golgotha; specifically, the place where Christ was crucified. It was probably a small hill in the vicinity of ancient Jerusalem; its assumed site, covered by the church of the Holy Sepulcher within the modern city, is disputed.

2. [I. c.] In Roman Catholic countries, a representation of the passion of Christ, often of life-size, erected sometimes on a hill near a city, sometimes near a church or in a churchyard, and sometimes in a chapel. The various scenes of Christ's sufferings and crucifixion are represented by statuary and carving often highly colored. Stone calvaries are a special feature of medieval and Renaissance art in Brittany, and calvaries in wax, placed in churches, are much in vogue in Italy and elsewhere.

3. [I. c.] A rocky mound or hill on which three crosses are erected: an adjunct to some reli-

gious houses.—**Calvary cross**, or **cross of Calvary**. See *cross*.—**Congregation of Our Lady of Calvary**. See *congregation*.

calve (kāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *calved*, ppr. *calving*. [*< ME. calven*, < AS. *cealfian* (= D. *kalven* = East Fries. *kalfen* = MHG. G. *kalben* (dial. *kälbeln*) = Icel. *kelfa* = Norw. *kalva*, also *kjelva*, *kjæve* = Sw. *kalfva* = Dan. *kalve*, also *kæve*, *calve*), < *cealf*, calf: see *calf*.] In the derived senses 2 and 3, cf. Dan. *kalve* (in sense 2) = Flem. *in-kalven* = East Fries. *in-kalfen*, cave in; in E. new cave: see *cave*, v.] 1. *intr.* 1. To bring forth a calf or calves: sometimes used contemptuously of human beings, and by Milton of the earth at the creation of cattle, etc.

Knowest thou the time when the wild goats of the rock
bring forth? or canst thou mark when the hinds do calve?
Job xxxix. 1.

The grassy clods now calved. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vii. 463.

2. To become separated from or lose a portion of itself: said of a glacier when icebergs are broken off from it.—3. To become detached and fall inward, as earth or rock from the walls of a cutting: with *in*. Now *cave in*.

The rock calved in upon him.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 4th ser., XII. 166.

II. *trans.* To give birth to, as a cow to a calf; bring forth.

Not Romans . . .
Though calv'd i' the porch o' the Capitol.
Shak., *Cor.*, iii. 1.

calver (kal'vēr), *a.* [*< ME. calvar*, *calwar*, fresh (applied to fish); appar. a corruption of *calter*, *calour*, fresh: see *calter*.] Fresh; newly caught, as fish: applied particularly to fish, and especially to salmon, dressed as soon as caught. The term was also applied to fish dressed in a particular way, as with oil, vinegar, and spices. See *calver*, v. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Calver as samoon, or othyr fysshe. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 59.

calver (kal'vēr), *n.* The flaky or fat flesh of calver fish.

Calver of samon, escume de saumon. *Palsgrave*.

calver (kal'vēr), *v. t.* [Orig. only in p. a. *calvered*, for *calver*: see *calver*, a.] 1. In *cookery*, to prepare (fish) in a certain way, apparently by a kind of pickling and spicing.

My foot-boy shall eat pheasants, calver'd salmon, knots,
godwits, lampreys. *B. Jonson*, *Alchemist*, ii. 1.

Great lords sometimes
For change leave calver'd salmon, and eat sprats.
Marsinger, *The Guardian*, iv. 2.

2. To erump (fish). *Nares*.

calves, *n.* Plural of *calf*. *calv*.²

calves'-snout (kävz'snout), *n.* [For *calf's-snout*.] A name of the snapdragon, *Antirrhinum majus*, from a fancied resemblance in the seed-vessel to a calf's head.

calves'-tongue (kävz'tung), *n.* An early medieval molding consisting of a series of pointed, tongue-shaped elements, all pointing in the same direction, usually downward or inward.

It occurs as a modification of a label or roll molding surrounding an arched door or window.

calville (kal'vil), *n.* [*F.*, appar. adapted (as if < *It. carovelle* (Florio), *caravella*, a sort of pear) < *L. calvus*, bald, with a smooth skin.] A sort of apple.

calving (käv'ing), *n.* [*< ME. calvyn*; verbal *n.* of *calve*, v.] 1. The act of bringing forth a calf: said of cows, whales, and seals.

The Russians providently prohibit bay-whaling, a practice destructive to the cow whales about the time of calving. *E. Forbes*.

2. The separation of masses of ice from a glacier from time to time as it extends itself into the sea, giving rise to icebergs.

Calvinian (kal-vin'i-an), *a.* [See *Calvinism*.] Pertaining or relating to Calvin; Calvinistic.

Calvinism (kal'vin-izm), *n.* [= *F. Calvinisme*, < *Calvin*, equiv. to *F. Chauvin* (see *chauvinism*) and derived from *L. Calvinus*, a Roman cognomen, lit. 'bald,' < *calvus*, bald: see *callose*.] The theological tenets or doctrines of John Calvin, a French Protestant theologian (1509-64). The peculiar characteristics of his system, as derived from



Calves'-tongue Molding, Kenilworth Church, England.

his "Institutes," are his doctrines of original sin, namely, that we derive from Adam "not only the punishment, but also the pollution to which the punishment is justly due"; of freedom of the will, namely, that man "in his present state is despoiled of freedom of will and subject to a miserable slavery"; of grace, or that "the Lord both begins and completes the good work in us," and gives us "both will and power"; of predestination, or "the eternal decree of God, by which he has determined in himself what he would have become of every individual of mankind"; and of perseverance, or the doctrine that all the elect will certainly be saved. Calvinism has, however, been materially modified since Calvin's day, and the name is applied to modern systems of theology which differ more or less widely from his system in each of these particulars. (See *Calvinist*.) Generally, Calvinism may be said to rest upon the absolute sovereignty of God over all his creatures. It is in a modified form the theological system of most Baptists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists.

If Arminianism most commends itself to our feelings, Calvinism is no more to the facts, however harsh and forbidding these facts may seem.

Froutie, Short Studies on Great Subjects, II. 12.

Calvinist (kal'-vin-ist), *n.* [= *F. Calviniste*; see *Calvinism*.] Primarily, an adherent of the theological system of John Calvin. See *Calvinism*. The name is also given to theologians who hold the doctrine of the Divine Sovereignty as the central truth of their system, but depart more or less widely from the conclusions of Calvin, particularly as regards unconditional election and reprobation and free will. *Strict Calvinists* hold substantially the original views of Calvin; *hyper-Calvinists* add some corollaries which he denied, including a denial of all validity to the use of human means; *moderate Calvinists* modify his views, and hold that man possesses free will notwithstanding the fall, and that his responsibility is limited to his voluntary acts. American Congregationalists and the so-called New School Presbyterians are generally moderate Calvinists.

Calvinistic (kal'-vin-is'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Calvin, or to Calvinism.

The most complete, interlinked, compact, and self-consistent theology in the world is the *Calvinistic*.

H. W. Beecher, Statement of Belief.

Calvinistical (kal'-vin-is'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *Calvinistic*.

Calvinize (kal'-vin-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Calvinized*, ppr. *Calvinizing*. [*< Calvin + -ize*. See *Calvinism*.] To convert to Calvinism.

calvish (kă'-vish), *a.* [More prop. *calfish*; *< calf + -ish*.] Like a calf. *Sheldon*.

calvities (kal'-vish'i-ēz), *n.* [*L.* baldness, *< calvus*, bald; see *callow*.] Diffused or general baldness, appearing usually first on the crown, or on the forehead and temples.

calvity (kal'-vi-ti), *n.* [*< F. calvitie, < L. calvitie*.] Baldness; calvities.

calvous (kal'-vus), *a.* [*< L. calvus*, bald; see *callow*.] Bald.

calx¹ (kalks), *n.*; pl. *calces* or (as if *L.*) *calces* (kalk'sez, kal'sēz). [*< L. calx* (plural **calces* not used), a small stone, a counter (> dim. *calculus*, *q. v.*), limestone, lime (> *AS. ceale*, *E. chalk*, *q. v.*), prob. = *Gr. χάλις*, a small stone, limestone.] 1. Lime or chalk.—2. The ash substance which remains after metals, minerals, etc., have been calcined. Metallic calxes are now generally called *oxides*.—3. Broken and refuse glass, which is restored to the pots.—**Calx chlorata** or **chlorinata**, chlorinated lime, a white powder obtained by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine gas until absorption ceases; used as a disinfectant and bleaching agent. Also called *chlorid of lime*.

calx² (kalks), *n.*; pl. *calces* (kal'sēz). [*L.* the heel. Hence *calcitrare*, *calcari*.] In *anat.*, the heel; commonly used in the Latin genitive (*calcis*), as in *os calcis*, the heel-bone or calcaneum.

calybite (kal'-i-bit), *n.* [*< Gr. καλὶβίτης*, living in a hut, *< καλὶβη*, a hut, eell, *< καλῖπτεν*, cover.] One of a class of early Christians who lived in huts.

Calycanthaceæ (kal'-i-kan-thā'sē-ō), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Calycanthus + -aceæ*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous plants, allied both to the *Magnoliaceæ* and to the *Rosaceæ*. They are hardy shrubs, well known in gardens for the delicious fragrance of their blossoms. The order contains only two genera: *Calycanthus*, of the United States, and *Chimonanthus*, of Asia. See *cut* under *Calycanthus*.

calycanthemous (kal'-i-kan'the-mus), *a.* [*< NL. calycanthemus, < Gr. κάλυξ* (*kalvk-*), calyx, + *ἄνθεμον*, a flower. Cf. *Gr. καλικάνθεμον* (of same formation), a kind of honeysuckle.] In *bot.*, having petal-like sepals.

calycanthy (kal'-i-kan'the-mi), *n.* [*< NL. *calycantheia, < calycanthemus*; see *calycanthemous*.] An abnormality of form in a flower, in which the calyx-lobes have become petaloid, as in some varieties of primrose.

Calycanthus (kal'-i-kan'thus), *n.* [*NL.* (so called from the cup-shaped receptacle enclosing the pistils), *< Gr. κάλυξ* (*kalvk-*), a cup, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] The sweet shrub or Carolina allspice of the United States, an aromatic shrubby genus of four species, with lurid purple flowers which have the odor of strawberries. The bruised leaves

and bark are also fragrant. The most common species, frequent in cultivation, is *C. floridus*. Also called *strawberry-plant*.

calycate (kal'-i-kāt), *a.* [*< NL. calycatus, < L. calyx* (*calyc-*), calyx, + *ferre*, = *E. bear*, + *-ous*; see *calix*, *calyx*, and cf. *calycophorous*.] In *bot.*, provided with a calyx.

calyces, *n.* Plural of *calyx*.

calyciferous (kal'-i-sif'-e-rus), *a.* [*< L. calyx* (*calyc-*), calyx, + *ferre*, = *E. bear*, + *-ous*; see *calix*, *calyx*, and cf. *calycophorous*.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, bearing or supporting the calyx. Also *calyciferous*.

Calycifloræ (ka-lis-i-flō-rē), *n. pl.* [*NL., fem. pl. of calyciflorus, < L. calyx* (*calyc-*), calyx, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, corolla.]

In *De Candolle's* classification, a subclass of polypetalous dicotyledons, in which the corolla and stamens are inserted upon a disk which is coherent with the calyx, and which is sometimes, with the calyx, adnate to the ovary. It includes the *Leguminosæ*, *Rosaceæ*, *Saxifragaceæ*, and other related orders.

calycifloral (ka-lis-i-flō-ral), *a.* [*As Calycifloræ + -al*.] Same as *calyciflorate*.

calyciflorate (ka-lis-i-flō-rāt), *a.* [*< NL. calycifloratus*; see *Calycifloræ*.]

In *bot.*, having the petals and stamens borne upon the calyx; specifically, pertaining to the *Calycifloræ*.

calyciferous (ka-lis-i-flō-rus), *a.* [*< NL. calyciflorus*; see *Calycifloræ*.]

Same as *calyciflorate*.

calyciform (ka-lis-i-flō-rus), *a.* [*< L. calyx* (*calyc-*), calyx, + *forma*, shape.]

In *bot.* and *zool.*, having the form of or resembling a calyx.

calycinal (ka-lis-i-nal), *a.* Same as *calycine*.

calycine (kal'-i-sin), *a.* [*< L. calyx* (*calyc-*), calyx, + *-ine*.] 1. In *bot.*, pertaining to a calyx; situated on a calyx.—2. In *zool.*: (a) Resembling the calyx of a plant. (b) Specifically, in erinoids, of or pertaining to the calyx: as, *calycine perisome*.—**Calycine pores**, in erinoids, orifices of canaliculi which traverse the interradii of the perisome and place the calcareous cavity in communication with the exterior.

calycle (kal'-i-kl), *n.* [*< L. calyculus*, dim. of *calyx* (*calyc-*), a calyx; see *calyx*, and cf. *calicula*.] 1. In *bot.*, an outer accessory calyx, or set of leaflets or bracts looking like a calyx, as in the pink. Also called *calycleus*.—2. In *zool.*, a calice or little calyx; some part of a zoöphyte like or likened to the calyx of a plant. Specifically—(a) In corals, the cup-cell or corallite in which each polypite or individual polyp of a polypoid is lodged. (b) In *Hydrozoa*, the receptacle in which a polypite is lodged, as in the calypoblastic hydrozoans; a hydrotheca.

Also *calice*, *calicie*, and *calycle*.

calycled (kal'-i-kl-d), *a.* [*< calycle + -ed*.] Same as *calycleate*.

calycoid, **calycoides** (kal'-i-koid, kal'-i-koi'-dē-us), *a.* [*< Gr. *καλκκοειδής*, eontr. *καλκκώδης*, like a budding flower, *< κάλυξ* (*kalvk-*), calyx, + *ειδής*, form.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, like a calyx in form, color, or appearance.

Calycophora (kal'-i-kof'-ō-rū), *n. pl.* [*NL., neut. pl. of calycophorus, < Gr. κάλυξ* (*kalvk-*), a calyx, + *φόρος*, bearing, *< φέρω* = *E. bear*.] An order or suborder of siphonophorous oceanic hydrozoans, having a long stem with a somatocyst or body-sac at the proximal end, but no pneumatophore. The *Calycophora* are very delicate organisms of specially composite structure, and so transparent that they are rendered visible at a little distance only by their bright tints. They are mostly found floating or swimming on the surface of tropical seas, trailing their long chain of appendages after them as they drift forward with a rhythmical movement according with the simultaneous contractions of the nectocalyses or swimming-bells with which they are provided. There are several families, of which *Diphyidæ* and *Hippopodiæ* are the leading ones. The *Calycophora* constitute with the *Physophora* the subclass *Siphonophora* (which see). Also *Calycophoridae*.

Calycophoræ (kal'-i-kof'-ō-rē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Calycophora*.

calycophoran (kal'-i-kof'-ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calycophora*.



Flowering branch of *Calycanthus floridus*.



Section of peach-blossom, showing the stamens and petals inserted on the throat of the calyx.

II. *n.* One of the *Calycophora*.

calycophorid (kal'-i-kof'-ō-rid), *n.* One of the *Calycophoridae*.

Calycophoridae (kal'-i-kof'-ō-rī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] Same as *Calycophora*.

calycophorous (kal'-i-kof'-ō-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calycophora*.

Calycozoa (kal'-i-kō-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of calycozoon, < Gr. κάλυξ* (*kalvk-*), a calyx, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] An order of discophorous hydrozoans, the lucernarian aculephs: so called because of their cup-shape, having the umbrella or disk without a velum, pedunculated aborally, and capable of attachment at the aboral pole. They have four wide vascular pouches with narrow septa, and eight tentaculiferous processes around the edge of the umbrella, dividing it into as many lobes, the generative products being discharged into the body-cavity. There is but one family, *Lucernariidæ*. These organisms are of gelatinous consistency, variously colored, and semi-transparent; when detached, they swim, like all medusoids, by contractions of the umbrella. They are regarded by some as the most generalized type of the class. *Leuckart. See Lucernaria.*

calycozoan (kal'-i-kō-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calycozoa*.

II. *n.* One of the *Calycozoa*.

calycozoic (kal'-i-kō-zō'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calycozoa*.

calycozoon (kal'-i-kō-zō'on), *n.* [*NL., sing. of Calycozoa, q. v.*] One of the *Calycozoa*.

calycular (ka-līk'-ū-līr), *a.* In *bot.* and *zool.*, belonging to or of the nature of a calycle.

calyculate, **calyculated** (ka-līk'-ū-lāt, -lāt-ed), *a.* [*< NL. calyculatus, < L. calyculus*, a calycle; see *calycle*.] 1. In *bot.*, having bracts which resemble an additional external calyx.—2. In *zool.*, having a calycle.

Also *calycle*.

calycle (kal'-i-kūl), *n.* [*< calyculus, q. v.*] Same as *calycle*.

calycleus (ka-līk'-ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *calyclei* (-lī). [*L.* dim. of *calyx* (*calyc-*), a calyx.] Same as *calycle*. 1.

Calymene (ka-līm'-ē-nē), *n.* [*NL.*, appar. intended to represent *Gr. κεκαλυμμένη*, fem. of *κεκαλῖμναι*, pp. pass. of *καλῖπτειν*, cover, hide.]

A genus of fossil trilobites found in the Silurian rocks. *C. blumenbachi* is known as the Dudley trilobite. *Brongniart, 1822.* Also *Calymena*.

Calymenidæ (kal-i-men'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Calymene + -idæ*.] A family of trilobites, named from the genus *Calymene*.

Calymma (ka-līm'-ū), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. κάλυμμα*, a covering, as a hood, a veil, a net, the skull, a shell, etc., *< καλῖπτειν*, cover.] 1. A genus of noctuid moths. *Hübner, 1816.*—2. The typical genus of etenophorans of the family *Calymmidæ*. *Eschscholtz, 1829.*

Calymmidæ (ka-līm'-ū-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Calymma, 2, + -idæ*.] A family of lobate etenophorans.

calymna (ka-līm'-ū), *n.* [*NL. Cf. Calymene, Calymma*.] The principal part of the extra-capsular body of a radiolarium, a structureless, clear, and transparent jelly-envelope, which includes the whole central capsule and often also the whole extra-capsular skeleton.

calyon, *n.* [*< ME. calyon, < OF. caillau, caillō, F. caillon*, a pebble; see *calhard*.] Flint or pebble-stone, used in building walls, etc. *Palsgrave; Prompt. Parr.*

calyphyomy (kal'-i-fī'-ō-mi), *n.* [*< Gr. κάλυψ, a calyx, + φέρω*, grow.] In *bot.*, the adhesion of the sepals of a flower to the petals.

Calypso (ka-lip'-sō), *n.* [*L., < Gr. Καλυψώ*, a name borne by several female personages in mythology, particularly by the nymph who held Ulysses (Odysseus) captive in her island on his return from Troy; traditionally so named from the story that she hid Ulysses from men, *< καλῖπτειν*, hide.] 1. In *bot.*, a genus of beautiful orchids, consisting of a single species, *C. borealis*. It is a small tuberous plant found in high latitudes throughout the northern hemisphere, and having only a single thin, many-nerved leaf, and a single variegated purple and yellow flower at the end of a slender sheathing stem, with a large lip somewhat like that of the lady's-slipper, *Cypripedium*. It grows in cold bogs and wet woods, appearing as soon as the snow melts.

2. In *zool.*: (a) A genus of crustaceans. *Risso, 1816.* (b) A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects, of the subfamily *Pirreninæ*, founded by Haliday in 1841: now called *Euryphrys* (which see).

Calypte (ka-lip'-tē), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. καλυπτός*, covered, verbal adj. of *καλῖπτειν*, cover.] A subgenus of humming-birds, the helmet hummers, having metallic scales on the crown as well

as on the throat, and the gorget prolonged into a ruff. Two species, *C. annæ* and *C. costæ*, inhabit California and Mexico.

calypter (ka-lip'tēr), *n.*
Same as *calyptra*, 1.

Calypterata (ka-lip-tē-rā'-tā), *n. pl.* See *Calypterata*.

calypteria (kal-ip-tē'-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. καλυπτήριον, a covering, < καλύπτειν, cover.] In ornith., tail-coverts; the feathers, usually small, at the base of a bird's tail, underlying and overlying the rectrices. *Illiger*; *Sundevall*. See *covert*.

calypto- [< Gr. καλύπτω, covered, verbal adj. of καλύπτειν, cover, hide.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning hidden, covered; specifically, hooped; hidden by being invested or covered over with a calyptra or something like one: synonymous with *crypto-*, but more specific, *calypto-* denoting any mode of concealment.

Calyptoblastea (ka-lip-tō-blas'tē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. καλυπτός, covered, + βλαστός, germ.] An order of permanently attached hydroid hydrozoans, with a hydriform trophosome, and hydrothecæ and gonangia. The polypites are united by a consore, and are invested with a chitinous polypary or perisarc. Synonymous with *Campanulariæ*.

calyptoblastic (ka-lip-tō-blas'tik), *a.* [As *Calyptoblastea* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the *Calyptoblastea*; having the generative buds in a capsule.—**Calyptoblastic hydroids**, those hydroids whose gonophores are covered with a gonotheca. They include the campanularian and sertularian hydroids and their allies, as distinguished from the tubularian hydroids.

Calyptocephalus (ka-lip-tō-sef'g-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλυπτός, covered, + κεφαλή, head.] 1. A genus of toads, of the family *Cystignathidae*, having the skull most extensively ossified, the ossification involving the derm and overarched the temporal fossæ, whence the name. *C. gayi*, the type-form, is a large, green, web-footed Chilean species.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of lampyrid beetles, founded by Gray in 1832, having the head entirely covered by the prothorax, and from 3 to 10 bipectinate antennal joints. The few species, averaging about 10 millimeters in length, inhabit the tropical and subtropical regions of the new world; one, *C. bifarius*, is found in the United States.

calyptocrinid (ka-lip-tō-krin'id), *n.* A crinoid of the family *Calyptocrinidae* or *Eucalyptocrinidae*.

Calyptocrinidae (ka-lip-tō-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., abbr. of *Eucalyptocrinidae*.] Same as *Eucalyptocrinidae*.

Calyptomene (ka-lip-tō-mē'nā), *n.* [NL. (so called because their green plumage hides them in the foliage), < Gr. καλυπτομένη, fem. of καλυπτός, ppr. pass. of καλύπτειν, cover, hide.] A genus of birds, of the family *Eurylamiidae*. *C. viridis*, the only species, inhabits Java and Borneo. The genus is sometimes made the type of a subfamily *Calyptomeneinae*.

Calyptomera (ka-lip-tō-mē'rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. καλυπτός, covered, + μέρος, thigh.] A division of eladocerous crustaceans, a suborder of *Cladocera*, having a well-developed shell including the limbs, and broad lamellar ambulatory feet, not distinctly segmented: contrasted with *Gymnomera*. It contains such families as *Daphniidae* and *Lynceidae*.

calyptomerous (ka-lip-tō-mē'rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Calyptomera*.

calyptopis (ka-lip-tō-pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλυπτός, covered, + ὤψ, eye, face.] The zoëa-stage of a schizopodous crustacean, as in members of the genus *Euphausia*. *Dana*.

Calyptorhynchus (ka-lip-tō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλυπτός, covered, + ῥίγος, snout, beak, bill.] A genus of cockatoos having the beak buried in the feathers, whence the name. It contains the black cockatoos or cockatoes of Australia, such as *C. banksi*, *C. funereus*, etc.



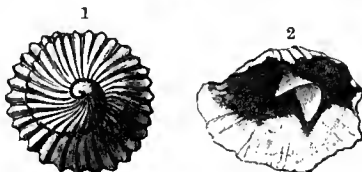
Helmet Humming-bird (*Calypte costæ*).

The genus sometimes gives name to a subfamily *Calyptorhynchinae*, including the genus *Callocephalon* (which see).

calyptra (ka-lip'trā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλύπτρα, a veil, < καλύπτειν, cover, hide.] 1. A hood; a covering; a lid. Specifically, in *bot.*: (a) The hood of the theca or capsule of mosses. It is the archegonium which has continued to grow and has been carried up by the elongation of the peduncle of the capsule. In liverworts the archegonium is burst through by the growing peduncle, and remains at its base. (b) Any hood-like body connected with the organs of fructification in flowering plants. In *Pileanthus* it covers over the flower and is formed of united bracts; in *Eucalyptus* and *Eudesmia* it is simply a lid or operculum to the stamens. Also called *calyptr*. See cut in preceding column.

2. [cap.] In *zool.*: (a) Same as *Calyptraea*. (b) A genus of lepidopterous insects. (c) A genus of coelenterates.

Calyptraea (kal-ip-trē'ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. καλύπτρα, a veil, < καλύπτειν, cover.] The typical genus of the family *Calyptreidae*, containing the



1. *Calyptraea (Trochita) radians*. 2. *Calyptraea dillwynii*.

cup-and-saucer limpets. *Lamarck*, 1799. See also cut under *limpet*.

calyptraeid (kal-ip-trē'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Calyptreidae*.

Calyptreidae (kal-ip-trē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Calyptraea* + -idae.] A family of prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks, including the bonnet-shells, chambered limpets, slipper-limpets, and cup-and-saucer limpets.

Calyptrate (kal-ip-trā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *calyptratus*, < Gr. καλύπτρα, a veil.] A division of the family *Muscidae*, containing flies with tegulæ or membranous scales above the halteres: contrasted with *Acalyptrate*. Also *Calypterata*.

calyptrate (ka-lip'trāt), *a.* [< *calyptra* + -ate.] 1. In *bot.*, furnished with a calyptra, as a capsule or a flower; resembling a calyptra, as a calyx that comes off like a lid or an extinguisher. See cut under *calyptra*.—2. In *zool.*, invested or covered with some part or organ like a calyptra or calyx; operculate.

calyptriform (ka-lip'tri-fōrm), *a.* [< NL. *calyptra*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a calyptra; opercular.

calyptrimorphous (ka-lip'tri-mōr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. καλύπτρα, a veil, + μορφή, shape.] Having the form of a hood or lid; calyptriform.

calyptragen (ka-lip'trō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. καλύπτρα, a veil, cover, + γενής, producing: see -gen.] In *bot.*, the root-cap; a series of large cells forming a cap-like covering for the terminal growing-point of a root.

calyx (kā'lik), *n.*; *pl. calyces, calyces* (kā'lik-sez, kal'i-sēz). [< L. *calyx*, *pl. calyces*, < Gr. κάλυξ, *pl. κάλυκες*, the cup of a flower, the calyx, a husk, seed-vessel, < καλύπτειν, cover; cf. κύλις, a cup, and L. *calix*, a cup (> E. *calice* and *chalice*, q. v.). In modern use the L. *calyx*, Gr. κάλυξ, a calyx, and its derivatives, are often confused with L. *calix*, a cup, and its derivatives.] 1. In *bot.*, in general, the outer set of the envelopes which form the perianth of a flower. It is usually more herbaceous and leaf-like than the corolla, but it is often highly colored and corolla-like, and is sometimes the



a, a, a, trisepalous calyx of *Actæa*; b, gamosepalous calyx of *Bryophytum*; c, c, bilabiate calyx of *Salvia*.

first to fall. It may form the entire perianth, no corolla being present; or when there are several whorls of envelopes, they may so grade into each other that the calyx cannot be strictly separated from the bracts without and the petals within. The parts of a calyx when distinct are called sepals, and it is dissepalous, trisepalous, etc., according to their number. When they are more or less co-

alescent into a cup or tube, it is said to be gamosepalous or monosepalous, and may be regular or irregular, or variously toothed, cleft, or divided, and either free from the ovary or adnate to it.

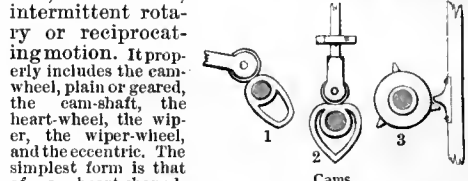
2. In *human anat.*, one of the cup-like or infundibuliform beginnings of the ureter in the pelvis of the kidney, surrounding the apices of the Malpighian pyramids, each receiving usually more than one pyramid. There are from seven to thirteen such calyces, converging and uniting in three infundibula, which in turn combine to form the pelvis. [In this sense *calyx* is generally found in the plural form, *calyces* or (incorrectly) *calices*.]

3. In *zool.*: (a) The cup at the base of the ciliated tentacles on the lophophore or oral disk of polyzoans. See *Plumatella*. (b) The pedicellated Graafian follicle, ovarian capsule, or ovisac of a bird, consisting of two membranes of lax tissue and blood-vessels, rupturing at a point called the stigma to discharge the ovum, then collapsing, and finally becoming absorbed. (c) In *crinoids*, the cup at the summit of the stalk or stem, whence the brachia radiate and on the surface of which is the mouth. The base of the calyx is the summit of the stem, which may be a modified joint or ossicle composed of confluent joints. See cut under *Crinoidæ*. (d) In *Hydrozoa*, a generative capsule developed in the axils of a branched hydroid stock, containing either medusa-buds or sexual organs. (e) Some other calyceiform or cup-shaped part or organ of an animal.

calzoonst, *n. pl.* See *calsons*.

cam (kam), *n.* [A dial. form of *comb*, < ME. *comb*, < AS. *comb* = D. *kam* = G. *kamm* = Dan. *Sw. kam*, etc., a comb; also applied to several mechanical devices, as D. *kam*, a bridge, sley, = G. *kamm*, a cog (*kamm-rad*, a cog-wheel), = Dan. *kam*, a cog, bit, ridge (*kam-hjul*, a cog-wheel): see *comb*.] 1. A comb. [Prov. Eng.] —2. A ridge, hedge, or long earthen mound. [North. Eng.] —3. In *mach.*, a device for converting a regular rotary motion into an irregular, fast and slow, intermittent rotary or reciprocating motion. It properly includes the cam-wheel, plain or geared, the cam-shaft, the heart-wheel, the wiper-wheel, and the eccentric. The simplest form is that of a heart-shaped, lobe-shaped, or otherwise eccentric wheel, which imparts motion to another wheel either by means of gearing or by rolling contact. Instead of following the irregular face of the cam-wheel, the friction-wheel may travel in a curved race or guiding path on the side of a cam-disk, as in the cam-wheel of a harvester. In another form of cam the face of the wheel is cut into gears or into projecting teeth that may engage another gear, or an arm or a pinion upon a shaft, to give a quickly changing rising and falling motion. Such cams are also called *wiper-wheels*, and are used to operate stamps and tilt-hammers. The heart-wheel accomplishes the same object, but in a less abrupt manner, while eccentric cams of various shapes may impart a slow thrust and quick return, as in many machine-tools. The wiper, a cam-shaped arm, is very generally used to operate the valves of beam-engines. The cam in some of its forms appears in a great variety of machines, wherever an irregular speed or motion or a rapid reciprocating motion is required, as in the harvester, printing-press, sewing-machine, etc. A cam-shaft is a shaft having tumblers or wipers. The heart-wheel is a heart-shaped cam. (See *eccentric*.) Cams for determining motion for cutting and tracing, as in certain machines, are called *shaper-plates*.—**Solid cam**, a form of cam employed when the series of changes in velocity and direction required are too numerous to be included in a single rotation of a cam-plate. The cam is formed on the surface of a cone, either parallel to the axis or spirally, and the cone as it revolves is made to travel also in the direction of its axis by means of a screw.

cam (kam), *a.* [Also written *kam*; < W. Ir. Gael. *cam*, crooked. Cf. *gamb*, *jamb*.] Crooked; bent or bending.—**Clean cam**, wholly awry; entirely away from the purpose.

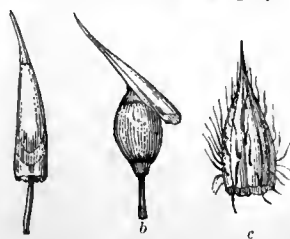


This is *clean kam*. *Shak.*, Cor., ill. 1.

Cama, *n.* See *Chama*.

Camaceæ (ka-mā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* See *Chamaceæ*.

camaieu (kam'i-ū), *n.* [Also written *camaye*; < F. *camaieu* = It. *cammeo*, > E. *cameo*, q. v.] 1. A cameo.—2. In the arts: (a) A painting executed in a single color, varied only by shades, as of gray, when it is called *en grisaille*, or in yellow, *en citage*; a monochrome painting. (b) A painting in two or three tints, as of brown, red, yellow, or green, in which the natural hues of the objects represented are not rendered. (c) A species of printing with several blocks, of uniform tint, or of two or three pale tints, and tones of different degrees of intensity, which produces the effect of a stump- or pencil-draw-



Calyptas.
a, conical; b, dimidiated; c, mitriform.

ing. (d) An imitation of pen-and-ink drawings on colored paper by means of two blocks, one having the design engraved upon it in outline with cross-hatchings, and the other colored in bister, with all the lights taken out, so as to leave the ground of the paper white. The impression may be finished with brush or pencil.

—**Costume en camaieu** [F.], a costume composed of several shades of the same color.

camail (ka-mā'l'), *n.* [F., a camail, also a head-dress worn by priests in winter, < Pr. *capmali* (= It. *camaglio* = Sp. *camal*), < *cap* (< L. *caput*), head, + *mailha* = F. *maille*, > E. *mail*.] 1. A hood of chain-mail, whether attached to the hauberk or separate; specifically, that form



Camails, 14th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

of hood which was attached to the edge of the basinet. See *basinet*.—2. A tippet or small mantle worn by some Roman Catholic clergy, with different edgings of fur to mark different ranks; sometimes confounded with the *amice*.

Also called *chap-de-mail*.

camailed (ka-māld'), *a.* [*< camail* + *-ed*.] Furnished with a camail; attached to a camail: said of the steel cap to which the camail was fastened at its lower edge.

camaillet, *n.* A Middle English form of *camel*.

camakt, camakat, *n.* Same as *camoca*.

Camaldolite (ka-māl'dō-lit'), *n.* [*< Camaldoli* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A member of a nearly extinct fraternity of monks founded in the vale of Camaldoli in the Apennines, near Arezzo, in 1018, by St. Romuald, a Benedictine monk. They were hermits at first, but afterward they associated in convents. They were originally distinguished for their extreme asceticism, their rules in regard to fasting, silence, and penances being most severe. They wear white robes. Also called *Camaldulian*, *Camaldolensian*, *Camaldulose*, and *Camaldule*.

Camaldule, Camaldulian (ka-māl-dūl', -dū'-li-an), *n.* Same as *Camaldolite*.

camaraderie (kam-a-rad-rē'), *n.* [F., < *camarade*, comrade; see *comrade*.] Companionship; good-fellowship; intimacy.

Unlimited camaraderie with scribblers and daubers, Hegelian philosophers and Hungarian pianists, waiting for engagements. *H. James, Jr.*, *Pass. Pilgrim*, p. 225.

camarage (kam'a-rāj), *n.* [*< Sp. camaraje*, < *camara*, a storehouse, < L. *camara*, *camera*, a vault; see *camera*.] Rent paid for storage.

Camarasaurus (kam'a-rā-sā'rus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Camarasaurus*, < Gr. *kamāra*, a vaulted chamber, + *sauros*, a lizard.] A genus of colossal dinosaurian reptiles, from the Cretaceous formation of Dakota. The species *C. supremus* is one of the largest known land-animals, about 80 feet long, the thigh-bone 6 feet, and a dorsal vertebra 3 feet wide. Both fore and hind limbs are well developed, and the huge reptile probably wandered along the shores or in shallow water, and was able to browse on the tops of trees. *E. D. Cope*, 1877.

Camarata (kam-a-rā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *camaratus*, var. of L. *cameratus*, vaulted, arched; see *camerate*.] A suborder proposed for such forms of palæocerinoids as have the lower arm-plates incorporated into the calyx by interradiial plates, and in which all component parts of the test, dorsally and ventrally, are solidly connected by sutures. It comprises the families *Platycrinidae*, *Rhodoecrinidae*, *Acerocrinidae*, and *Calyptocrinidae*.

camarate (kam'a-rāt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Camarata*.

camara-wood (kam'a-rā-wūd), *n.* [*< camaru*, the Braz. name, + E. *wood*.] A hard, tough, and durable wood obtained in Essequibo, British Guiana, from *Dipteryx odorata* and *D. tetraphylla*. See *Dipteryx*.

camarilla (kam-a-ril'ā), *n.* [Sp., a small room, dim. of *camara*, a room, < L. *camara*, *camera*, a vault; see *camera*, *chamber*.] A company of secret counselors or advisers; a cabal; a clique. From meaning the private chamber of the king, the word came to signify a body of courtiers, sycophants, priests, etc., acting as unaccredited and secret counselors, as distinguished from a legitimate ministry or council.

Encircled with a dangerous camarilla. *London Times*.
= *Syn. Faction, Junta*, etc. See *cabal*.

camass (ka-mas'), *n.* [Also written *camas*, *kamas*, and *quamash* (q. v.), the native Amer. Ind. name.] The Indian name of the western species of *Camassia*, *C. esculenta* and *C. leichtlinii*, which are found growing in moist meadows from northern California to British Columbia and eastward to western Montana. Its bulbs are collected in large quantities for food; they are about an inch in diameter, and are sweet and nutritious.—**Death camass**, the poisonous root of *Zygadenus venenosus*, of the same region.

Camassia (ka-mas'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < *camass*, *quamash*, q. v.] A genus of bulbous liliaceous plants of North America, nearly related to *Scilla* of the old world. They have long linear leaves and a scape bearing a raceme of blue flowers. One species, *C. Fraseri*, is found in the Atlantic States, and there are two or three others west of the Rocky Mountains. See *camass*.

camass-rat (ka-mas'rat), *n.* A rodent quadruped of the family *Geomyidae* and genus *Thomomys* (which see): so called from its fondness



Camass-rat (*Thomomys talpoides*).

for the bulbs of the camass. *T. talpoides*, one of the pouched rats or pocket-gophers, inhabits the northwestern United States and the adjoining portions of British America.

camata (kam'a-tā), *n.* The commercial name of the half-grown acorns of the *Quercus Egilops*, dried and used for tanning. In a still younger condition they are called *camatina*.

camatina (kam-a-tē-nā), *n.* See *camata*.

camaurum (ka-mā'rum), *n.*; pl. *camaura* (-rā). [ML.] A conical cap worn by the popes of Rome in the tenth century; an early form of the miter, perhaps the origin of the papal tiara.

camaye, *n.* See *camaieu*.

cambarine (kam'ba-rin), *a.* [*< Cambarus* + *-ine*.] Pertaining to crawfishes of the genus *Cambarus*; correlated with *astacine*.

The *cambarine* region takes in most of the Palearctic region, with the Neotropical region as far as Guatemala and the West Indies. *Huxley*, *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1878, p. 786.

cambaroid (kam'ba-roid), *a.* [*< Cambarus* + *-oid*.] Resembling crawfishes of the genus *Cambarus*.

Cambarus (kam'ba-rus), *n.* [NL., var. of L. *cammarus*, *camarus*, also *gammarus*, a sea-crab; see *Gammarus*.] A genus of fluviatile crawfishes, of the family *Astacidae*, having no pleurobranchiae. The species are numerous. *C. pellucidus* is the blood crawfish of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.

cambye (kam-bā'), *n.* [Named from *Cambay* in India.] A kind of cotton cloth made in Bengal and elsewhere in India.

Cambay stone. See *carnelian*.

cambee (kam'bē), *n.* An aromatic resin of India, obtained from *Gardenia lucida* and resembling elemi.

camber (kam'bēr), *n.* [E. dial. (cf. Gael. *camag*, a bay; see *cammock*); ult. < *cam*², bent.] A harbor. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

camber (kam'bēr), *v. t.* [*< F. cambrer*, arch, vault, bend, < L. *camerare*, arch, < *camera*, an arch, vault. Cf. *chamber*, *v.*] To arch; bend; curve, as ship-planks.

camber (kam'bēr), *n.* [*< camber*², *v.*] 1. A convexity upon an upper surface, as of a deck amidships, a bridge, a beam, or a lintel.—2. The curve of a ship's plank.—3. A small doek or part of a doek, protected by a breakwater, where boats and small craft may lie quietly.

camber-beam (kam'bēr-bēm), *n.* In *arch*, a beam which is laid upon the straining-beam of a truncated roof to support the covering of the summit. It slopes from the middle toward each end, to provide for the running off of water. *E. H. Knight*.

cambered (kam'bērd), *p. a.* [*< camber*² + *-ed*.] Bent upward in the middle; arched; convex.—**Cambered doek**. See *doek*.

cambering (kam'bēr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *camber*², *v.*] Bending; arched.

cambering-machine (kam'bēr-ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine used for bending beams or iron rails to a curve in a vertical plane.

camber-keeled (kam'bēr-kēld), *a.* Having a keel slightly arched upward in the middle of the length, but not so much as to be hogged.

camber-slip (kam'bēr-slip), *n.* A slightly curved guide and support of wood, used as a centering in laying straight arches of brick.

Camberwell beauty. See *beauty*.

camber-window (kam'bēr-win'dō), *n.* A window arched at the top.

cambial (kam'bi-āl), *a.* [*< ML. cambialis*, < *cambium*, exchange; see *cambium*¹.] Relating to exchange in commerce. [Rare.]

cambial (kam'bi-āl), *a.* [*< cambium*² + *-al*.] In bot., formed of or pertaining to cambium.

cambiale (kam-bi-ā'lē), *n.* [It., < ML. *cambialis*, of exchange; see *cambial*¹.] A bill of exchange.

cambiform (kam'bi-fōrm), *a.* [*< cambium*² + L. *forma*, shape.] In bot., resembling cambium-cells. Applied to elongated thin-walled cells which are found in sieve-tissue, and have the markings but not the perforations of sieve-disks. They are also known as *laticed cells*.

cambio (kam'bi-ō), *n.* [Sp., < ML. *cambium*, exchange; see *cambium*¹.] 1. Barter; the giving or taking of bills of exchange.—2. A bill of exchange.—3. A bourse or exchange.

cambist (kam'bist), *n.* [*< F. cambiste*, < It. *cambista* = Sp. *cambista*, < L. *cambire*, exchange, trade; see *change*.] One versed in the operations of exchange and the value of foreign moneys; a dealer in notes and bills of exchange.

The word *cambist*, though a term of antiquity, is even now a technical word of some use among merchant traders and bankers. *Rees*, *Cyc.*

cambistry (kam'bis-tri), *n.* [*< cambist* + *-ry*.] The science of exchange, weights, measures, etc.

cambium (kam'bi-um), *n.* [ML., also *cambia*, exchange, commerce, < L. *cambire*, exchange, whence ult. *E. change*; see *change*.] In civil law, exchange; the exchange of lands, money, or evidences of debt.

cambium (kam'bi-um), *n.* [NL., a particular application of ML. *cambium*, exchange; see *cambium*¹.] 1. In bot., a layer of tissue formed between the wood and the bark of exogenous plants. It was believed by the older botanists to be a unilaginous fluid exuded between the wood and the bark, and organized into new wood and new bark. It is now known to be not a fluid, but a layer of extremely delicate thin-walled cells, filled with protoplasm and organized nutrient matter, and appearing like a thin film of mullage. These cells develop on the one side into a layer of new wood, and on the other of new bark, while at the same time fresh cambium is formed for the continuation of the work. It is by the renewal of this process year after year that the increase of growth in the stem is effected, as indicated by its concentric rings. In the primary fibrovascular bundles of the stem a similar layer of cambium, with the same function, is always found between the woody and cribose portions.

2. A name formerly given to a fancied nutritious humor which was supposed to repair the materials of which the body is composed.

camblett, *n.* Same as *camlet*.

camboge (kam-bōj' or -bōj'), *n.* Same as *gamboge*.

cambokt, *n.* A Middle English form of *cammock*².

camboose (kam'bōs'), *n.* Same as *caboose*.

cambral (kam'brā), *n.* [*< F. Cambrai*; see *cambric*.] A name given to imitation lace, that is, lace made by machinery and not by hand.

cambraine (kam'brā-zēn), *n.* [*< F. cambrésine*. Cf. *cambric*.] A name given to batiste and cambric of fine quality.

Cambray stone, moss-agate.

cambrel (kam'brel), *n.* Same as *gambrel*.

Cambrian (kam'bri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Cambria* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Relating or pertaining to Wales or Cambria; Welsh.

The Cambrian mountains, like far clouds,
That skirt the blue horizon, dusky rise. *Thomson*.

Cambrian group, in *geol.*, the name originally given by Sedgwick to certain strata supposed by him to underlie the Silurian of Murchison, but which since that time have been fully recognized as belonging to the Silurian series itself. The term, although not recognized by the Silurian specialists Barrande and James Hall, is still used to a considerable extent by English geologists as including various undetermined portions of the Silurian. By the larger number it is understood to be the equivalent of the primordial rocks of Barrande and the Potsdam sandstone of the New York geological survey.—**Cambrian pottery**, a name given to the productions of the factory of Swansea in Wales, established in 1790. The mark was a trident.

II. *n.* A Welshman.

cambric (kām'brīk), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cambrick*, *camerick*; = Flem. *kameryk*, *kameryk-dock*, *cambric* (cf. D. *kamerdock* = G. *kammer-tuch* = Dan. *kammerdug* = Sw. *kamarduk* (Flem. D. *doek* = G. *tuch*, etc., = E. *duck*³, cloth), *cambric*, = Sp. *cambray* = Pg. *cambráia* = It.

cambraja, formerly *cambrat* (Florio), < F. *cambray*, *toile de Cambray*, cambric (Cotgrave); so called from D. *Kameryk*, Flem. *Kameryk*, ML. *Cameracum*, F. *Cambrat*, *Cambray*, a town in the department of Nord, France.] 1. A thin, fine linen, said to have been first manufactured at Cambrat in France, introduced in the sixteenth century for the fine ruffs worn at that period, as well as for bands, kerchiefs, etc.; in modern times, the finest linen made. See *batiste*. An imitation of cambric is made of fine cotton yarn, hard-twisted. *Muslin* is a name often applied to a kind of linen cambric manufactured in Great Britain from flax.

I would your *cambric* were as sensible as your finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3.

2. Same as *cambric-muslin*, 2.

cambric-grass (kām'brīk-grās), *n.* The silk-grass or ramie-plant of China, *Bahmeria nivea*. See cut under *Bahmeria*.

cambric-muslin (kām'brīk-muz'lin), *n.* 1. Fine cotton cloth made in imitation of linen cambric.—2. A somewhat coarser cotton cloth, finished with a glaze, much used for linings.

cambril (kam'brīl), *n.* Same as *gambrel*.

Cambro-Briton (kam'brō-brit'ōn), *n.* A Welshman.

Cambro-Silurian (kam'brō-sī-lū'ri-an), *a.* [*Cambrian* (kam) + *Silurian*.] In *geol.*, a term formerly used by some English geologists as in a greater or less degree equivalent to *Lower Silurian*.

cambuca (kam-bū'kă), *n.* [ML., also *cambutta*; see *cammock*², *cammock*².] 1. The curved club used in the game of golf or pall-mall. See *cammock*².—2. A pastoral staff; commonly used for its earlier and more simple shape, in which the crook at the top does not curve inward spirally, but forms approximately a half-circle. Also *cambutta*.

camluck¹ (kam'buk), *n.* [E. dial., also spelled *kambuck* (Prior), var. of *cammock*¹, q. v.] Same as *cammock*¹. [Prov. Eng.]

camluck² (kam'buk), *n.* [E. dial., var. of *cammock*², < ME. *cambock*; see *cammock*². Cf. *cambuca*.] 1. Same as *cammock*². *Stow*, Survey (ed. 1720), i. 251. (*Hallivell*).—2. The dry stalks of dead plants, as of hemlock. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

cambutta (kam-but'ū), *n.* [ML.] Same as *cambuca*.

cam-cutter (kam'kut'ēr), *n.* A machine-tool specially adapted for cutting and finishing cams of small sizes and of all curves.

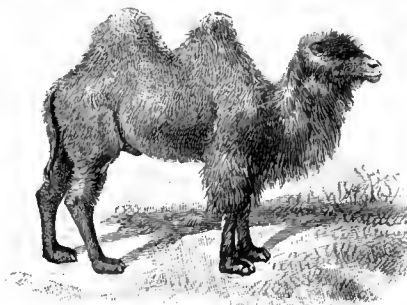
came¹ (kām). Preterit of *come*.

came² (kām), *n.* [Se., also *kame*, *kaim*; var. of *cam*¹, *comb*¹, q. v.] 1. A comb.—2. A ridge. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

came³ (kām), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *came*² = *cam*¹ = *comb*¹.] 1. The batch or amount of lead necessary to make sash-bars for 100 square feet of glazing; also, this amount cast into small rods or bars 12 or 14 inches long, and ready for drawing. Hence—2. The prepared sash-bar itself, having a section like an I, more or less rounded at each end, and called in technical language *glaziers' turned lead* or *window-lead*.

camel (kam'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *camel*; < ME. *camel*, *kamel*, also *chamel*, < OF. *camel*, *chamel*, F. *chameau* = Pr. *camel* = Sp. *camello* = Pg. *camelo* = It. *cammello* = ONorth. *camel*, *camal* (see AS. word below) = D. *kamel* = G. *kamel* = Dan. *kamel* = Sw. *kamel* = Icel. *kamell* (rare) = OBulg. *bulg.* *kamila* = Hung. *gamila*, < L. *camelus*, < Gr. *kāmēlos*, m. and f. (NGr. *kāmēlos*, m., *kāmēla*, f.), < Heb. *gāmāl* = Ar. *jamāl*, *jemel* = Coptic *gamul*, a camel. In the older Teut. languages the camel was

called by a name derived from that of the elephant: Goth. *ulbandus* = OHG. *olbentā*, MHG. *olbente* = AS. *olfeñd* = OS. *olbunt* = Icel. *ul-faldi*, a camel.] 1. A large ruminant quadruped of the family *Camelidae*, genus *Camelus*, used in Asia and Africa as a beast of burden. There are two distinct species of camels: (1) The Arabian camel, *C. dromedarius*, with one hump, and four callouses on the fore legs and two on the hind legs. It is a native of Arabia, and is now known only in the domesticated state; it is used chiefly in Arabia and Egypt. There are several breeds or artificial varieties. The dromedary is one of these, being simply a "blooded" or thoroughbred camel of great speed and bottom, used as a saddle-animal, and comparing with the heavier and slower varieties as a race-horse does with a cart-horse; it is not a different animal zoologically speaking. (2) The Bactrian camel, *C. bactrianus*, with two humps, of which there are also dif-



Bactrian Camel (*Camelus bactrianus*).

ferent breeds. The name *camel* is sometimes applied to the species of the American genus *Auchenia*, as the llama, alpaca, and vicuña, collectively known as the camels of the new world. The Arabian camel is poetically called the ship of the desert. Camels constitute the riches of an Arabian; without them he could not subsist, carry on trade, or travel over sandy deserts. Their milk and flesh are used for food and their hides for leather, and their hair is a valuable article of trade and manufacture. By the camel's power of sustaining abstinence from drink for many days, due to the reserve it can carry in its peculiarly constructed cellular stomach, and of subsisting on a few coarse, dry, prickly plants, it is especially fitted for the parched and barren lands of Asia and Africa. Camels carry from 600 to 1,000 pounds burden.

2. A water-tight structure placed beneath a ship or vessel to raise it in the water, in order to assist its passage over a shoal or bar, or to enable it to be navigated in shallow water. It is first filled with water and sunk alongside the vessel, to which it is then secured. As the water is pumped out, the camel gradually rises, lifting the vessel with it. Camels have also been used for raising sunken vessels.—**Camel's hair**, the hair of the camel, from which very fine fabrics, especially shawls, are made in the East, and also carpets, tent-cloths, etc. In Europe it is used chiefly for mixing with silk. The best comes from Persia. The so-called camel's-hair pencils or brushes used in painting are not made of camel's hair, but commonly of hair from the tails of Russian and Siberian squirrels. See *brush*.—**Camel's-hair cloth**. (a) An Oriental fabric. See *putto*. (b) A French imitation of this fabric; a warm and light woolen cloth with a gloss, but having long hairs standing up upon it. *Dict. of Needlework*.—**Camel's-hair shawl**, a name often given in the United States to the cashmere shawl.—**Camel's hay**. Same as *camel-grass*.—**Camel's wool**, mohair.

camelaucium (kam-e-lā'si-um), *n.*; pl. *camelaucia* (-i). [ML. *camelacium*, *camelaucium*, more frequently *calamaucaum*, *calamaucum*, etc., < LGr. *καμλαῖκος*; origin uncertain; usually referred to Gr. *κἀμῆλος*, camel: see *camel*, and cf. *calamanco*.] A low-crowned cap formerly worn, chiefly in the East, by royal persons and ecclesiastics, especially bishops and monks.

camel-backed (kam'el-bakt), *a.* Having a back like that of a camel; humpbacked.

Not that he was crook-shouldered or camel-backed. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 215.

camel-bird (kam'el-bērd), *n.* A book-name of the African ostrich, *Struthio camelus*. See *camclornithes*.

camelcade (kam-el-kād'), *n.* [Irreg. < *camel* + *-cade*, as in *carolcade*.] A body of troops mounted on camels. [Humorous.]

camel-cricket (kam'el-krik'et), *n.* Same as *camel-insect*.

cameleer (kam-e-lēr'), *n.* [*camel* + *-eer*. Cf. equiv. F. *chamelier*.] A camel-driver.

A number of Arab *cameleers*, who had come with travellers across the Desert from Egypt, were encamped near us. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 51.

cameleon† (ka-mē'lē-on), *n.* An older English spelling of *chameleon*.

camel-grass (kam'el-grās), *n.* A fragrant grass of the warmer regions of Asia, including several species of *Andropogon*. Also called *camel's hay*.

camelid (kam'el-id), *n.* A ruminant mammal of the family *Camelidae*.

Camelidæ (ka-mē'lī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Camelus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ruminant artiodactyl tylopod mammals. They have incisor teeth in

both jaws, specialized canines in the lower jaw, a diffuse placenta, imperfectly quadripartite stomach, the upper lip cleft, the hind limbs largely free from the common integument, so that the lower part of the thigh and the knee project from the belly, broad elastic feet, and no horns. The family includes two living genera, *Camelus* or true camels of the old world, and *Auchenia* or llamas of the new, with many fossil ones, chiefly American. See cuts under *camel* and *llama*.

camelina¹ (kam-e-lī'nā), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *camelinus*; with ref. to ML. *camelinum*, *cameline*: see *cameline*².] A woolen material with small basket-pattern and loose upstanding hairs. *Dict. of Needlework*.

Camelina² (kam-e-lī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Camelus* + *-ina*².] Same as *Camelidae* or *Cameloidæ*.

camelina³ (ka-mel'ī-nā), *n.* [NL., said to be formed (if so, prop. **Chamalina*) < Gr. *χαμαί*, on the ground (dwarf), + *λίον*, flax. Hence *cameline*³.] 1. Treacle-mustard; wormseed. *Kersey*, 1708.—2. [cap.] A genus of plants, natural order *Cruciferae*. The most common and probably the only species, *C. sativa*, gold-of-pleasure or false flax, is a native of southern Europe and western Asia, but is widely naturalized as a weed. It is an annual, with obovoid pods and yellow flowers, and has been cultivated for the fiber of its stems and the oil expressed from its seeds.

cameline¹ (kam'e-lin), *a.* [*L. camelinus*, pertaining to a camel, < *camelus*, a camel: see *camel*. Cf. *cameline*².] Pertaining to or resembling camels or the *Camelidae*; cameloid.

cameline^{2†}, *n.* [ME., < OF. *cameline*, *camelin* = Pr. *camelin* = It. *camellino*, < ML. *camelinum*, also *camelinus*, a stuff made of camel's hair, < L. *camelinus*, pertaining to a camel, < *camelus*, a camel: see *camel*. Cf. *camlet*.] A stuff used in the middle ages as a material for dress. It is commonly said to have been made of camel's hair, and imported from the East; but as it is repeatedly mentioned as a common and cheap stuff, it is probable that it was an imitation of the Eastern fabric. It was made as early as the thirteenth century in Flanders and Brabant, of many colors.

And dame Abstinence-streyned
Toke on a robe of *cameline*.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 7367.

cameline³ (kam'e-lin), *n. and a.* [*F. cameline* = Sp. Pg. *camelina*, < NL. *camelina*: see *camelina*³.] 1. A tree. Treacle-mustard; wormseed.

Cameline [F.], the herb *cameline*, or treacle mustard. *Cotgrave*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Camellia*: as, *cameline* oil.

camel-insect (kam'el-in'sekt), *n.* An orthopterous insect of the genus *Mantis*, or praying-insects: so called from the resemblance of the long thorax to the elongated neck of the camel. In the United States these insects are known as *rear-horses*. Also called *camel-cricket* and *camel-locust*.

camelion†, *n.* An old spelling of *chameleon*.

camellert, *n.* A camel-driver.

Our companions had their cradles struck down through the negligence of the *Camellerts*.

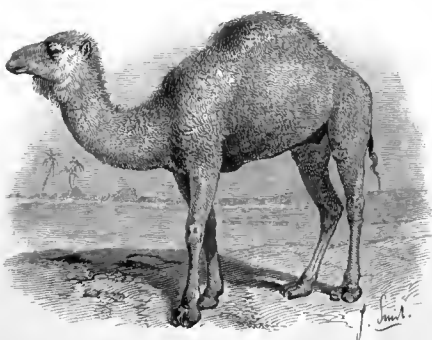
Sandys, Travels (ed. 1652), p. 107.

Camellia (ka-mel'ig), *n.* [NL., after George Joseph *Kamel*, a Moravian Jesuit and traveler of the seventeenth century, by whom the *Camellia Japonica* was first described.] 1. A genus containing about a dozen species of shrubs or small trees, belonging to the natural order *Ternstræmiaceæ*, natives of tropical and eastern Asia and the Indian archipelago. They all have thick, shining, evergreen leaves and white or rose-colored flowers. The genus is divided into two sections, one with pendulous flowers and persistent sepals, represented by the tea-plant, *C. theifera* (see *tea*), the other with erect flowers



Camellia (*C. Japonica*).

and deciduous sepals, of which the common cultivated *camellia*, *C. Japonica*, is a conspicuous example. Of this species, with beautiful but odorless flowers and elegant



Arabian Camel, or Dromedary (*Camelus dromedarius*).

māl = Ar. *jamāl*, *jemel* = Coptic *gamul*, a camel. In the older Teut. languages the camel was

laurel-like leaves, several hundred varieties have been produced, as well as numerous hybrids with the larger-flowered *C. reticulata* of China and the fragrant-leaved *C. Sasanqua* of Japan. The dried leaves of the last species are said to be mixed with tea, and the seeds yield an oil which is used for various domestic purposes.

2. [*L. c.*] A flower of the genus *Camellia*, especially of *C. Japonica*.

camel-locust (kam'el-lō'kust), *n.* Same as *camel-insect*.

camel-necked (kam'el-nekt), *a.* Having a neck like or likened to a camel's.—**Camel-necked flies**, neuropterous insects of the family *Sialidae*.

cameloid (kam'e-loid), *a.* [*Gr.* *καμηλοειδής, *contr.* καμηλόδης, camel-like, < *καμήλος*, camel, + *ειδός*, form.] Of or pertaining to the *Cameloidae*; phalangigrade, as a ruminant.

Cameloidae (kam-e-loi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Camelus* + *-oidae*.] The *Camelidae* regarded as a superfamily group: equivalent to *Tylopoda*, or *Pecora phalangigrada*.

camelopard (ka-mel'ō- or kam'e-lō-pārd), *n.* [= *F.* *camelopard*, *caméléopard* = *Sp.* *camelopardo*, < *l. l.* *camelopardus*, *ML.* also *camelopardulus*, a shortened form of *l.* *camelopardalis*, *ML.* also *camelopardulus*, < *Gr.* καμηλοπαρδαλις, a giraffe, < *καμήλος*, a camel, + *παρδαλις*, later *πάρδος*, a pard (leopard or panther).] 1. The giraffe: so called from a certain resemblance in form to a camel, and from its spotted coloration, like that of the pard or leopard.—2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a creature like a giraffe, but with long and generally curved horns, borrowed from the medieval bestiaries. Also formerly *camelopardal*, *camelopardel*.

camelopardalt, **camelopardelt**, *n.* [Also *camelopardalt*; = *Sp.* *camelopardalt* = *Pg.* *camelopardal* = *lt.* *camelopardalo*, < *l.* *camelopardalis*, *ML.* also *camelopardalus*: see *camelopard*.] A *camelopard*. *Minshcu*.

Camelopardalidæ (ka-mel'ō- or kam'e-lō-pārdal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Camelopardalis* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Camelopardidae*.

Camelopardalis (ka-mel'ō- or kam'e-lō-pārdal'is), *n.* [*N.L.*: see *camelopard*.] 1. A genus of ruminant quadrupeds: same as *Giraffa*.—2. A northern constellation formed by Bartsch and named by Hevelius. It is situated between Cepheus, Perseus, Ursa Major and Minor, and Draco. As given by Hevelius, the name was *Camelopardalis*.

camelopardelt, *n.* See *camelopardal*.

Camelopardidæ (ka-mel'ō- or kam'e-lō-pārdal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < **Camelopardus* (cf. *Camelopardalis*) + *-idæ*.] A family of ruminant quadrupeds: same as *Giraffidæ*. Also called *Camelopardulidæ*.

camelornithes (kam'el-ōr-nī'thēz), *n. pl.* [*N.L.*, < *Gr.* καμήλος, camel, + *ὄρνις*, *pl.* ὄρνιθες, bird.] The camel-birds: a name, not technical, sometimes applied to ostriches, from their points of resemblance to the camel in appearance and habit.

camelot, *n.* An old spelling of *camlet*.

camelry (kam'el-ri), *n.*; *pl.* *camelries* (-riz). [*Camel* + *-ry*; formed on the model of *cavalry*.] 1. A place where camels are brought to be laden or unladen.—2. Troops mounted on camels.

The English General there and then abandoned his boats and dismounted his *camelry*. *Spectator*, No. 3018, p. 581.

camel's-thorn (kam'elz-thōrn), *n.* 1. A spiny leguminous shrub, *Alhagi Maurorum*, of which the camel is very fond, and which yields a manna-like exudation from its leaves and branches.—2. Erroneously, a spiny rhamaecous shrub, *Zizyphus nummularia*, of Persia and India, which bears an edible berry, and the leaves of which are used as fodder for sheep and goats.—3. In South Africa, several species of *Acacia* which are browsed upon by the giraffe, especially *A. Giraffe* and *A. erioloba*.

Camelus (ka-mē'lus), *n.* [*L.*: see *camel*.] The typical genus of *Camelidae*, having the back humped. It contains two species, both of the old world, *C. dromedarius*, the Arabian camel, and *C. bactrianus*, the Bactrian camel; the latter has two humps, the former one. See *camel*.

Camembert cheese. See *cheese* 1.

Camenæ (ka-mō'nē), *n. pl.* [*L.*, sing. *camena*, *OL.* *camena*; akin to *carmen*, a song: see *charm* 1.] In *Rom. myth.*, prophetic nymphs, of whom there were four, the most celebrated being *Ægeria*. The poets frequently applied the name to the Muses.

Camenet, *n.* [*L.* *camena*: see *Camenæ*.] One of the *Camenæ*.

Denyue Camenes, that with your sacred food

Have fed and fostered on from tender years

A happy man that in your favour stode.

Googe, Sonnet of Edwardes of the Chappell.

camenes (kam'en-ēz), *n.* [See *def.*] In *logic*, the mnemonic name of a mood of the fourth figure of syllogism, of which the major premise is a universal affirmative, the minor a universal negative, and the conclusion a universal negative proposition: as, Whatever is expedient is conformable to nature; nothing conformable to nature is hurtful to society; therefore, nothing hurtful to society is expedient. This mood was formerly considered by all (as it is still by some) logicians as belonging to the first figure, and as such was called *celantes*. When put into the fourth figure it was called *clamentes*, then *camenes*, then *camenes*, also *calenes*. Of the seven letters of the word *camenes*, six are significant. *C* signifies reduction to *celantes*; *a*, *c*, *e* indicate the quantity and quality of the premises and conclusion; *m* signifies transposition of the premises in reduction, and *s* the simple conversion of the conclusion.

cameo (kam'ē-ō), *n.* [*It.* *cammeo*, a *cammeo*. = *F.* *camée* (> *G.* *camee* = *Dan.* *kamee* = *Sw.* *kamé*) and *camuicu* (see *camuicu*) = *Sp.* *camafeo* = *Pg.* *camafeo*, *camafio*, *camafu* (cf. *MHG.* *gamahiu*, *chammachiu*, a kind of diamond), < *ML.* *cammerus*, *camahulus*, *camaholus*; of unknown origin.] 1. An engraving in relief upon a gem, a hard stone of moderate size, or a similar material, or the object itself so engraved, as distinguished from an *intaglio*; specifically, such an engraving upon a stone or a shell having two or three layers differing in color, such as an onyx, agate, etc., and so treated as to utilize the effect of the variety of coloring. *Camcos* on stone are called *stone camcos*, in contradistinction to the *shell camcos*, or those cut on shells which have superposed layers varying in color, such as the *Cassia rufa*, which gives red on sardonyx, the *Cassia madagascariensis*, white on dark claret, the *Cassia cornuta*, white on orange, the *Strombus gigas*, white on pink, and other tropical shells. *Camcos* in distinct bands of colors have been produced since about 150 B. C.; and some of the ancient examples, as the *Sainte Chapelle* agate, in Paris (13 by 11 inches), representing the apothecosis of Augustus, and the *Vienna onyx* (9 by 8 inches), representing allegorically the coronation of Augustus, surpass in size and in delicacy of execution the best modern specimens.

Hence—2. Raised or anaglyphic work in art on a miniature scale; specifically, the art of engraving small figures in relief: opposed to *intaglio*: as, a stone or shell cut in *cameo*; a vase ornamented in *cameo*.—**Cameo incrustation**, the production of casts in relief within a coating of flint-glass. The process consists in forming the design to be incrustated of less fusible material than the glass coating, which is welded upon the design while in a soft condition.—In *cameo*. See *cameo*, 2, above.

cameo-glass (kam'ē-ō-glās), *n.* 1. Same as *cased glass*. See also *cameo glass*, under *glass*.—2. A convex glass used in the mounting of hand-painted photographs.

cameo-press (kam'ē-ō-pres), *n.* A small screw-press used to give a convex roundness to photographic portraits. The card is pressed between the bed and platen, which are respectively convex and concave. *E. H. Knight*.

cameo-shell (kam'ē-ō-shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Cassididae*, *Cassia madagascariensis* (so called by mistake), or *C. camco*. The species is an inhabitant of the Caribbean and neighboring seas.

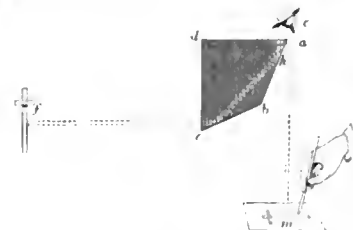
cameotype (kam'ē-ō-tip), *n.* [*Camco* + *type*, as in *daguerreotype*, etc.] A name formerly given to a small vignette daguerreotype for mounting in a jeweled setting.

cameo-ware (kam'ē-ō-wär), *n.* A class of fine pottery ornamented with figures in relief, of a different color from the ground, and usually on a small scale. The so-called Wedgwood ware is of this class. See *jasper-ware*, and *Wedgwood ware*, under *ware*.

camera (kam'e-rä), *n.*; *pl.* *cameras*, *cameræ* (-rüz, -rē). [*L.* *camera*, *camara*, a vault (*ML.* a chamber), < *Gr.* *καμάρα*, a vaulted chamber, anything with an arched cover; akin to *L.* *camur*, curved, crooked, *W. Ir.* *Gael.* *cam*, crooked, *Gr.* *κάμπτειν*, bend: see *cam2*, *camber2*, *chamber*, *comrade*.] 1. In *anc. arch.*, an arched

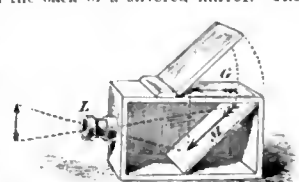
roof, ceiling, or covering; a vault.—2. *Naut.*, a small vessel used on the coasts of the Bosphorus and the Black Sea. Also *camara*.—3. The variety of camera obscura used by photographers. It is made usually in the form of a box in two parts, connected by an extensible bellows-like arrangement serving to adjust the focus, and having one or more lenses fixed in the front. Photographic cameras are made in a great variety of shapes and sizes, according to use, as the *pocket-camera*, *copying camera*, *landscape-camera*, and *portrait-camera*; and many different forms of lenses, some of highly specialized types, are used. Provision is made for inserting in the back of the camera carriers or plate-holders containing the dry or wet sensitive plates or the paper films, etc., on which the photographs are taken. See *camera obscura*, below, and *photography*.

4. In *anat.*: (a) The so-called fifth ventricle of the brain, between the laminae of the septum lucidum. (b) Some other chambered or vaulted part or organ, as the pericardium (*camera cordis*, chamber of the heart), the cranial cavity (*camera cranii*), etc.—**Camera aquosa** (Latin, humid chamber), the anterior aqueous chamber of the eyeball, bounded in front by the cornea, behind by the iris and crystalline lens.—**Camera lucida** (Latin, clear chamber), an invention of the chemist Wollaston, designed to facilitate the delineation of distant objects. It consists of a solid prismatic piece of glass mounted upon a brass frame. The prism has its angles so arranged that the rays from the object appear reflected as shown below, and is covered at the top by a metallic eyepiece, the hole in which lies half over the edge of the prism, so as to afford a person looking through it a view of the picture reflected through the glass, and a direct view of his pencil or tra-



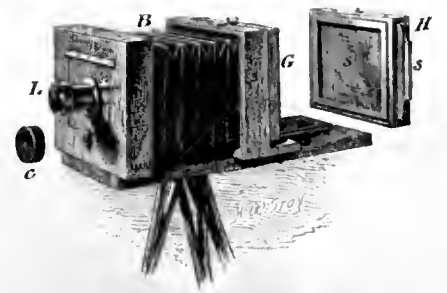
Camera Lucida.

cing-point. In the figure the object to be traced, *f*, is opposite the perpendicular surface of the prism, *d c*, and the rays proceeding from *f* pass through this surface and fall on the inclined plane *e b*, which makes an angle with *d c* of 67½°; from this they are totally reflected to the plane *b a*, which makes an angle of 135° with *b c*, and are again reflected to the eye at *e* above the horizontal plane, which makes an angle of 67½° with the plane *a b*. The rays of light from the object proceeding upward from *h* toward the eye of the observer, he sees the image at *m*, and by placing the paper below in this place the image may be traced with a pencil. The brass frame of the prism has usually two lenses, one concave and the other convex, the former to be used in front between *f* and *d c* for near-sighted persons, and the latter at *e* for those who are far-sighted. The size of the picture may also be increased or diminished by lengthening or shortening brass tubes connected with the frame. This instrument has undergone various modifications. It is extremely convenient on account of its portability.—**Camera obscura** (Latin, dark chamber), an apparatus in which the images of external objects, received through a convex lens, are exhibited distinctly and in their natural colors on a white surface placed at the focus of the lens. The simplest form of this instrument consists of a darkened chamber, into which no light is permitted to enter except by a small hole in the window-shutter. An image of the objects opposite the hole will then appear on the wall, or on a white screen so placed as to receive the light coming from the opening. A convex lens may be fixed in the hole of the shutter. Portable cameras are constructed of various forms, but the design of them all is to throw the images of external objects, as persons, houses, trees, landscapes, etc., upon a plane or curved surface, for the purpose of drawing, the making of photographic pictures, or mere amusement. The surface on which the image is thrown may be covered with a sheet of paper, on which the figure may be traced by hand with a pencil; but the picture is most distinctly seen when the image is formed on the back of a silvered mirror. The figure represents



Portable Camera Obscura.

L, lens; *M*, reflecting mirror; *G*, ground glass, upon which the image is formed.



Photographer's Camera.

B, bellows; *G*, ground glass; *H*, holder for sensitive plate; *L*, lens; *c*, cap for lens; *s s*, slide covering sensitive plate.

by a lens on the roof. By turning the lens around, a panorama of the neighboring scenery is exhibited on the table. Cameras for use in sketching are made in the shape of a cone, with a lens and a reflecting mirror at the apex and a drawing-table inside. One side of the box is cut out, and at this opening the artist sits, partly enveloped by a dark curtain which serves to shut out extraneous light. See *optograph*.

The human eye is a small camera obscura of wonderfully perfect construction. *Lommel*, *Light* (trans.), p. 102.

Copying camera, a camera used for copying and enlarging photographs from negatives. The solar camera, for copying by direct solar light, is usually erected out of doors

and directed toward the sun, the negative being placed near the lens and sheets of sensitive paper in the plane of focus. Copying cameras used with electric lights are also made of very great size, for producing life-size copies of portraits, the camera consisting essentially of a dark room in which the easel holding the prepared paper travels along the plane of focus on rails laid on the floor.—**Detective camera**, a portable photographic camera adapted for making instantaneous pictures, especially of moving objects, while it is carried in the hand or otherwise about the person. The exposure is made by means of a spring, the object to be photographed being brought within the range of the lens by means of a finder variously devised.—**In camera**, *in law*, in chambers; in private: applied to a trial conducted with closed doors for some special reason touching the nature of the case or the evidence.—**Multiplying camera**, *in photog.*, a camera fitted with a number of small lenses, so that it can take a number of pictures at one exposure. It is used for taking ferrotypes.—**Solar camera**. See *copying camera*.—**Stereoscopic camera**, a double camera giving two pictures upon the same plate, or a camera with a single lens and a shifting device for effecting the same end.

cameradet, *n.* [*F. camerade*: see *comrade*.] An obsolete form of *comrade*.

These are his *camerades*, his walking mates!
B. Jonson, Every Man in His Humour, ii. 1.

cameræ, *n.* Latin plural of *camera*.
cameral (kam'e-räl), *a.* [*< It. camerale*, pertaining to a camera or treasury, *< ML. camera*, a chamber, public office, treasury: see *camera* and *chamber*, and cf. *chamberlain* and *camerlingo*.] Of or pertaining to a camera or chamber.

cameralist (kam'e-räl-ist), *n.* [*< NL. cameralista*, a financier, *< It. camerale*: see *cameral*.] A financier; one skilled in the principles and system of public revenue.

Frederick William I., himself a clever *cameralist*, and author of the masterly financial system of Prussia, took the important step of founding, at Halle and Frankfurt on the Oder, special chairs of economy and cameralistic science.
W. Roscher, Pol. Econ. (trans.), § 19.

cameralistic (kam'e-räl-ist'ik), *a.* [*< cameralist + -ic*.] Pertaining to finance and public revenue.

Chairs of *cameralistic* science were founded in universities.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 363.

cameralistics (kam'e-räl-ist'iks), *n.* [*< cameralist + -ics*; = *F. cameralistique* = *G. cameralistik*.] The science of state finance.

camerard, *n.* A variant of *camerade*.
camerarius (kam'e-rä-r'i-us), *n.*; pl. *camerarii* (-i). [*ML.*, *< camera*, a chamber, public office, treasury, etc.: see *camera*, *cameral*, and *chamber*.] A chamberlain; a keeper of public money; a treasurer.

camera-stand (kam'e-rä-stand), *n.* A support for a photographic camera. For indoor work a usual form is an adjustable table mounted on casters, and having various devices of racks and pinions, levers, hinges, screws, etc., to enable the operator to raise, lower, or tilt it with ease and rapidity, according to the nature of his work. In outdoor photography some form of tripod is commonly used as a camera-stand.

camerate (kam'e-rät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *camerated*, ppr. *camerating*. [*< L. cameratus*, pp. of *camerare*, arch over, *< camera*, an arched roof. Cf. *camber*² and *chamber*, *v.*] To build in the form of an arch or vault. [Rare.]

camerated (kam'e-rät-ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *camerate*, *v.*] 1. In *arch.*, arched; vaulted: as, a *camerated* roof. *Weale*.—2. In *zool.*, divided by partitions into a series of chambers; chambered; hollowed out; fornicated; vaulted.

There are no buccal teeth [in *Trocheta subviridis*, Dutrochet], and the alimentary tube is only slightly *camerated*.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 405.

cameration (kam'e-rä'shen), *n.* [*< L. cameratio(n)*, *< camerare*: see *camerate*.] 1. An arching or vaulting. *Evety*. [Rare].—2. A division into compartments or chamberlets. Also called *chambering*.

These nuclei [in *Foraminifera*, etc.] may be simple or multiple; in the latter case, they have no special relation to the *cameration* of the skeleton.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 563.

camerick, **cameriket**, *n.* Old spellings of *cambric*. *Planché*.

camerine (kam'e-rin), *n.* [*< L. camera*, a vault: see *camera*.] A nummulite; one of the foraminiferous shells found in nummulitic limestone.

cameritellous (kam'e-ri-tell'us), *a.* [*< L. camera*, a vault, + *tella*, a web: see *toil*².] Characterized by the habit of making intricate webs in which to hide: applied to certain spiders.

camerlingo (kam-er-ling'gō), *n.* [*It.*, formerly *camerlingo*, = *E. chamberlain*, *q. v.*] The chamberlain of the pope, having charge of the secular interests of the papacy. He ranks as one of the four chief officers of the pope, the others being the cardinal vicar, the cardinal patron, and the cardinal penitentiary. He is always chosen from the college of cardinals, and is therefore usually called *cardinal camerlingo*. Dur-

ing a vacancy in the Holy See he takes charge of all the temporalities and presides over the apostolic chamber or palace. Also *camerlengo*.

Cameronian (kam-e-rō-ni-an), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Relating or pertaining to Richard Cameron (see II.) or to the Cameronians: as, a *Cameronian* clergyman.

II. *n.* 1. One of the followers of Richard Cameron in Scotland, who refused to accept the indulgence granted to the Presbyterian clergy in the persecuting times of Charles II., lest by so doing they should be understood to recognize his ecclesiastical authority. They were known at first as *The Societies*, but were afterward organized as the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, most of which in 1876 was merged in the Free Church.

2. *pl.* A name given to the 26th regiment of British infantry, from its having been originally composed of the Cameronians who flocked to Edinburgh during the revolution of 1688. Their nucleus consisted of the men who fought under Richard Cameron at Aird's Moss in 1680, when he was killed.

camerostoma (kam-e-rōs'tō-mā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< L. camera* (Gr. *kajāpa*), a vault, + Gr. *stōma*, a mouth.] In *zool.*, the anterior part of the body of *Arachnida*, forming a vault over the manducatory organs.

camery (kam'e-ri), *n.* A certain disease in horses, characterized by warts on the palate and soft parts of the mouth. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cameset (ka-mēz'), *n.* [An "English" spelling of *camise*: see *camis*.] Same as *camis*.

Oh, who is more brave than a dark Sullote
In his snowy *camese* and his shaggy capote?
Byron, Child Harold, ii. 72, song.

camestres (ka-mēs'trēz), *n.* [See def.] In *logic*, the mnemonic name of a mood of the second figure of syllogism. The letters of the word have these significations: *C*, that the mood is to be reduced to *celarent*; *a*, that the major premise is a universal affirmative; *m*, that the premises are to be transposed in reduction; *e*, that the minor premise is a universal negative; *s*, that this premise is to be simply converted in reduction; *e*, that the conclusion is a universal negative; *s*, that the conclusion is to be simply converted in reduction. The following is an example of this mood, with an implied reduction: He that is of God heareth my words; ye hear them not; this is, then, because ye are not of God.

camil (kam'il), *n.* A dialectal form of *camomile*. [Somerset, Eng.]

camion (kam'ign), *n.* [*F.*, a dray, truck, pin; origin unknown.] A truck or wagon used for transporting cannon.

camist (kam'is), *n.* [Also written *camise*, *camus*, *camese* (cf. *ME. kemes*, *< AS. cemes*, *< ML. camisa*); *< OF. camise*, *F. chemise* (*> E. chemise*, *q. v.*) = *Pr. Sp. Pg. camisa* = *It. camiscia*, *camicia* = *Ar. Pers. Hind. gamis*, a shirt, *< LL. camisia*, *ML. camisia*, *camisa*, a shirt, tunic, prob. from the orig. form (**hamithja*) of OHG. *hemidi*, MHG. *hemede*, *hemde*, G. *hemd* = *OFries. hemethe*, a shirt, connected with OHG. *hamo* = *AS. hama* (in comp.) = *Icel. hamr*, a skin, *hams*, a snake's skin, = *Goth. *hama*, covering, clothing, *> gahamōn*, cover, *anahamōn*, clothe, etc.: see *hame*¹, *hem*¹.] 1. A shirt. Compare *chemise*.—2. A light morning-gown or similar loose garment.

All in a *Camis* light of purple silk.

Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 2.

camisade (kam-i-sād'), *n.* [Also *camisado*; *< F. camisade*, a sudden assaulting or surprisal of the enemy, *< It. camisciata*, *incamisciata* (Florio), now *camiciata*, *incamiciata* (= *Sp. *camisada*, *encamisada*, lit. a 'shirted' attack: see *camisated*), *< camiscit*, *camicia* = *Sp. camisa* = *OF. camise*, *F. chemise*, a shirt: see *camis*, *chemise*.] 1. An attack by surprise at night or at break of day: probably so called because made by soldiers wearing shirts over their armor, in order that they might be recognized by their friends in the dark.

They had appointed the same night . . . to have given a *camisado* upon the English.
Sir J. Hayward.

2. A shirt worn by soldiers over their armor in a night attack to enable them to recognize one another. [A mistaken use of the term.]

Two thousand of our best men, all in *camisadoes* with scaling ladders.

Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries, p. 82.

Camisard (kam-i-zärd), *n.* [*F.*, *< OF. camise*, a shirt. Cf. *camisade*.] One of the French Protestants of the Cévennes who took up arms in defense of their civil and religious liberties early in the eighteenth century: so called from the white blouses worn by the peasants who were the chief actors in the insurrection.

camisated (kam-i-sä-ted), *a.* [*< ML. *camisatus*, *camisiatus*, *< camisa*, a shirt: see *camis*, and cf. *camisade*.] Dressed with a shirt above the other garments. *Johnson*.

camiset, *n.* See *camis*.

camisia (ka-mis'ia), *n.* [*LL. (ML. also camisa)*: see *camis*.] 1. A shirt; a tunic.—2. An alb.—3. A shrine in which the Book of the Gospels used at high mass was formerly preserved. It was frequently made of gold, richly jeweled. Many such existed in the English cathedrals and parish churches before the Reformation. *Lee*, Glossary.

camisole (kam'i-söl), *n.* [*F.*, *< It. camiciuola*, dim. of *camicia* = *F. chemise*: see *chemise*.]

1. A short light garment with sleeves, usually of material that will wash, worn by women as a dressing-sack or in morning-dress.

Mrs. O'Dowd, the good housewife, arrayed in curl-papers and a *camisole*, felt that her duty was to act and not to sleep.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxx.

2. A strait-jacket.

camister (kam'is-tēr), *n.* [*Appar. < camis + -ster*.] A clergyman; a minister. [Vagabonds' slang.]

camlet (kam'let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *camblet*, *chamlet*, *camelot*, *< F. camelot* = *Pr. chama-lote* = *Sp. camelote*, *chamelote* = *Pg. cameldão* = *It. cambellotto*, *ciambellotto* = *D. camelot* = *G. camclot*, *kamelot* = *Dan. kamelot*, *< ML. camelotum*, *camlet*, popularly understood as a deriv. of *L. camelus*, camel, but in fact *< Ar. khamlat*, *khamalat*, *camlet* (silk and camel's hair, also all silk or velvet; cf. *mikhmal*, *> Hind. makhmal*, velvet), *< khaml*, pile, plush, a carpet with a long pile, a cushion, etc.] 1. A rich stuff used for dress as early as the thirteenth century. It was more costly and finer than cameline. It is frequently mentioned as in use in both England and France down to the end of the seventeenth century.

The *Cadllescher* is clothed in *Camlet*, Satten, Silke, Damaske, or Velvet of seemly colour.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 314.

After dinner I put on my new *camelot* suit, the best that I ever wore in my life, the suit costing me above £24.
Pepys, Diary, June 1, 1664.

2. A very durable plain cloth used for cloaks and the like; a water-proof material in common use before the introduction of india-rubber. All the kinds of *camlet* are in a certain sense imitations of Oriental camel's-hair cloth; they are made of hair, especially that of goats, with wool or silk, and present a veined or wavy appearance.

camlet (kam'let), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *camleted*, *camletted*, ppr. *camleting*, *camletting*. [*< camlet*, *n.*] To cause to resemble wavy or watered *camlet*. [Rare.]

I also inspected the manner of *chambletting* silk and gograms at one Mons' La Dorées in Morefields.
Evelyn, Diary, May 30, 1652.

camletteen (kam-le-tēn'), *n.* [*< camlet + -een*.] A kind of fine worsted *camlet*.

camletto (kam-let'ō), *n.* Same as *camletteen*.

cammakat, *n.* Another spelling of *camoca*.

cammaron (kam'a-ron), *n.* [*< Sp. camaron*, a shrimp, *< L. cammarus*, *camarus*, var. *gammarrus*, a sea-crab: see *Gammarrus*.] A fresh-water shrimp or prawn, resembling the crawfish. *Huxley*.

cammas (kam'as), *n.* Same as *camass*.

cammed (kamd), *a.* [*E. dial.*, *< ME. cammed*, *cammyd*; *< cam*² + *-ed*.] 1. Crooked.—2. Crooked-nosed; short-nosed.—3. Cross; ill-natured. [Prov. Eng.]

cammerell, *n.* A dialectal variant of *gambrel*.

camnish (kam'ish), *a.* [*E. dial.*, *< cam*² + *-ish*.] Awkward; clumsy. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

cammoek¹ (kam'øk), *n.* [*E. dial.* also *camluck*, *kamluck*; *< ME. cammok*, *< AS. cammoc*, *cam-moc*, *camruc*, *commuc* (also once *cammoce*, perhaps miswritten for *cammoce*), a plant, glossed *peucedanum*.] 1. A leguminous plant, the rest-harrow, *Ononis arvensis*.

Cammoeks and *wedes*

Fouleth the fruile in the fælde.

Piers Plowman (B), xix. 309.

2. An umbelliferous plant, probably the shepherd's-needle, *Scandix Pecten*.

cammoek² (kam'øk), *n.* [*E. dial.* and *Sc.*; *E. dial.* also *camluck*, *Sc. camack*; *< ME. cambok* (ML. *cambuca*, *cambuta*, *cambutta*), of Celtic origin. Cf. *Gael. camag*, anything crooked or curved, a club, crook, curl, bay, etc.; cf. *equiv. Sc. cammon*, *< Gael. Ir. caman*, a club for golf or cricket, *< cam*, crooked, bent: see *cam*².] 1. A crooked stick or club; a crooked beam; specifically, a crooked club used in the game of hockey or shinny.

Though the *cammoek*, the more it is bowed, the better it serveth, yet the bow, the more it is bent and occupied, the worse it waxeth. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 46.

Crokyd as a *camoke*.

Skelton (ed. Dyce), l. 117.

Airlie crooks the tree, that good *cammoek* should be.

Ray, Proverbs (ed. 1678), p. 361.

2. The game played with such a club; hoekey or shiuny.

cammocky (kam'ok-i), *a.* [E. dial., < *camock* + -y.] Like or due to cammock; having a disagreeable goat-like smell: applied to cheese, from the notion that this smell is due to the cows eating cammock. [South. Eng.]

camocat, camacat, n. [ME. *camaca*, *camaka*, < ML. *camoca*, *camuca*, OF. *camocas*, MGr. *καμουκας*.] A thick silk fabric, the name of which first appears in the fourteenth century. It was used in the manufacture of armor (such as the gambeson), for church vestments (in which case white camoca is especially mentioned), for civic robes, and for bed-hangings.

My great bed of blue *camaka* with griffins, also another bed of *camaka* striped with white and black.

Will of Lord Despenser (1375), quoted in Rock.

camomile, chamomile (kam'ō-mil), *n.* [The spelling *chamomile* is recent, and in imitation of the Latin; early mod. E. *camomil*, *camamel* (E. dial. *camil*), < ME. *camamyle*, *camamelle*, *camomylle* = D. MHG. G. *kamille* = Dan. *kamille* (-blomst) = Sw. *kamill* (-blomma), < OF. *camamille*, F. *camomille* = Pr. It. *camomilla* = Sp. *camomila* = Pg. *camomele*, < ML. *camamilla*, *camomilla*, < L. *chamomilla* and prop. *chamemēlon*, < Gr. *χαμαί-μυλον*, lit. earth-apple (from the apple-like smell of the flower), < *χαμαί*, on the earth (= L. *humi*: see *humble*), + *μυλον*, an apple, = L. *malum*. Cf. *chameleon*.] The common name of *Anthemis nobilis*, a low creeping composite plant of Europe, with strongly scented foliage, which has long been in cultivation and of popular repute as a bitter stomachic and tonic. The camomile-flowers of commerce are the product of a cultivated double variety, known as the *garden* or *Roman camomile*. The single form is distinguished as *Scotch camomile*. It was formerly imagined that the more the plant was trodden upon the more luxuriantly it grew, and this was a favorite subject of allusion in ancient writers. The corn- or field-camomile, *Anthemis arvensis*, is sparingly naturalized in the United States. The dog's or stinking camomile, *A. Cotula*, is more usually known as *mayweed*. The yellow camomile, *A. tinctoria*, with yellow-rayed flowers, is sometimes cultivated for ornament and yields a yellow dye. The German camomile of trade consists of the flower-heads of *Matricaria Chamomilla*. Wild camomile is the *fever-feu*.



Camomile (*Anthemis nobilis*).

For though the *camomile*, the more it is trodden the faster it grows, yet youth, the more it is wasted, the sooner it wears.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

camooch, n. [Also *camouche*, used in the same sense, appar. repr. It. *camoscio*, a chamois, wild goat (see *chamois*), perhaps affected in E. use by It. *camuso*, a person with a flat nose; see *camous*.] A term of abuse equivalent to *goat* (see etymology).

Whoever says you have a black eye, is a *camooch*.

Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, l. 2.

Speak not; I will not hear thee: away, *camouche*!

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 3.

Camorra (ka-mor'ra), *n.* [It.; cf. obs. It. "*camorra*, an Irish rogue, also an upper cassock," "*camorro*, a woman's freek" (Florio), now *camorro*, an ugly person (applied to a woman).] A secret organization formed in the kingdom of Naples under the Bourbon government, first publicly known about 1820, partly political and partly of the nature of a standing vigilance committee, which exercised great power at times among the lower classes, settling disputes and acting as referee, punishing real or imaginary crimes, and exacting payment for all such services. It became guilty of many violent acts in the interest of private vengeance or avarice. Although for political reasons tolerated under Ferdinand II. (1830-59), it was attacked by the government of Francis II., in revenge for which it united with the opponents of the Bourbons and aided in the overthrow of that dynasty. At present the organization is out of favor, and though retaining a nominal existence, is of no importance as a body.

Camorrist (ka-mor'izm), *n.* [Camorra + -ism.] The system and mode of action of the

Camorra; hence, organized mob-law; systematic rejection or abrogation of the regular forms of law.

Camorrist (ka-mor'ist), *n.* [It. *camorrista*: see *Camorra*.] A member of the Camorra; one who favors the principles or practises the methods of the Camorra.

camouciot, n. See *camooch*.

camouche, n. Same as *camichi*.

camouffet (F. pron. ka-mō'flā), *n.* [F., smoke puffed into a sleeper's face; origin unknown.]

Milit., a mine with a charge so small as not to produce any crater when exploded. Such a mine is often sunk in the wall of earth between two parallel galleries, in order, by blowing the earth into one of them, to suffocate or cut off the retreat of the miner who is at work in it. When used for this purpose it is also called a *stifer*.

camoust, camust, a. [Early mod. E. also *camouys*, < ME. *camois*, *camouys*, < OF. *camus*, F. *camus* = Pr. *camus*, *camusat* = It. *camuso*, *camoscio*, flat-nosed. Cf. E. dial. and ME. *cammed*, Se. *camove-nosed*, *cam-nosed*, flat-nosed, ult. connected with *cam*², q. v.] Depressed; flat; crooked: said only of the nose.

Round was his face and *camois* was his nose.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 14.

camoused, camused, a. [Camous, *camus*, + -ed².] Same as *camous*.

And though my nose be *camused*, my lips thick,

And my chin bristled, Pan, great Pan, was such.

B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

camously, adv. Awry. Skelton.

camoyst, a. Same as *camous*. Sir T. Browne.

camp¹ (kamp), *n.* [ME. *camp*, *comp*, battle, conflict (cf. *campyng*, foot-ball), < AS. *camp*, *comp*, battle, conflict, = OFries. *kamp*, *komp* = D. *kamp* = MLG. *kamp* = OHG. *kamp*, *kamph*, *kampf*, MHG. G. *kampf*, a fight, battle, esp. in older use, of a fight between two, = Sw. Dan. *kamp*, battle, conflict, = Icel. *kapp* (assimilated from **kamp*), contest, zeal, eagerness, vehemence, a race (cf. ODan. *kap*, zeal, now only in the phrase *om kap*, in competition); regarded by some as an orig. Teut. word, but prob. < L. *campus*, a field, a plain, later sometimes a battle-field, in ML. also a camp, battle: see *camp*².] 1. Conflict; battle.

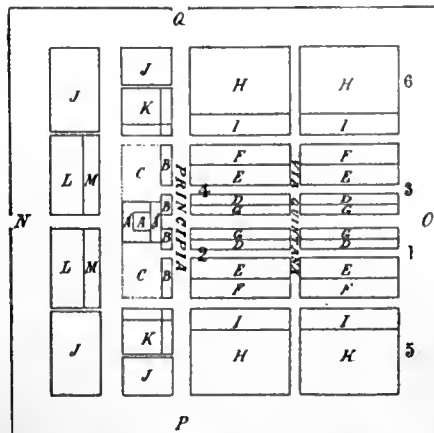
Alle the kene mene of *kampe*, knyghtes and other.

Morte Arthur (F. E. T. S.), l. 3702.

2. An English form of the game of foot-ball. It was played by two parties of twelve men, ranged in two lines 120 yards apart. A ball was laid in the middle, and on a given signal each party rushed forward to kick or throw it to the opposite goal.

camp¹ (kamp), *v. i.* [ME. *campen*, < AS. *campian* (= OFries. *kampa*, *kempa* = D. *kampen* = OHG. *chamfan*, *chemfan*, MHG. *kempfen*, G. *kämpfen* = Dan. *kæmpe* = Sw. *kämpa*), fight, contend, < *camp*, a conflict: see the noun. In def. 2, cf. freq. *camp*.] 1. To fight; contend in battle or in any kind of contest; hence, to strive with others in doing anything.—2. To wrangle; argue. [Obs. or dial. in both senses.]—3. To play at the game of camp. Tusser.

camp² (kamp), *n.* [F. *camp*, a camp, formerly also a field, a parallel form to *champ*, a field, = Pr. *camp* = Sp. Pg. It. *campo*, < L. *campus*, a field, a plain, a place of action, in ML. also a camp, a battle, = Gr. *κῆπος*, Dor. *κᾶπος*, a garden, orchard, plantation: see *camp*¹.] 1. A place where an army or other body of



Typical Plan of Roman Camp.

A, praetorium; A', quæstor and prefects; A'', tribune, etc.; B, tribunes; C, cavalry; D, E, F, legionaries (Triarii, Principes, and Hastati); G, allies, foot and horse; H, auxiliaries; I, picked cohorts; L, special or extraordinary cohorts; M, special or extraordinary squadrons of horse; N, Decuman gate; O, praetorian gate; P, porta principalis dextra; Q, porta principalis sinistra; 1, 2, 3, 4, first, second, third, and fourth legions; 5, 6, right and left wings.

men is or has been encamped; the collection of tents or other temporary structures for the accommodation of a number of men, particularly troops in a temporary station; an encampment. When an army in the field is to remain for some time at a particular spot, it may be stationed in an *intrenched camp*, surrounded by earthworks, redoubts, etc. A *flying camp* is an encampment occupied for a very brief period. The camps of the ancient Roman soldiers, even though for a stay of only a night, were of the intrenched class, customarily in the shape of a rectangle surrounded by a fossa (*fossa*), with a stake-faced embankment (*vallum*) on the inside. In the typical Roman camp there were four gates, one at each side and one at each end, and the interior was divided into streets. The broadest street, 100 feet wide, ran between the side gates. The other streets, 50 feet wide, ran at right angles to this from end to end of the camp. A *camp of instruction* is a camp formed for the reception of troops who are sent to be trained in maneuvering in large bodies and in campaigning duties in general. There are permanent camps of this kind at Aldershot in England, and at Châlons-sur-Marne in France.

2. A body of troops or other persons encamping together; an army with its camp-equipment.

For I shall antler be

Unto the *camp*, and profits will accrue.

Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1.

The whole had the appearance of a splendid court rather than of a military armament; and in this situation, carrying more show than real force with it, the camp arrived at Bernice.

Hume, Hist. Eng., V. 319.

3. In *British agri.*, a heap of turnips, potatoes, or other roots laid up in a trench and thickly covered with straw and earth for preservation through the winter. In some places called a *pit*, in others a *bury*.—To break camp. See *break*. **camp**² (kamp), *v.* [F. *camp*, *camp*, n.] 1. To put into or lodge in a camp, as an army; encamp. [Rare].—2. To afford camping-ground for; afford rest or lodging to. [Rare.]

Had our great palace the capacity

To *camp* this host, we all would sup together.

Shak., A. and C., iv. 8.

3. To bury in pits, as potatoes; pit. Loudon. [Local, Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To establish or make a camp; go into camp: sometimes with *down*.—2. To live in a camp, as an army: as, we *camped* there three days.—3. To live temporarily in a tent or tents or in rude places of shelter, as for health or pleasure: generally with *out*.

camp³, *n.* [L. *campe*, *campe*, < Gr. *κάμπε*, u caterpillar.] A caterpillar. E. Phillips, 1706.

campable (kam'pa-bl), *a.* [E. dial., appar. a perversion of *capable*.] Able to do. Grose. [North. Eng.]

campagi, n. Plural of *campagus*.

campagnol (kam-pa-nyol'), *n.* [F. (= It. *campagnuolo*), < *campagne* = It. *campagna*, a field, open country: see *campaign*.] A French name of various species of field-mice or voles, as *Arvicola arvalis* and *A. agrestis*; hence, any vole or meadow-mouse of the subfamily *Arvicolina*, family *Murida*.

campagus (kam'pa-gus), *n.*; pl. *campagi* (-jī). [L.L., perhaps < L. *campus*, a field: see *camp*².] In *Rom. antiq.*, a low shoe or slipper covering the toes, having the heel-piece carried around on each side nearly to the ankle-bone, but leaving the instep and the sides of the foot uncovered, and secured on the foot by ribbons or straps. It was peculiar to the wealthy and official classes.

campaign (kam-pān'), *n.* [F. *campagne*, now *campagne* (assimilated *campagne*, > E. *champaign*), an open field, a military campaign, = Sp. *campaña* = Pg. *campanha* = It. *campagna*, < ML. *campania*, a level country, in classical L. used only as the name of the level country near Naples, *Campania*, now *Campania* (Campanus, of Campania, a Campanian), < **campanus* (LL. *campanus* or *campanius*), of a field, < *campus*, a field: see *camp*².] 1. An open field; a large open plain. Now *champaign*.—2. The operations of an army during one season, or in a definite enterprise: as, the Vicksburg *campaign*.—3. Continued or sustained aggressive operations directed to the accomplishment of some particular object: as, the temperance *campaign*; especially, in U. S. politics, organized action in influencing voters in an election, etc.: as, the last presidential *campaign*.

We should get those amendments out of the way before we strike out for the summer *campaign*.

S. Bowles, Letter to H. L. Dawes, Feb. 16, 1857.

4. In *metal.*, the time during which a furnace remains in operation without stoppage.—**Campaign wig.** See *wig*.

campaign (kam-pān'), *v. i.* [F. *campagner*, n.] To serve in a campaign.

The officers who *campaigned* in the late rebellion.

Sir R. Musgrave, Irish Rebellion, p. 6.

campaigne (kam-pān'), *n.* [Prop. **campan*, < F. *campane*, a bell, a fringe, tuft, etc.: see *campane*.] A narrow kind of pillow-lace, used especially as an edging to broader laces.

campaigner (kam-pā'nēr), *n.* [*< campaign* + -er.] One who is or has been in active service in a campaign or campaigns.

Both horse and rider were old *campaigners*, and stood without moving a muscle. *Smollett*, *Humphrey Clinker*.

The plain before the town was full of tents, and, long before the town or the tents were within sight, the sight of actual *campaigners* gave a keen feeling of what was going on. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 265.

campana (kam-pā'nā), *n.* [= F. *campane* = Pr. Sp. It. *campana*, < ML. *campana*, a bell.] 1. *Eccles.*, a church-bell.—2. A bell-like dish or cover used in making sulphuric acid.—3. In *bot.*, the pasque-flower, *Anemone Pulsatilla*.

Campana here he crops. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, xiii. 227.

campanal (kam-pā'nāl), *a.* [*< campana* for *Campanula* + -al.] Related to the *Campanulaceae*: applied by Lindley to one of the largest of his alliances of plants, of which the bellworts may be regarded as the type.

campane (kam-pān'), *n.* [F. *campane*, a bell, tuft, fringe, etc.: see *campana*.] In *her.*, a bell.

campaned (kam-pānd'), *a.* [*< campane* + -ed.] In *her.*, bearing campanes or bells.

campanero (kam-pā-nē'rō), *n.* [Sp., a bellman, < *campana*, a bell: see *campana*.] A Spanish name of the South American bell-birds, as the *arapunga* and others of the genus *Chasmorhynchus*: so called from the bell-like sound of their voice. See *arapunga*.

campania (kam-pā'ni-ā), *n.* [ML.: see *campania*.] A large open plain; a campaign.

In vast *campanias* there are few cities. *Sir W. Temple*.

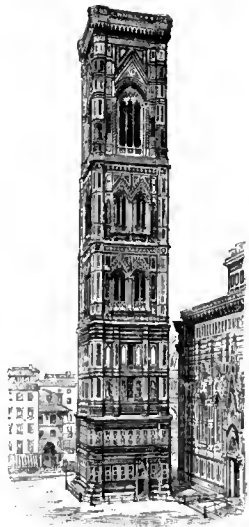
Forerunners of that great day of battle; which shall, like light horsemen, scour the *campania*. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works*, i. 371.

Campanian (kam-pā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Campania* (see *campaign*, *n.*) + -an.] 1. *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of Campania, an ancient province of southern Italy, including the Neapolitan plain.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Campania.

campaniform (kam-pā'nī-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. campaniformis*, < ML. *campana*, a bell, + *L. forma*, shape.] Having the shape of a bell; campanulate; bell-shaped. Also *campaniliform*.

campanile (kam-pā-nē'le), *n.*; pl. *campaniles*, *campanili* (-lēz, -li). [It., = Sp. Pg. *campanil* = F. *campanille*, < ML. *campanile*, < *campana*, a bell: see *campana*.] In *arch.*, a bell-tower; especially, in some parts of Italy, a detached building erected for the purpose of containing bells; also, in the Renaissance style, a particular form of bell-turret, such as the two western towers of St. Paul's cathedral in London, St. Peter's and the Pantheon in Rome, etc. Many of the campaniles of Italy are lofty and magnificent structures; that in Cremona is 395 feet high, and that in Florence, designed by Giotto early in the fourteenth century for the cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore, is the most perfect work of the Pointed style in Italy.



Campanile of Giotto, Florence.

campaniliform (kam-pā-nī'lī-fōrm), *a.* Same as *campaniform*.

campanologist (kam-pā-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< campanology* + -ist.] One skilled in the art of campanology.

campanology (kam-pā-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [*< ML. campana*, a bell, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see -ology.] 1. The art or the principles of bell-founding, bell-ringing, etc.

The enthusiastic notices which the London papers give of the casting of a new big bell for St. Paul's may justify the publication here of a few notes on the subject of *campanology*. *Philadelphia Record*, Jan. 14, 1882, p. 8.

2. A treatise on this art.

Campanula (kam-pān'ū-lā), *n.* [ML., dim. of *campana*, a bell; from the form of the corolla.

Cf. *campana*, pasque-flower.] 1. A large genus of plants, which gives its name to the



Flowering Branch of *Campanula medium*.

natural order *Campanulaceae*; the bell-flower genus. The species are herbaceous plants, with bell-shaped flowers usually of a white or blue color. The most common and best-known wild species is the delicate harebell, *C. rotundifolia*, the bluebell of Scotland, which is found growing in rocky places around the globe in the northern temperate and arctic zones. Many species are cultivated for their showy flowers, the most frequent being *C. medium*, known as canterbury-bells. *C. Ranunculoides* is frequently cultivated in southern Europe for its edible tuberous roots.

2. [*i. e.*] A chasuble: so called from its conical shape when put about the body.—3. [*i. e.*] In *zool.* and *anat.*, some campanulate or bell-shaped part or organ.—*Campanula Halleri*, in *ichth.*, the swollen end of the falcliform process in the eye of a fish. See *extract*.

A vascular darkly-pigmented process . . . is found in the eyes of many Teleostei, and . . . its end . . . is provided with a swelling (*campanula Halleri*), which is attached to the hinder part of the capsule of the lens. *Gegenbaur*, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 531.

Campanulaceae (kam-pān'ū-lā'sē-ē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Campanula* + -aceae.] A natural order of monopetalous dicotyledonous plants, the bellworts, mostly herbaceous, with bland milky juice, alternate leaves, a regular bell-shaped or rotate corolla, distinct stamens, and numerous seeds in a capsule usually opening by valves or lateral slits. They are natives chiefly of northern temperate regions, and are of little value but for ornament. The principal genus is *Campanula*. The order is sometimes made to include the *Lobeliaceae*. See cuts under *Campanula* and *harebell*.

campanulaceous (kam-pān'ū-lā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the natural order *Campanulaceae*.

Campanularia (kam-pān'ū-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < ML. *campanula*, a little bell.] The typical genus of the family *Campanulariidae*, having cup-shaped hydrothecae at the ends of ringed stalks and polypites with a circlet of tentacles below the conical proboscis.

Campanulariæ (kam-pān'ū-lā'ri-ē), *n.* pl. [NL. Cf. *Campanularia*.] In Claus's system of classification, a suborder of *Hydromedusa*, characterized by the chitinous skeletal tubes widening out round the polyp-head to form cup-like hydrothecae: same as *Calyptoblastea*. Also called *Vesiculata*.

campanularian (kam-pān'ū-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Campanulate; calyptoblastic; having bell-shaped hydrothecae: said only of the *Calyptoblastea* or *Campanularia*. Also *campanularidan*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Campanularia*.

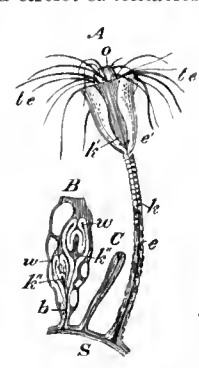
Campanularida (kam-pān'ū-lar'ī-dā), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Campanularia* + -ida.] A suborder or other division of the calyptoblastic hydroid hydrozoans, distinguishing the campanularian from the sertularian forms of the *Calyptoblastea*.

campanularidan (kam-pān'ū-lar'ī-dan), *a.* Same as *campanularian*.

campanulariid (kam-pān'ū-lar'ī-id), *n.* A polyp of the family *Campanulariidae*.

Campanulariidae (kam-pān'ū-lar'ī-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Campanularia* + -idae.] A family of calyptoblastic hydroid hydrozoans, having the cells terminal, pedunculate, and campanulate, and the polypites with a large trumpet-shaped proboscis. *Campanularia*, *Clytia*, *Obelia*, etc., are genera of this family. Also written *Campanulariæ*, *Campanulariade*. See cut under *Campanularia*.

campanulate (kam-pān'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< ML. campanulatus*, < *campanula*, a little bell, dim. of *campana*, a bell: see *campana*.] Having the form of



Campanularia. A, hydranth; B, its peduncle; C, hydrotheca; D, mouth; E, tentacles; F, digestive cavity, continuous with body cavity, contained in the peduncle, and in the stolon or creeping-stem; G, gonangium containing two medusiform zooids or gonophores; H, gonophore; I, the somatic cavity in connection with that of the stolon; J, a bud.

a bell; bell-shaped. In *bot.*, applied to many parts of plants, particularly to the corolla. In *entom.*, said of surfaces which are rounded at one end, with the sides somewhat incurved and then spreading out to the other end; applied especially to the metanotum, the broader end being the base. The abdomen of an insect is said to be *campanulate* when the basal joint is slender and the second dilated and hollowed at the apex, so that the third joint is received within it.

Campanulina (kam-pān'ū-lī'nā), *n.* [NL., < ML. *campanula*, dim. of *campana*, a bell.] The typical genus of the family *Campanulinidae*.

campanulinid (kam-pān'ū-līn'id), *n.* A polyp of the family *Campanulinidae*.

Campanulinidae (kam-pān'ū-līn'i-dē), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Campanulina* + -idae.] A family of sertularian or calyptoblastic hydroid hydrozoans. They are colonies of polyps, which are differentiated into alimentary zooids, with one verticil of filiform tentacles, and generative polyps, having the polypostyles without mouth or tentacles. Both kinds of zooids are invested by chitinous capsules. The polypostyles only produce by budding sexual zooids, which are rudimentary medusae and never become free. *Campanulina* is the typical genus.

Campbellite (kam'bel-it), *n.* [*< Campbell* (see *def.*) + -ite².] 1. A member of the denomination otherwise known as the Disciples of Christ, founded by the Rev. Alexander Campbell. The Campbellites were also called *New Lights*. See *disciple*. [U. S.]—2. One of the followers of the Rev. John McLeod Campbell, who, when deposited in 1831 for teaching the universality of the atonement, founded a separate congregation. [Scotch.]—3. [*i. e.*] A local name of a sunfish, *Pomoxys annularis*, abundant in the Mississippi. Also called *new-light*.

The names *new-light* and *Campbellite* are due to the fact that it became abundant and the subject of observation when the religious denomination bearing those names originated. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 235.

camp-ceiling (kamp'sē'ling), *n.* In *arch.*, a ceiling sloping on either side from the vertical walls toward a plane surface in the middle, so as somewhat to resemble a coved ceiling. It is most frequently used in garrets, giving the roof a resemblance to the top of a tent.

camp-chair (kamp'chār), *n.* A light chair constructed like a camp-stool, but with a back.

camp-drill (kamp'dril), *n.* A portable drill having two arms which extend outward from the ends of a connecting piece, the upper arm carrying the drill, and the lower serving as a rest for the work which lies between the two.

Campeachy wood. Same as *logwood*.

Campephaga, Campephagidae, etc. See *Campephaga*, etc.

camper¹ (kam'pēr), *n.* [*< ME. campar*; < *camp*¹ + -er¹.] One who plays at the game of *camp*. *Tusser*.

camper² (kam'pēr), *n.* [*< camp*², *v.*, + -er¹.] One who camps out, or lives in a camp.

A true and circumstantial delineation of the *camper's* life in the Maine forests. *The American*, VII. 169.

camperknowst, *n.* [E. dial., prop. **camper-nolls*, lit. mushrooms (of which in part the dish was prob. composed), = MD. *kampernoelje*, D. *kampernoelje* = MLG. *kampernöl*, mushroom, < It. *campignuolo*, > F. *champignon*, a mushroom: see *campignon*.] Ale pottage, made with sugar, spices, etc. *Grose*.

campesont, *n.* Same as *gambeson*. *Wright*.

campestral (kam-pes'tral), *a.* [*< L. campestris*, < *campus*, a field: see *camp*².] Pertaining to an open field; growing in a field or on open ground.

The *campestral* or wild beech is blacker and more durable. *Mortimer*.

campestrian, campestrine (kam-pes'tri-an, -trin), *a.* Same as *campestral*.

camp-fight (kamp'fit), *n.* [*< camp*¹ + *fight*; cf. ML. *campus*, a duel: see *camp*¹.] In *old law*, a trial by duel, or the combat of two champions, for the decision of a controversy.

camp-fire (kamp'fir), *n.* 1. A fire in a camp for warmth or cooking: as, a soldier's or a hunter's *camp-fire*. It is commonly built in the open air and on the ground.

A huge *camp-fire* blazing up beneath the forest arches. *Forest and Stream*, XXI. 5.

2. Among the members of the society called the Grand Army of the Republic, a meeting or reunion of the members of a post. [U. S.]

camp-follower (kamp'fol'ō-ēr), *n.* One who follows a camp or an army without being officially connected with it, as a sutler, washerwoman, etc.

The troops were attended by a great multitude of *camp-followers*. *Macaulay*.

In the moment of failure [at Bannockburn], the sight of a body of *camp-followers*, whom they mistook for reinforcements to the enemy, spread panic through the English host. *J. R. Green*, *Short Hist. Eng. People*, iv. § 6.

camphene, camphine (kam-fen' or kam-fen'), *n.* [**< camph(or) + -ene, -ine².**] 1. The generic name of the volatile oils or hydrocarbons having the general formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, which are isomeric or polymeric with oil of turpentine. Many camphenes exist ready formed in plants, as oil of cloves, bergamot, etc. They are liquid at ordinary temperatures, and are distinguished from one another by their odors, boiling-points, and action on polarized light. They absorb oxygen and convert it into ozone. The name is synonymous with *terpene*; but by some authorities the latter is made the generic name of all the volatile hydrocarbons having the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, while *camphene* is limited to those terpenes which are solid at ordinary temperatures.

2. The commercial term for purified oil of turpentine, obtained by distilling the crude oil over quicklime to free it from resin. It gives a brilliant light in lamps having a very strong draft for the prevention of smoke, and was extensively used before the introduction of petroleum.

camphic (kam-fik'), *a.* [**< camph(or) + -ic.**] Of or pertaining to camphor: as, *camphic acid*.

camphine, n. See *camphene*.

camphire† (kam-fir'), *n.* [See *camphor*.] 1. An old form of *camphor*.

Wood of aloes, *camphire* and many other things.

Hakluyt's Voyages, 11. 56.

2. In the authorized version of the Bible (Cant. i. 14, iv. 13), a faulty rendering of the Hebrew name of the henna-plant, *Lawsonia alba*.

camphired† (kam-fird'), *a.* [**< camphire for camphor + -ed².**] Impregnated with camphor; camphorated.

Wash-balls perfumed, *camphired*, and plain.

Tatler, No. 101.

camphogen (kam-fō-jen'), *n.* [**< ML. campho-(ra), camphor, + L. -gen, producing: see -gen.**] A colorless liquid ($C_{10}H_{14}$) produced by distilling camphor with phosphorus pentoxid. Also called *cymene*.

camphol (kam-fol'), *n.* [**< camph(or) + -ol.**] Same as *Borneo camphor* (which see, under *camphor*).

campholic (kam-fol'ik'), *a.* [**< camphol + -ic.**] Related to or containing camphol.—**Campholic acid**, an acid ($C_{10}H_{18}O_2$) produced from camphor by the action of alcoholic potash solution. It is a white volatile solid, insoluble in cold water.

camphor (kam-fōr'), *n.* [Now spelled to imitate the ML. form, but until recently, and still dial., *camphire*, early mod. E. *camphire*, *campher*, *camfere*, < F. *camphre* = Sp. *canfor*, *canfora*, *alcánfor* = Pg. *canfora*, *alcánfor* = It. *canfora* = D. *kamfer* = MHG. *campher* (also *gaffer*), G. *kampfer* = Dan. Sw. *kamfer* = Pol. *kamfora* = Bohem. *kamfora*, *kamfr*, *kafr* = Russ. *kamfara*, < ML. *camphora*, *canfora*, *camforum*, also *cafu-ra*, NL. *camphora* = MGr. NGr. *káμφωρα* = Turk. *kāfūr*, < Ar. and Pers. *kāfūr* = Skt. *karpūra* = Hind. *kāpura*, *camphor*, < Malay *kāpūr*, *camphor*, lit. chalk, lime; *kāpūr barūs*, Barus camphor, the camphor of Sumatra and Java (*Barūs*, a place on the west coast of Sumatra); *kāpūr tohōri*, Japan camphor.] A whitish, translucent, volatile substance closely related to the ethereal oils, with a tough crystalline texture, a peculiar penetrating odor, and an aromatic cooling taste, the product of various trees and plants of eastern Asia and the adjacent islands. See *camphor-tree*. Common or laurel camphor ($C_{10}H_{16}O$) is distilled from the wood of a lauraceous tree, *Cinnamomum camphora*, and is obtained in its crude state from Formosa and Japan and afterward refined by sublimation. It is of frequent use in medicine as a nervous stimulant and antispasmodic in typhoid and hysterical states.—**Alant camphor**, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, a camphor resembling peppermint in taste and smell, found in the roots of *Anda Helenium*.—**Artificial camphor**, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, or *hydrochlorate of turpentine-oil*, a solid obtained by treating oil of turpentine with gaseous hydrochloric acid. It has the odor and taste of common camphor, but is less pungent, and is somewhat terribilitate.—**Blumea camphor**, or *ngai*, a substance having the same composition as Borneo camphor, but differing from it in turning polarized light to the left. It is obtained by distillation from a tall herbaceous composite, *Blumea balsamifera*, growing abundantly in tropical eastern Asia, and is used by the Chinese in medicine and in perfuming the finer kinds of ink.—**Borneo camphor**, also known as *Barus*, *Malayan*, or *Sumatra camphor, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, a substance very similar in its properties to common camphor. It is found in a solid crystalline state in fissures in the trunk of *Dryobalanops aromatica*, a gigantic forest-tree of Sumatra and Borneo. It sometimes occurs in masses several pounds in weight. Also called *borneol* and *camphol*.—**Camphora monobromata**, $C_{10}H_{15}BrO$, a substance obtained by replacing one hydrogen atom in camphor with bromine. It is used in medicine as a sedative. Also called *monobromated camphor*, *bromated camphor*, *brominated camphor*.—**Camphor-julep** or **-water**, a saturated solution of camphor in water.—**Cedrene camphor**, $C_{15}H_{26}O$, the crystalline portion of oil of red cedar, obtained by cooling the oil until the crystals separate, and afterward pressing out the liquid.—**Tobacco camphor**, a name given by Gmelin to nicotine. *Ure*, Dict., 111. 416. [Other so-called camphors (stearoptenes) are obtained from various volatile oils, constituting the least volatile portion of the oil and crystallizing at ordinary temperatures.]*

camphor (kam-fōr'), *r. i.* [**< camphor, n.**] To impregnate or wash with camphor; camphorate. [*litare*.]

camphoraceous (kam-fō-rā'shins'), *a.* [**< camphor + -aceous.**] Of the nature of or resembling camphor.

camphorate (kam-fō-rāt'), *r. i.*; pret. and pp. *camphorated*, ppr. *camphorating*. [**< NL. camphoratus**, pp. of *camphorare*, < *camphora*, camphor: see *camphor* and *-ate*.] To treat or impregnate with camphor: as, "a camphorated draught." *Dunglison*.

camphorate (kam-fō-rāt'), *a.* and *n.* [**< NL. camphoratus**, pp.: see the verb.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to camphor or impregnated with it: as, "camphorate liquors." *Boyle*, Works, 1. 433.

II. *n.* [= NL. *camphoratum*, neut.] In chem., a compound of camphoric acid with different bases.

camphoric (kam-fōr'ik'), *a.* [**< camphor + -ic.**] Pertaining to or derived from camphor.—**Camphoric acid**, $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$, a dibasic acid produced from camphor by digestion with nitric acid. It forms crystalline colorless flakes, which are not readily soluble in cold water.

camphor-oil (kam-fōr-oil'), *n.* 1. A yellowish-brown liquid which drains from the crude camphor of commerce, having a camphor-like odor and taste, and containing a considerable quantity of camphor in solution.—2. A reddish volatile oil, isomeric with oil of turpentine ($C_{10}H_{16}$), obtained from the *Dryobalanops aromatica* by tapping the tree, and from reservoirs which form in the trunk. It is but rarely met with in commerce. Also called *camphor-wood oil*.

camphoronic (kam-fō-rōn'ik'), *a.* [**< camphor + -one + -ic.**] Pertaining to or derived from camphor.—**Camphoronic acid**, $C_{10}H_{12}O_5$, a tribasic acid formed by the oxidation of camphor or camphoric acid by nitric acid. It forms colorless microscopic needles, which are volatile and readily soluble in water.

camphor-tree (kam-fōr-trē'), *n.* 1. The *Cinnamomum camphora*, a lauraceous tree which yields the camphor of commerce, found in Japan, along the southern maritime regions of China, and especially in Formosa. The timber is excellent and much prized for making clothes chests and



Branch of Camphor-tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*).

cabinets. Camphor is obtained from the root, trunk, and branches by exposing the chips in closed vessels to the vapor of boiling water. The hot steam volatilizes the camphor, which is deposited in the upper part of the vessels.

2. The *Dryobalanops aromatica*, a tree of Sumatra and Borneo, yielding Borneo camphor (which see, under *camphor*). See *Dryobalanops*.

camphor-wood (kam-fōr-wūd'), *n.* The wood of the camphor-tree.—**Camphor-wood oil**. Same as *camphor-oil*.

camphrene (kam-frēn'), *n.* [**< camphor + -ene.**] A volatile product, to which the formula $C_9H_{14}O$ has been given, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on camphor. It may be simply phorone (a condensation product of acetone) with slight impurities. *U. S. Dispensatory*.

campion (kam-pi-on'), *n.* [Cf. "*campius*, an herb that bears a pretty flower" (Kersey, 1708); prob. ult. < L. *campus*, a field. Cf. *champion²*, *champaign*.] The popular name of certain plants belonging to the genera *Lychnis* and *Silene* (which see). Bladder-campion is *Silene inflata*; sea-campion, *S. maritima*; moss-campion, *S. acaulis*; starry campion, *S. stellata*; red alpine campion, *Lychnis alpina*; rose-campion, *L. (or Agrostemma) coronaria* and

L. Flos-Joris; red campion, *L. diurna*; white campion, *L. respertina*; corn-campion, *L. Githago*; and meadow-campion, *L. Flos-cuculi*.

camp-kettle (kamp-ket'l'), *n.* A pot for the use of soldiers or others in a camp.

camp (kam-pl'), *r. i.*; pret. and pp. *camped*, ppr. *camping*. [**E. dial.**, also *cumble* (and *camp*); freq. of *camp¹*.] To contend; argue; talk noisily. [*Prov. Eng.*]

If they be incensed, angry, child a little, their wives must not *camp* again, but take it in good part.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 591.

camp-meeting (kamp-mē'ting'), *n.* A religious gathering for prayer, instruction, exhortation, etc., held in an encampment formed in a wood, grove, or field, generally continued for a week or more. The practice of holding such meetings originated in the United States in 1799, and is still common, especially in the Methodist denomination. Called by Mormons *wood-meeting*.

campo (kam-pō'), *n.* [Pg. Sp. It. *campo*, < L. *campus*, a field: see *camp²*.] 1. The name given in Brazil to patches of land in the midst of the dense forests of the country which are either entirely bare of trees or are only sparsely covered with them.

The country around Santarem is a *campo* region: a slightly elevated and undulating tract of land, wooded only in patches, or with single scattered trees.

H. W. Bates, Naturalist on the River Amazon, p. 176.

2. The Italian acre, a measure of land varying in different states from $\frac{1}{2}$ of an English acre to $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Campodea (kam-pō-dē-ā'), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάμπη*, a caterpillar, + *ιδέα*, form.] The typical genus of the family *Campodeidae*. *C. staphylinus* is an example.

Campodea is supposed to be "the representative of a form from which many other groups have been derived."

Pascoe, Zool. Class., p. 106.

Campodeæ (kam-pō-dē-ē'), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Campodeidae*. *A. S. Packard*.

campodeid (kam-pō-dē-id'), *n.* An insect of the family *Campodeidae*.

Campodeidae (kam-pō-dē-i-dē'), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campodea* + *-idae*.] A remarkable family of thysanurous insects, typified by the genus *Campodea*, illustrating a generalized or synthetic type from which other groups may have been derived. They are of elongated form, the abdomen having 10 segments and ending in 2 long filaments, and have 3 pairs of legs, simple tracheæ, and no eyes. In general aspect the *Campodeidae* recall some of the myriapods; they are related to *Poduridae*, and especially to *Lepismidae*. The family contains the genus *Nicoletia* besides *Campodea*, and to it the genus *Lapyx* is sometimes referred. Also *Campodea*, and less correctly *Campodeidæ*.

campoi (kam-poi'), *n.* [The Cantonese pron. of Chin. *kien*, selected, + *pei*, fire.] A selected and carefully fired variety of Congou tea.

campong (kam-pōng'), *n.* [Malay *kampung*, an inclosure.] A native village in the islands of the Malay archipelago.

All islands are liable to the linguistic difficulty of their littoral being occupied by a superior seafaring and commercial race, either continuously or in detached *campongs*, while the interior and unexplored mountains become the refuge of shy and uncivilized indigenes.

R. N. Cust, Mod. Languages, E. Ind., p. 132.

Campophaga (kam-pōf'ā-gā'), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *κάμπη*, caterpillar, + *φαγών*, eat.] A genus of birds, typical of the subfamily *Campophaginæ* (which see); the caterpillar-catchers proper, such as *C. nigra* of Africa. Also *Campephaga*.

Campophagidæ (kam-pō-faj'i-dē'), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campophaga* + *-idæ*.] A family of old-world turdoid passerine birds, named from the genus *Campophaga*, containing more or less shrike-like birds with soft plumage, that of the rump usually with stiffened shafts, the bill gryanian with covered nostrils, and the wings moderate or long. The family is better known by its conventional composition than by its intrinsic character, consisting, according to the latest authority, of the genera *Artamides*, *Campochara*, *Pteropodoceros*, *Graucalus*, *Edolisoma*, *Lobatus*, *Campophaga*, *Pericrocotus*, *Lalage*, and *Symmorhphus*. Many of the species are called *caterpillar-catchers*. Also written *Campephagidæ*.

Campophaginæ (kam-pō-fā-jī-nē'), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Campophaga* + *-inæ*.] A group of old-world dentirostral oscine passerine birds of uncertain position, sometimes referred to the *Laniidæ* or shrikes, oftener to the *Muscicapidæ* or flycatchers, or raised to the rank of a family, *Campophagidæ*; the caterpillar-catchers. *Campophaga* is the leading genus. Also written *Campephagina*, *Campephaginæ*.



Campodea staphylinus.

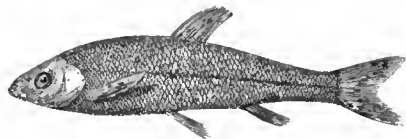
campophagine (kam-pof'a-jin), *a.* [*< Campophaga + -ine*]. Feeding upon caterpillars; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Campophagine* or *Campophagide*. Also written *campephagine*.

Campophilus (kam-pof'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (first *Campophilus*—G. R. Gray, 1840), *< Gr. κάμη, a caterpillar, + φίλος, loving*.] A genus of woodpeckers of the largest size, of the family *Picidae*, inhabiting the warmer parts of America; the ivory-billed woodpeckers. They have a long, straight, truncate, beveled and ridged bill of ivory-like hardness and whiteness, a very slender neck, the head crested, and the coloration black, white, and scarlet. The best-known species is *C. principalis* of the southern United States, about 20 inches long and 30 or more in extent of wings. Another, *C. imperialis*, is still larger. See *ivory-bill*. Also written *Campophilus*.



Ivory-billed Woodpecker (*Campophilus principalis*).

Campostoma (kam-pos'tō-mā), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1855), *< Gr. καμπή, a bending, + στόμα, mouth*.] A genus of American cyprinoid fishes, of the family *Cyprinidae*, characterized



Stone-roller (*Campostoma anomalum*).

by the enormous length of the intestine, which is six or seven times as long as the body, and is wound in many spiral coils around the air-bladder. The species swarm in the spring in brooks of the southern and western United States, and are known as *stone-rollers*. The genus is the type of the *Campostominae*.

Campostominae (kam-pos-tō-mī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Campostoma + -inae*.] A subfamily of *Cyprinidae*, typified by the genus *Campostoma*.

campostomine (kam-pos'tō-min), *a. and n. I. a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Campostominae*.

II. n. A cyprinoid fish of the subfamily *Campostominae*.

camp-sheathing (kamp'shē'ŋing), *n.* [Also in modified forms *camp-sheeting*, *campsheet*, *campshed*, *campshot*; *< camp* (perhaps a corruption of *cam*, *Dan. kam*, a ridge: see *cam*¹) + *sheathing* (or *sheeting*, or *shed*, taken in the same sense).] A structure consisting of a guide-pile, a wale, or a horizontal piece of timber, and a series of planks about three inches thick and placed vertically, erected at the foot of an embankment or a soft cutting to resist the outward thrust of the earthwork.

campsheet, **campshed**, **campshot**, **camp-sheeting** (kamp'shēt, -shed, -shot, -shē'ŋing), *n.* Same as *camp-sheathing*.

camp-stool (kamp'stōl), *n.* A seat or stool with cross-legs and a flexible seat, so made as to be folded up and packed away when not in use.

campterium (kamp-tē'ri-um), *n.; pl. campteria* (-ia). [NL., *< Gr. καμπτήρ, a bending, turning* (cf. *καμπτός, bent*), *< κάμπτεω, bend*.] In *ornith.*, the bend of the wing; the fore and outer border of the wing, as far as the bones extend. *Coues*.

Camptolæmus (kamp-tō-lē'mus), *n.* [NL. (first *Camptolæmus*—G. R. Gray, 1841), *< Gr. καμπτός, flexible, + λαμῶς, the throat*.] A notable genus of sea-ducks, of the subfamily *Fuliginae*, having as type the pied or Labrador duck, *C. labradorius*. They have a leathery expansion of the edges of the upper mandible, a distinct nail, slight frontal angles, slight teeth in the upper mandible (those of the lower being prominent and vertical), bristly cheeks, short and vaulted wings, a short and 14-feathered tail, and the coloration of the male entirely black and white. The genus is supposed to be on the point of extinction. The steamer-duck of South America is sometimes placed in this genus.

Camptosorus (kamp-tō-sō'rus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. καμπτός, bent, + σῶρος, a heap, mound* (fruit-dot): see *sorus*.] A genus of ferns, of the tribe *Aspleniceae*, comprising two species, one of which is found in eastern North America, the other in eastern Asia; the walking-fern. It has fruit-dots both parallel and oblique to the midrib, and the tip of the frond bends over and takes root, giving origin to a new plant.

camptotropical (kamp-tet'rō-pal), *a.* [*< Gr. καμπτός, flexible, taken as equiv. to καμπίλος, bent, curved, + τρέπειν, turn*. Cf. *campylotropal*.] In *bot.*, same as *campylotropal*.

camptulicon (kamp-tū'li-kon), *n.* [An artificial trade-name, *< Gr. καμπτός, flexible, + οὔλος, woolly, thick, crisp, curled*.] A kind of cloth resembling india-rubber, made of a compound of inferior india-rubber and powdered cork. It is used for various purposes, such as facings for knife-boards, floor-mats for steamers, shields on door-steps, and the like.

campulitropal, campulitropous (kam-pū-lit'rō-pal, -pus), *a.* Same as *campylotropal*.

cam-pump (kam'pump), *n.* A steam-pump in which the motion is regulated by the action of cams.

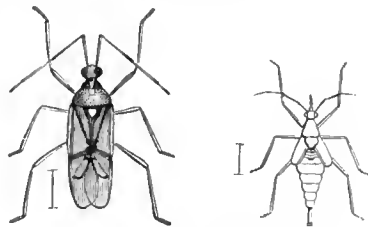
campus (kam'pus), *n.* [L., a field; see *camp*².] The green upon or about which the buildings of an American college or university generally stand; the college-yard.

camp-vinegar (kamp'vin'ē-gär), *n.* A mixture of vinegar with Cayenne pepper, soy, walnut-catchup, anchovies, and garlic.

campylite (kam'pi-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. καμπίλος, bent, curved* (connected with *κάμπτεω, bend, curve*), + *-ite*.] A mineral, a variety of mimitite or arsenate of lead, in which phosphorus largely replaces arsenic. It is found in Cumberland, England. The crystals are curved; hence the name.

campylometer (kam-pi-lom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. καμπίλος, bent, curved, + μέτρον, a measure*.] An instrument for measuring the length of lines, straight or curved, on maps or plans. It is so divided that the actual length, corresponding to the given scale, may be read from it.

Campyloneura (kam'pi-lō-nū'rā), *n.* [NL. (Fieber, 1861), *< Gr. καμπίλος, curved, + νεύρον, vein*.] A genus of true bugs, or *Heteroptera*, of the family *Phytocoridae*. The *Phytocoridae*, as the name indicates, feed on vegetables, but *Campyloneura* and some allied genera form an exception to this rule. *C. vitripennis* (Say), the glassy-winged soldier-bug, is known



Glassy-winged Soldier-bug and Pupa (*Campyloneura vitripennis*). (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

to be predaceous and to attack leaf-hoppers. It is pale greenish-yellow, and has delicately transparent wing-covers ornamented with a rose-colored or brownish cross. The larva and pupa are more opaque, and are of a uniform bluish-white color.

Campylorhynchinae (kam'pi-lō-ring-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Campylorhynchus + -inae*.] A group of oscine passerine birds, commonly referred to the family *Troglodytidae* or wrens. The feet are not strictly laminiplanar, the lateral tarsal plates being divided or not perfectly fused in one, and the tail is broad and fan-shaped, with the individual feathers widening toward the end, whence the name *fan-tailed wrens*, which is applied to the group. It is confined to the warmer parts of America, and is represented chiefly by the genera *Campylorhynchus*, *Salpinctes*, and *Catherpes*. The species are numerous, especially those of the first-named genus, and are known as *cactus-wrens*, *cañon-wrens*, and *rock-wrens*. See cuts under *Campylorhynchus* and *cañon-wren*.

campylorhynchine (kam'pi-lō-ring'kin), *a.* In *ornith.*, having the bill bent; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Campylorhynchinae*.

Campylorhynchus (kam'pi-lō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Spix, 1824), *< Gr. καμπίλος, bent, curved, + ῥύγχος, snout, beak*.] The typical and largest genus of the *Campylorhynchinae* or fan-tailed wrens, including the numerous species of cactus-wrens which inhabit the warmer parts of America. They are of large size, having a length of 7 or 8 inches, with the tarsus acutellate behind, the lateral toes of equal length, the wings and tail of about equal length, and the tail broad with plane feathers. The upper parts are brown, with sharp white streaks; the under parts white, boldly spotted with black; and the tail-feathers barred with black and white. Two species occur



Brown-headed Cactus-wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*).

in the southwestern United States, *C. brunneicapillus*, the brown-headed cactus-wren, and *C. affinis*, the St. Lucas cactus-wren.

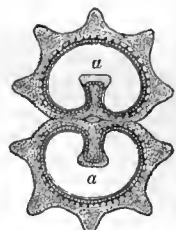
campylospermate (kam'pi-lō-spēr'māt), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *campylospermous*.

campylospermous (kam'pi-lō-spēr'mus), *a.* [*< Gr. καμπίλος, curved, + σπέρμα, a seed*: see *sperm*.] In *bot.*, having the albumen of the seed curved at the margin so as to form longitudinal furrows, as the fruits of some umbelliferous plants, as in sweet cicely.

campylotropal (kam-pi-lot'rō-pal), *a.* [*< Gr. καμπίλος, curved, + τρέπειν, turn*.] In *bot.*, curved in such a manner as to bring the true apex close to the base: applied to an ovule or seed. Also



Campylotropal Seed of *Capsaris*.



Transverse Section of Campylospermous Fruit of *Conium maculatum*, *a, a*, seeds, channeled up on the inner face.

camptotropical, campulitropal, campulitropous, campylotropous (kam-pi-lot'rō-pus), *a.* Same as *campylotropal*.

cam-shaft (kam'shāft), *n.* A shaft with cams or wipers used to lift the pestles of stamping-mills.

camsterie (kam-stē'ri), *a.* [Also *camstearie*, *camstecie*, *camstairie*, *camstrairy*; cf. *camstrudgeous*, of same sense; perhaps corruptions of Gael. *comh-strì, -strigh, -strith*, strife, broil, quarrel (*comh-stritheach*, contentious), *< comh* (= *L. con-, com-*), together, + *strì*, strife, contention.] Froward; perverse; unmanageable. [Scotch.]

He's a *camstearie* chield, and fasheous about marchea, . . . but deil o' me if I wad wrang Jock o' Dawton neither. Scott, *Guy Mannering*, II. xvii.

camstrudgeous (kam-struj'us), *a.* Same as *camsterie*. [Scotch, colloq.]

camus¹, **camused**, *a.* See *camous*, *camoused*.

camus², *n.* See *canis*.

cam-wheel (kam'hwēl), *n.* A wheel formed so as to move eccentrically and produce a reciprocating rectilinear and interrupted motion in some other part of the machinery connected with it. See *cam*¹, 3.

camwood (kam'wūd), *n.* [Perhaps for *Campeachy wood*, from a notion that it came from Campeachy Bay; cf. *bay*², *n.*, 5, and *bay-wood*.] Same as *barwood*.

can¹ (kan), *v.; pret. could*. [The forms are: (1) Ind. pres. 1st pers. *can*, 2d *canst*, 3d *can*, *pl. can*, *< ME. can, canst, can* (also *con*, etc.), *pl. cunnen, cunne* (also *connen, connen*), *< AS. cann or can, canst, cann or can* (also *conn*, etc.), *pl. cunnon*. (2) Pret. *could* (the *l* being inserted in ignorant imitation of *should* and *would*, where the *l* is radical), *< ME. coude, couthe*, earlier *cūthe*, *pl. coude, couden, cūthe, couthen*, earlier *cuthen*, *< AS. cūthe, pl. cūthon* (for **cunthe, *cunthon*, the *n* being lost, as in *mūth, mūth, tōth, tooth*, etc.). (3) Inf. *can* (to *can*), assumed from the ind. form, occasionally used in mod. E. as a convenient substitute for *to be able*, or, as in the example cited from Bacon, analogously with *will* as an independent verb; ME. inf. *cunnen, cunne*, also *connen, conne* (usually 'to know,' rarely 'to can'). *< AS. cunnan*, scarcely used. (4) The ppr., ME. *cunning, kun-*

nyng, etc., earlier and north. form *cunnand*, is mod. E. *cunning*, with a partly deflected sense: see *cunning*, *a.*, and *cunning*, *n.* (5) The pp. *couth* is found in mod. E. only in comp. *uncouth*, and deriv. *kith, kithe*, *q. v.*; ME. *couth*, *couth*, < AS. *cūth* (for **cunth*, like pret. *cūthe* above), known. The ME. and AS. sense of *can* as an independent verb is 'know'; as an auxiliary, 'be able'; but the latter use is rare in AS., being supplied by *may*, E. *may*. The cognate forms (1st and 3d pers. pres. and pret. ind., and inf.) are: OS. *kan*, *konsta*, *kunnan* = OFries. *kan*, *kunda*, *kunna*, *konna* = D. *kan*, *konde*, *kunnen* = MLG. *kan*, *kunde*, *kunnen*, *können*, *können*, LG. *kan*, *kunde*, *können* = OHG. *chan*, *kan*, *chunda*, *chonda*, *konda*, *chonsa*, *konsta*, *chunnan*, MHG. *kan*, *kunde*, *konde*, *kunnen*, *können*, G. *kann*, *konnte*, *können* = Icel. *kann*, *kunni*, *kunna* = Sw. *kan*, *kunde*, *kunna* = Dan. *kan*, *kunde*, *kunne* = Goth. *kann*, *kuntha*, *kunnan*, know; prep. a preterit present, AS. *cann* being orig. a strong pret. (with pp. **cunnan*, whence the later weak pret. *cūthe*, and weak pp. *cūth*) of an assumed inf. **cinnan* (whence the factitive *cennan*, make known, = Icel. *kenna*, make known, know: see *ken*¹). Teut. **kin*, **ken* (= Lith. *žinai*, know, recognize, = OIr. *adgin*, perf., (knew), orig. 'perceive, get knowledge of' (pret. 'have perceived, have gotten knowledge of,' and hence, in indefinite or present time, 'know'), this root being parallel with the ult. related **knā*, **knō* in AS. *cniðean*, E. *know*, L. *gno-scere*, etc. (see *know*); in another view orig. 'beget, get' (pret. 'have gotten'), connected with AS. *cennan*, beget, produce, *cynn*, kin, *ge-cynd*, kind, etc., **ken*, L. *gen*, etc., but this root, though equally widely extended, appears to be fundamentally distinct from the root **ken*, know: see *ken*², *kin*, *kind*, *genus*, etc. Hence ult. *con*¹ (= *can*¹), *con*², *con*¹, *con*², *cunning*, *couth*, *uncouth* (= *unco*), *kith*, *kithe*, etc.] A. As an independent verb. I. *trans.* 1. To know; understand.

And Pounces and Antonye, that moche coude of werre,
issued out of the hoste all armed in to the foreste of Bry-
oke. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 386.

For Latine ne *canst* thou nat yett but snale, my litle
sonne. *Chaucer*, *Astrolabe*, Pref.

Clerks that *canne* the scyens seene
Seys that curtesy came fro heuen.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

She *could* the Bible in the holy tongue,
And read it without prickis.

B. Jonson, *Magnetic Lady*, i. 1.

And *can* you these tongues perfectly?

Beau. and Fl., *Cocomb*, iv. 4.

O, she *could* the art of woman most feelingly.

Dekker and Webster, *Northward Ho*, i. 1.

2. To know how to do; be able to do.

We are mortal;

And *can* but deeds of men.

B. Jonson, *Sejanus*, i. 2.

I know your fiery temper,

And that you *can*, and dare, as much as men.

Pletcher, *Double Marriage*, iv. 1.

Thou little wotest what this right-hand can.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. iii. 16.

To *can* or *con* thank or thanks: [AS. *thone cunnan*; also *thone witan*, = OS. *thank witan*, etc.: see *wit*], literally, to know thanks; hence, to recognize obligation; give thanks.

Y *con* thee gret thanks. *William of Palerne*, l. 297.

I *con* him no thanks for 't. *Shak.*, *All's Well*, iv. 3.

[So in early use the negative, to *con* *unthank*, to give no thanks.

Al hit goud we hem doth,
Heo hit blitheleche underfoth [blithely receive],
And *cunnan* vs *unthone*. *Layamon*, l. 140.]

To *con* *magre* [maugre], to show displeasure at; blame. See *maugre*, *n.*

I wof I wiste the kyng looth wold *conne* me no *maugre*,
I wolde sey that he shold go. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 505.

II. *trans.* To have ability; be able. Still
se used in Scotch: as, I'll no *can* go.

He seal him *conne* sculde [he shall *can* (be able to) shield
him well].

Moral Ode, st. 167 (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall, p. 22).

In evil the best condition is not to will, the second not
to *can*.

Bacon, *Of Great Place*.

And now that we understand each other, ye'll *can* name
your business. *R. L. Stevenson*, *Kidnapped*, xxix.

B. As an auxiliary. 1. To be able; properly,
to be able physically; hence, by extension, to
be able mentally, morally, or legally; possess
the qualities, qualifications, or resources ne-
cessary for the attainment of any end or the
accomplishment of any purpose, the specific
end or purpose being indicated by the verb to
which *can* is auxiliary.

Can the fig-tree . . . bear olive berries? *Jas.* iii. 12.

Thou *canst* not say I did it: never shake

Thy gory locks at me. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

Thy love doth plead so prettily to stay,
That, trust me, I *could* weep to part with thee.
Beau. and Fl., *Thilaster*, ii. 1.

What *can* we suppose this will come to?
Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, ii.

It is a contradiction to imagine that Omnipotence *can*
do that, which, if it *could* be done, would render all
power insignificant. *Tillotson*, *Works*, II. xcix.

All that Adam had, all that *Cæsar could*, you have and
can do. *Emerson*, *Nature*.

[Formerly used also in the infinitive.

He feigneth him to *conne* arede

Of thing which afterward shuld falle.

Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, II. 158.

I shall not *conne* answer.

Chaucer.]

2. May; noting merely permission: as, you *can*
have it if you wish; *can* I speak to you a mo-
ment? [Chiefly colloq.]—*Can* but, *cannot* but.
See *but*, *conj.*

*can*¹ (kan), *n.* [*< can*¹, *v.*] Knowledge; skill;
ability. [Scotch.]

*can*² (kan), *n.* [*< ME. canne*, < AS. *canna* (trans-
lating L. "crater vel canna") = D. *kan*, a pot,
mug, = OHG. *channa*, MHG. *G. kanne*, a can,
tankard, mug, = Icel. *kanna* = Sw. *kanna* =
Dan. *kande*, a can, tankard, mug, also measure.
> ML. *canna*, *canta*, a vessel or measure for
liquids, > OF. *canne*, *cane*, F. dim. *cannette*, a
jug. By some the Teut. forms are derived from
L. *canna*, a reed, cane: see *cane*¹.] 1. A ves-
sel of small or moderate size and made of any
material, but now generally of sheet-metal,
such as tin, and used as a drinking-cup or to
contain liquids, preserves, etc. Cans are generally
cylindrical in form, as drinking- and preserving-cans; but
in some cases they are square or conical, and are some-
times provided with a handle and spout, as oil-cans for
lubricating purposes, watering-cans, etc.

There weren sett sixe stonun *cannes*. *Wyclif*, *John* ii. 6.

I hate it as an unfilled *can*. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, ii. 3.

Fill the cup, and fill the *can*.

Tennyson, *Vision of Sin*, iv.

2. A measure of liquids in the Shetland islands,
containing about an English gallon. *Jamieson*.

—3. The revolving cylindrical holder into
which the silver fillets from a carding-machine.
—*Cup and can*. See *cup*.

*can*² (kan), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *canned*, ppr. *canning*.
[*< can*², *n.*] To put into a can; espe-
cially, to put into sealed metal cans or glass
jars, for preservation, as prepared vegetables,
fruits, and meats.

*can*³ (kan). A frequent Middle English cor-
ruption of *gan*, began, preterit of *ginnen*, begin
(see *gin*¹); often equivalent, with the infinitive
of a principal verb, to the preterit of that verb.

Allace! Aurora, the sylle Lark *can* cry.

Sir D. Lyndsay, *Prolog* to *Dreme*.

With gentle wordes he *can* her fayrely greet.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. iv. 46.

So *can* he turne his earnest unto game.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. i. 31.

*can*⁴ (kan), *n.* [E. Ind.] The fatty or pound
of Cochin China, equal to 1 pound 6 ounces
avoirdupois.

cana (kā-nā), *n.* [Sp.; cf. *caña*, a cane, reed;
see *cane*¹.] A measure of length used through-
out Spain, and varying from 1.7 yards at Barce-
lona to 2.3 in Aragon.

Canaanite (kā-nan-ī't), *n.* [*< Canaan* + *-ite*².]

1. A descendant of Canaan, son of Ham (Gen.
x. 15-19); more generally, one of the primitive
inhabitants of the land of Canaan, named from
him, lying between the Jordan and the Medi-
terranean, and included in modern Palestine.
The Canaanites proper (Gen. xvi. 21, etc.) were one of
a number of tribes to which the name was collectively ap-
plied, severally governed by so-called kings, and which
were conquered by the Israelites after a prolonged strug-
gle.

2. A title of one of the twelve apostles ("Sim-
on the Canaanite," Mat. x. 4), called elsewhere
(Luke vi. 15, Acts i. 13) *Zelotes*, that is, the
zealot: it is a transliteration of an Aramaic
word signifying zeal, or a zealot.—3. [*l. c.*] A
variety of massive white pyroxene occurring in
limestone at Canaan, Connecticut.

Canaanitish (kā-nan-ī'tish), *a.* [*< Canaanite*
+ *-ish*.] Of or pertaining to Canaan or the
Canaanites.

Shattered portions of the *Canaanitish* nations escaped.

Goth.

canabert, *n.* [A var. of *canevas* (OF. *canevas*,
canevers, etc.), *canevas*: see *canevas*.] A linen
cloth mentioned in the wardrobe accounts of
Henry VII. *Fairholt*.

canabyt, *n.* An old spelling of *canopy*.

Canace (kā-nā-sē), *n.* [NL. (Von Reichenbach,
1853), after *Canace*, Gr. Κανάκη, daughter of Æo-

lus.] A genus of gallinae birds, of which the
type is the Canada grouse or spruce-partridge,
Canace canadensis.

It is characterized by feathered
tarsi, absence
of a crest, a
short tail of 16
or 20 obtuse
feathers, the ab-
sence of pecu-
liarly length-
ened feathers of
the neck, and
dark blended
or conspicu-
ously variegated
coloration. The
species are
woodland and
arborescent, and
are confined to
North America.
The most nota-
ble species, af-
ter the one
named, is the
dusky grouse of
the Rocky Mountains, *C. obscura*. There are several other
species or varieties. Also called *Dendragapus*.

Canada Grouse (*Canace canadensis*).

canacle, *conacle*, *n.* [ME.] A word of un-
certain origin and meaning, found only in the
following passages:

The cooperounes of the *canacles* that on the cuppe reres.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1461.

Clattering of *canacles* that kesten the burdes.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1515.

cañada (kā-nā'dā), *n.* [Sp.; < *caña*, cane, reed,
passage, tunnel: see *cane* and *cañon*, *canyon*.] A
valley: the common name in Spain of rather
narrow valleys, and especially of such as are
walled in by precipitous slopes. This word was
used by early Spanish writers on California (as Venegas),
and occurs in the name of one well-known locality in that
State, *Cañada de las Uvas*. In general, however, all val-
leys (excepting quite broad ones) and most defiles, as well
as deep and well-marked ravines or gorges, are through-
out the Cordilleran region of the United States called
cañons. See *cañon*.

canada (kā-nā'dā), *n.* [Pg.] A Portuguese
liquid measure. It is equal in Lisbon to 1.47 United
States quarts, 1.23 English quarts, or 1.395 liters, in Oporto
to 2.23 United States quarts or 2.114 liters, in Rio to 2.81
liters, in Bahia to 7.25 United States quarts, and in Ceylon
to 1.60 United States quarts. Also *carada*.

Canada balsam, *rice*, etc. See the nouns.

Canadian (kā-nā'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Canada* +
-ian.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Canada, a British
possession in America north of the United
States. The Dominion of Canada includes all of British
America except Newfoundland; but the name Canada is
also restricted so as to include only the provinces of On-
tario and Quebec (formerly Upper and Lower Canada, or
Canada West and East).—*Canadian embroidery*, a name
given to a kind of embroidery made with small pieces of
fur, of the skins of reptiles, and the like, applied to the
surface of the stuff, and combined with needlework done
with porcupine-quills split so fine that they are flexible,
and dyed in various colors. *Dict. of Needlework*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Canada.
canaigre (kā-nā'gēr), *n.* In Texas, a species
of dock, *Rumex hymenosepalus*, the root of which
is used in tanning.

canaille (kā-nāl'), *n.* [*< F. canaille*, < It. *canag-
lia* (= Sp. *canalla* = Pg. *canalha*), rabble, prop.
and orig. a pack of dogs, < *cane* = Pg. *cão* = Sp.
can (obs.) = F. *chien*, < L. *canis*, a dog: see *Ca-*
nis, and cf. *kennel*, a doublet of *canaille*.] 1.

The lowest orders of the people collectively;
the rabble; the vulgar.

To keep the sovereign *canaille* from intruding on the
retirement of the poor king of the French. *Burke*.

2. Originally, a mixture of the coarser particles
of flour and fine bran or shorts for feed; now
occasionally used for the grade known as "fine
feed" or "finished middlings." Also spelled *can-
ail*, *canal*, and *canell*.

canakin (kā-nā-kin), *n.* Same as *cannikin*, *l.*
*canal*¹ (kā-nāl'), *n.* [= D. *kanaal* = G. *Dan*.
Sw. *kanal*, < F. *canal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *canal* = It.
canale, < L. *canalis*, a channel, trench, pipe, *can-*
al; cf. Skt. *√ khañ*, dig. See *channel*¹ and
*kennel*², doublets of *canal*¹.] 1. An artificial
waterway for irrigation or navigation. Canals
appear to have been first used for conveying water, and
were merely shallow ditches with a slight fall. They
naturally became, when large enough, a roadway for boats,
and eventually for ships. A canal may be a mere cutting
to unite bodies of water for the passage of boats, as in
some of the chains of lakes in the eastern United States;
or a continuous waterway formed by a series of long levels
united by locks and carried over rivers and valleys by
means of bridges, as the Erie canal; or a canalized river;
or a navigable passage connecting lakes or seas, as the
Welland canal in Canada, or the Suez canal. Among the
longest canals are the Improved Ganges river in India, 522
miles long, the Grand canal in China, about 800 miles, and
the Erie canal in New York, 363 miles. The James and
Kanawha Rivers Navigation canal, 147 miles long, over-

comes by its locks a grade of 1,916 feet, and the Morris canal in New Jersey, 101 miles long, one of 1,684 feet. The Suez canal (opened in 1869) is 90 miles long, and is level throughout. It is the largest in the world in point of sectional area, and the most important in a commercial aspect. Canalized rivers are common in western Europe. On ordinary narrow canal boats are usually drawn by horses or mules traveling on a tow-path, though steam-propulsion and steam-towing are now used to some extent; larger ones, called *ship-canal*s, as the Suez, the North Holland, the Welland, etc., are navigated by vessels of different sizes, up to the largest under sail or steam.

2. In *arch.*, a channel; a groove; a flute; thus, the canal of the volute is the channel on the face of the circumvolutions inclosed by a list in the Ionic capital.—3. In *anat.*, a duct; a channel through which a fluid is conveyed or solids pass; a tubular cavity in a part, or a communication between parts. See *duct*.—4. In *zool.*, the name of sundry grooves, furrows, apertures, etc., as: (a) the channels of various actinozoans; (b) the afferent and efferent pores of sponges; (c) the groove observed in different parts of certain univalve shells, and adapted for the protrusion of the long cylindrical siphon or breathing-tube possessed by those animals.—5. In *bot.*, an elongated intercellular or intracellular space, either empty or containing sap, resin, or other substances.—**Abdominal canal**, in *anat.*, same as *inguinal canal*.—**Alimentary canal**, **aliphoid canal**, **alveolodental canal**. See the adjectives.—**Alveolar canal**. (a) *Anterior*, the canal in the superior maxillary bone containing the anterior superior dental nerve. (b) *Inferior*, the inferior dental canal. (c) *Median*, the canal in the superior maxillary bone containing the middle superior dental nerve. (d) *Posterior*, the canal in the superior maxillary bone containing the posterior superior dental nerve.—**Ambulacral neural canal**. See *ambulacral*.—**Anterior palatine canal**. (a) The canal formed by the union of the canals incisivi. It opens on the palate just behind the incisor teeth. Also called *anterior palatine fossa*. (b) The canalis incisivi on either side. (c) The canals incisivi with the anterior palatine canal in sense a.—**Aquiferous canals**. See *aquiferous*.—**Arachnoid canal**, a portion of the subarachnoid space, where the arachnoid crosses, without dipping into, the longitudinal and transverse fissures of the brain.—**Atrial canal**, **auditory canal**. See the adjectives.—**Auricular canal**, the constriction between the auricular and ventricular portions of a fetal heart.—**Axial canal**. See *axial*.—**Bernard's canal**, a supplementary duct of the pancreas. Also called *Santorini's canal*.—**Canal of Bartholin**. Same as *duct of Bartholin*.—**Canal of Cloquet**. Same as *hyaloid canal*.—**Canal of Corti**, the space lying between the tectorial membrane and basilar membrane of the cochlea.—**Canal of Cotunnus**, the aqueductus vestibuli (which see, under *aqueductus*).—**Canal of Fontana**, an annular series of spaces, which lie in the sclerotic, just in front of the place of attachment of the iris, and communicate freely with the anterior chamber of the eye. Also called *canal of Horvitz*, *ciliary canal*, and *Fontana's spaces*.—**Canal of Gärtner**. Same as *Gaertnerian canal*.—**Canal of Guidi**. Same as *Vidian canal*.—**Canal of Hovius**. Same as *canal of Fontana*.—**Canal of Hugulier**. Same as *Hugulierian canal*. See below.—**Canal of Löwenberg**, the canal in the cochlea bounded by the membrane of Reissner, the tectorial membrane, and the outer wall of the cochlear canal. It is the upper free portion of that canal.—**Canal of Müller**. Same as *duct of Müller*.—**Canal of Nuck**, the pouch of peritoneum (processus vaginalis) which in the female embryo extends down along the round ligament of the uterus, and which may persist to a greater or less extent in the adult.—**Canal of Petit**, the annular series of connected spaces in the suspensory ligament encircling the crystalline lens of the eye.—**Canal of Reissner**. Same as *cochlear canal*.—**Canal of Rivinus**. Same as *duct of Rivinus*.—**Canal of Rosenthal**. Same as *spiral canal of the modiolus*.—**Canal of Schlemm**, a circular canal, of elliptical cross-section, lying in the substance of the sclerotic slightly anterior to the canal of Fontana.—**Canal of Stenson**. Same as *duct of Stenson*.—**Canal of Stilling**. Same as *hyaloid canal*.—**Canal of Wharton**. Same as *duct of Wharton*.—**Canal of Wirsung**, the pancreatic duct.—**Canals of Breschet**, canals in the diploë of the cranial bones, in which Breschet's veins run.—**Canals of Recklinghausen**, the system of canals in the cornea; the communications between the cell-spaces of the cornea.—**Carotid canal**. See *carotid*.—**Central canal**, the median canal of the spinal cord.—**Central canal of the modiolus**, the largest of the canals in the modiolus of the cochlea of the ear.—**Cerebrospinal canal**. (a) The neural or craniovertebral canal formed by the skull and the spine, and containing the brain and spinal marrow. (b) The primitive common and continuous cavity of the brain and spinal cord, not infrequently more or less extensively obliterated in the latter, but in the former modified in the form of the several ventricles and other cavities.—**Ciliary canal**. Same as *canal of Fontana*.—**Cochlear canal**, the proper cavity of the cochlea, connected by the canalis reuniens with the cavity of other parts of the labyrinth of the ear. Also called *canal of Reissner*.—**Dental canal**. (a) *Anterior*, a small canal branching off from the infraorbital canal in the floor of the orbit, and descending in the front wall of the antrum. It transmits vessels and nerves to the front teeth of the upper jaw. (b) *Inferior*, the channel in the inferior maxillary or lower jaw-bone, which transmits the inferior dental nerves and vessels. (c) *Posterior*, one or more fine canals entering the superior maxillary bone about the middle of its posterior surface, and transmitting the posterior dental vessels and nerves.—**Digestive canal**. Same as *alimentary canal*.—**Ejaculatory canal**. Same as *ejaculatory duct* (which see, under *duct*).—**Eustachian canal**, the bony canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone which forms part of the Eustachian tube.—**Facial canal**, the aqueductus Fallopii (which see, under *aqueductus*); so called because it transmits the facial nerve through the temporal bone.—**Gaertnerian canal**, or *duct of Gärtner*, the remains in the fe-

male of the obliterated archinephric canal or Wolffian duct, forming a caecal appendage or cul-de-sac of the genital passages, or a cord connecting the latter with the parovarium.—**Gastrovascular canal**, **genital canal**. See the adjectives.—**Haversian canal**, the track or trace of a blood-vessel in bone; a cylindrical hollow in bone in which an artery or a vein runs. These canals are mostly of minute or microscopic size; on transsection of compact bone-tissue they appear as round holes, but in longitudinal section they are seen to be branching and anastomosing canals. When large and irregular, as they often are, in growing bone and in the cancellous tissue of adult bone, they are called *Haversian spaces*. The medullary cavity or marrow-cavity of a long bone, as a humerus or femur, is really a gigantic Haversian canal, filled with fat, numerous blood-vessels, and connective tissue. See *cut under bone*.—**Hepatic canal**. Same as *hepatic duct* (which see, under *duct*).—**Hugulierian canal**, a small passage for the chorda tympani nerve through the temporal bone between its squamosal and petrosal elements, parallel with the Glaserian fissure. Also called *canal of Hugulier*.—**Hunter's canal**, the canal formed by the vastus internus muscle on one side and the adductor longus and adductor magnus on the other, together with a strong fibrous band passing over from the vastus to the tendons of the adductors. The femoral artery runs through this canal to become the popliteal.—**Hyaloid canal**, the fine canal in the vitreous humor of the eye, extending from the optic papilla to the lens capsule, which contains in the embryo the hyaloid artery, but persists for a time after the disappearance of that vessel. Also called *canal of Cloquet* and *canal of Stilling*.—**Incisor canal**. See *anterior palatine canal*.—**Infraorbital canal**, the canal leading from the infraorbital groove on the orbital surface of the superior maxillary bone, and opening at the infraorbital foramen. It transmits the infraorbital nerve and artery.—**Inguinal canal**, a canal in the groin, about two inches long, passing from the internal to the external abdominal ring. It lies just above and parallel to Poupart's ligament, and transmits the spermatic cord in the male and the round ligament in the female. Also called *abdominal canal*.—**Lacrimal canal**. (a) Same as *nasal canal*. (b) One of the canaliculi lacrymales (which see, under *canaliculus*).—**Madrepore canals**, **mucous canals**. See the adjectives.—**Nasal canal**, the bony canal lodging the nasal duct, and formed by the superior maxillary, lacrymal, and inferior turbinate bones.—**Nasopalatine canal**. Same as *anterior palatine canal*.—**Neural canal**. (a) The tube formed by the centra and neural arches of vertebrae, in which the brain and spinal cord lie. (b) In echinoderms, a canal of which a part of the wall is formed by the ambulacral nerve and its connections; the track or trace of the ambulacral nerve and its connections.

This band-like nerve (ambulacral nerve of a starfish) constitutes the superficial wall of a canal, which extends through the whole length of the ambulacrum, and may be termed the *ambulacral neural canal*. It is divided by a longitudinal septum. At its oral end . . . each ambulacral nerve, when it reaches the oral membrane, divides into two divergent branches, which unite with the corresponding branches of the other ambulacral nerves to form the oral ring. Answering to the latter is a wide circular *neural canal*, into which the ambulacral neural canals open.

—**Obturator canal**, a funnel-shaped opening in the upper part of the obturator foramen, transmitting the obturator vessels and nerves.—**Pterygopalatine canal**. Same as *canaliculus pharyngeus* (which see, under *canaliculus*).—**Sacral canal**, the sacral portion of the neural canal.—**Santorini's canal**. Same as *Bernard's canal*.—**Semio-circular canal**, one of the three membranous canals leading off from and returning into the utricle of the inner ear; also applied to the bony channels in which these lie. A vertical superior, a vertical posterior, and a horizontal or external semicircular canal are distinguished. See *cut under ear*.—**Sheathing canal** (*canalis vaginalis*), the communication of the cavity of the tunica vaginalis testis with the general peritoneal cavity of the abdomen. In man it soon closes, leaving the tunica vaginalis a shut sac.—**Spinal canal**, the canal formed by the series of vertebrae containing the spinal cord. Also called *vertebral canal*.—**Spiral canal of the cochlea**, the spiral canal in the petrous bone in which the cochlear portion of the membranous labyrinth is contained.—**Spiral canal of the modiolus**, a minute spiral canal at the base of the osseous lamina spiralis of the ear, winding spirally about the modiolus or columella of the cochlea. It contains the ganglion spirale of the cochlear nerve.—**Sternal canal**. See *sternal*.—**Stiebel's canal**, a tube observed in certain molluscan embryos, and regarded as probably an evanescent embryonic nephridium.—**Vertebral canal**. Same as *spinal canal*.—**Vidian canal**, a canal running in the sphenoid bone from the foramen lacerum medium to the sphenomaxillary fossa, and containing the Vidian nerve and artery. Also called *canal of Guidi*.

canal¹ (ka-nal'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *canalled*, ppr. *canalling*. [*canal¹*, *n.*] To intersect or cut with canals.

Engineers, like kobolds and enchanters,—tunnelling Alps, *canalling* the American Isthmus, piercing the Arabian desert. Emerson, Works and Days.

canal² (ka-nal'), *n.* Same as *canaille*, 2.

canal-boat (ka-nal'bōt), *n.* A comparatively long and narrow boat used on canals for the conveyance of goods or passengers, and commonly moved by traction.

canal-coal (kan'al-kōl), *n.* A corrupt form of *cannel-coal*.

canals, *n.* Plural of *canalis*.

canalicular (kan-a-lik'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. canaliculus*, dim. of *canalis*, a channel: see *canal¹*, *n.*, *channel¹*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*, resembling a small canal; canal-shaped.

A dividing of the mesoderm occurs, which takes the form either of *canalicular cavities*, or of a complete splitting of the mesoderm into an outer plate attached to the ectoderm, and an inner one attached to the endoderm.

Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 50.

2. Of or pertaining to *canaliculi*; *canaliculate*.

The reticulated tissue of Laver is then seen to be a system of canals, which is but a modified form of the *canalicular spaces* of the spines.

Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. 80.

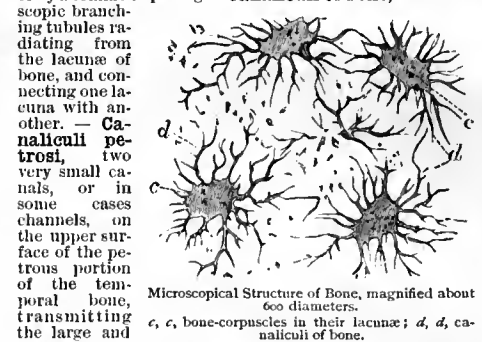
Canalicular abscess, an abscess of the breast which communicates with the lactiferous ducts.

canaliculate, canaliculated (kan-a-lik'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [*L. canaliculatus*, < *canaliculus*, a little channel, dim. of *canalis*, a channel: see *canal¹*, *n.*] Channeled; furrowed; grooved. Specifically—(a) In *entom.*, having a central longitudinal furrow, which is broad and well defined, but not very deep: said of the lower surface of the thorax when it is grooved for the reception of the rostrum. (b) Shaped into a canal or canaliculus; being a channel, groove, gutter, or spout, as the lip of a whelk. (c) In *bot.*, having a deep longitudinal groove, as a petiole of a leaf, etc.

canaliculus (kan-a-lik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *canaliculi* (-li). [*L.*, dim. of *canalis*, a channel: see *channel¹*, *canal¹*, *n.*] In *anat.* and *zool.*, a little groove, furrow, pipe, tube, or other small channel.

The *canaliculi* which originate in one lacuna most frequently run into a neighboring lacuna, or else into a neighboring Haversian canal. H. Gray, Anat., p. 46.

Canaliculi biliferi, the bile-ducts.—**Canaliculi calceophori**. See *calceophorus*.—**Canaliculi carotico-tympanici**, two or three short canals leading from the carotid canal into the tympanum and transmitting branches of the carotid plexus.—**Canaliculi dentium**, the minute canals of the dentine.—**Canaliculi lacrymales**, the lacrymal canals; small tubes beginning at the puncta lacrymalis, and opening into the lacrymal sac either separately or by a common opening.—**Canaliculi of bone**, the microscopic branching tubules radiating from the lacunæ of bone, and connecting one lacuna with another.—**Canaliculi petrosi**, two very small canals, or in some cases channels, on the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, transmitting the large and small superficial petrosal nerves.—**Canaliculi vasculosi**, the nutritious and Haversian canals of bone.—**Canaliculus pharyngeus**, a groove on the under surface of the vaginal process of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, more or less completely converted into a canal by the sphenoid process of the palatine bone. It transmits the pterygopalatine vessels and the pharyngeal or pterygopalatine nerve. Also called *pterygopalatine canal*.—**Canaliculus pterygopalatinus**, **sphenopalatinus**, **sphenopharyngeus**. Same as *canaliculus pharyngeus*.—**Canaliculus tympanicus**, the minute canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone which transmits Jacobson's nerve.



Microscopical Structure of Bone, magnified about 600 diameters.
c, c, bone-corpuscles in their lacunæ; d, d, canaliculi of bone.

Canalifera (kan-a-lif'e-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *canaliferus*: see *canaliferous*.] A family of gastropods, characterized by the extension of the anterior extremity of the shell and mouth into a canal-like spout. It was formed by Lamarck (1809) for the genera *Cerithium*, *Turbinella*, *Fasciolaria*, *Pyrala*, *Fusus*, *Murex*, and *Pleurotoma*, which have been accepted by modern conchologists as types of different families. [Obsolete.]

canaliferous (kan-a-lif'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. canaliferus*, < *L. canalis*, canal, + *ferre* = *E. bear¹*.] Having a channel or canal.

Canalistrostra (ka-nal-i-ros'trā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *L. canalis*, a canal, + *rostrum*, pl. *rostra*, a beak, mod. rostrum.] A superfamily of hemipterous insects, consisting of the *Tingidae*, *Aradidae*, and *Phymatidae*, having a deep, long groove on the prosternum into which fits the rostrum. Also, incorrectly, *Canalistrostri*. Amyot and Serville, 1843.

canalistrostrate (ka-nal-i-ros'trāt), *a.* [*< Canalistrostra* + *-ate¹*.] Having a channeled beak or rostrum; specifically, having the characters of the *Canalistrostra*.

canalis (ka-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *canales* (-lēz). [*L.*, a channel, pipe, groove, etc.: see *canal¹*, *n.*] In *anat.* and *zool.*, same as *canal*, 3 and 4.—**Canales laqueiformes**, the loops of Henle in the kidneys.—**Canalis caroticus**. See *carotid canal*, under *carotid*.—**Canalis Cloqueti**, the hyaloid canal.—**Canalis cochleæ osseus**, the entire spiral osseous canal of the cochlea, containing the scala vestibuli, scala cochleæ or canalis cochleæ, and scala tympani.—**Canalis condyloideus**, the canal opening at the posterior condyloid foramen. It transmits a vein to the lateral sinus.—**Canalis cranio-pharyngeus**, the cranio-pharyngeal canal, connecting the cerebral with the buccal cavity. See *cranio-pharyngeal*.—**Canalis gynæcophorus**, a gynæcophore.—**Canalis hypoglossi**, the anterior condyloid foramen, which transmits the twelfth or hypoglossal nerve.—**Canalis incisivi**, the canal leading down from the nasal fossa on either side to join its fellow and form or open into the anterior palatine canal or fossa. It transmits the anterior palatine vessels. Also called *incisor canal*, *anterior palatine canal*,

incisor foramen, and *foramen of Stenson*.—**Canalis musculotubarius**, the joint canal for the Eustachian tube and the tensor tympani.—**Canalis nasolacrimalis**. See *nasal canal*, under *canal*.—**Canalis reuniens**, the canal by which the sacculus of the internal ear communicates with the canalis cochlearis.—**Canalis vaginalis**. See *sheathing canal*, under *canal*.

canalization (ka-nal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [*< canalize*, after *F. canalisation*.] 1. The construction of canals, or the establishment of communication by means of canals.

Canalisation on a grand scale—the uniting of seas and oceans by navigable canals—had been "in the air" ever since the middle of the century.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 9.

Specifically—2. The conversion of a natural stream or a chain of lakes or marshes into a continuous canal, suitable for navigation, by means of weirs, barrages, locks, short cuttings, etc. Canalized rivers are common in France; in the United States the Monongahela and Kanawha rivers afford instances. The Suez canal is in part the result of the canalization of natural bodies of water.

Also spelled *canalisation*.

canalize (ka-nal'iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *canalized*, ppr. *canalizing*. [*< canal + -ize*; after *F. canaliser*.] 1. To make a canal through; provide with a canal or canals.—2. To convert into a canal: as, to *canalize* a river.

The Blavet is *canalized* throughout its course through the department.

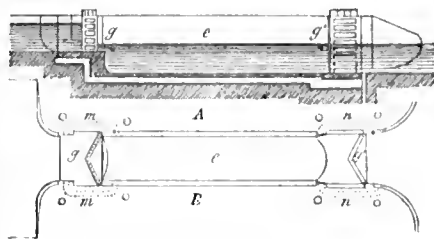
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 813.

Also spelled *canalise*.

canal-lift (ka-nal'lift), *n.* 1. A hydraulic elevator for raising a tank filled with water in which a canal-boat may float. Such an appliance is used on the canal near Manchester, England, to transfer boats from one level to another.

2. A cradle on which a canal-boat may rest and be drawn up by cable along an inclined railroad. A lift of this kind is in use on the Morris canal in New Jersey.

canal-lock (ka-nal'lok), *n.* An inclosure with gates at each end, forming a connection be-



Canal-lock.
A, vertical longitudinal section; B, plan; c, lock-chamber; g, g, gates; m, n, underground conduits.

tween the upper and lower levels of a canal, enabling boats to pass from one to the other. See *lock*. In the accompanying cut *c* represents the inclosure technically called a *lock-chamber*. A boat having entered this chamber from *g*, the gates at *g* are closed and those at *g* opened; the water in *c*, being thus reinforced with part of the water beyond *g*, rises to the same level with it, and the boat proceeds.

canam (ka-nam'), *n.* A dry measure of Pondicherry, India, equal to 72 liters, or 2 United States bushels.

Cananeet, *a.* [ME.] An obsolete form of *Cananitic*.

The woman *Cananee*. Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 59.

Cananga (ka-nang'gā), *n.* [NL., from the Malayan name.] A genus of large anonaceous evergreen trees, including three species, all Malayan. The most common species is *C. odorata*, the ilang-ilang, which is cultivated throughout India and in other tropical countries. The large fragrant flowers yield an attar, and an oil is expressed from the seeds.

Canara butter. See *butter*.

canard (ka-nār' or ka-nārd'), *n.* [*< F. canard*, a hoax, a broadside, a quack, a particular use of *canard*, *m.* or *f.*, a duck, prop. only *m.*, a drake, *< cane*, *f.*, a duck (cf. ML. *canardus*, a kind of boat). Origin unknown; supposed by some to be connected with MLG. LG. *kane* (*> G. kahn*) = D. *kaan*, a boat. The connection of the sense 'a hoax, cheat' with the orig. sense 'a duck' is prob. to be explained from the old phrase *rendeur de canard à moitié*, a cozenor, guller, liar, lit. one who half-sells a duck, that is (apparent), pretends to sell, and cheats in the operation; an expression prob. due to some local incident. In def. 2, cf. Parisian *F. canard*, a newspaper, *canardier*, a journalist.] 1. An absurd story or statement intended as an imposition; a fabricated story to which currency is given, as by a newspaper; a hoax. Hence—2. A broadside cried in the streets; so called from the generally sensational nature of its contents. *Imp. Dict.*

Canarese, Kanarese (kan-a-rēs' or -rēz'), *a.* and *n.* [*< Canara, Kanara* (see def.), + *-ese*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to either of two districts in western India, called respectively North and South Canara (or Kanara).

II. *n.* 1. *sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of either of these districts.—2. A language of the Dravidian group, nearly allied to Telugu, being one of several languages spoken in these districts, and over a large tract as far north as Bidar. Also called *Karnata*.

canarin, canarine (kan'a-rin), *n.* [*< canary + -in², -ine²*.] A compound (C₃N₃S₃Il) used in dyeing, formed by oxidizing sulphocyanide of potassium with chlorate of potassium in the presence of sulphuric and hydrochloric acid. It produces very fast yellow shades on cotton.

Canarium (ka-nā'ri-um), *n.* [NL., *< canari*, an E. Ind. name.] A genus of large evergreen trees, of the natural order *Burseraceae*, chiefly of tropical Asia and the adjacent islands. There are many species, abounding in fragrant resins, though the larger number are but little known. The black dammar-tree of India, *C. strictum*, yields a brilliant black gum which is used medicinally and for other purposes. Maritima elemi is supposed to be the product of *C. commune*, a species cultivated in the Moluccas and elsewhere for its fruit, which is edible and furnishes a pleasant oil.

canary (ka-nā'ri), *n.* and *a.* [*< Sp. Pg. canario* (dance and bird) = *F. canari* (bird), *canarie* (dance); cf. *G. kanarienvogel*, canary-bird; named with reference to the Canary islands, which take their name from Gran Canaria, one of the principal islands of the group, *L. Canaria insula*, so called because of its large dogs, *canaria* being fem. of *canarius*, pertaining to dogs, *< canis*, a dog; see *Canis*.] I. *n.*; pl. *canaries* (-riz). 1. Wine made in the Canary islands. It was anciently included under the general name *sack*. In the eighteenth century, and as late as 1820, it was in special demand in England. The principal brands are *Tenerife* and *Vidonia*.

Canary was the Drink of our wise Forefathers, 'tis Balsamick, and saves the charge of 'Pothecries' Cordials.

Mrs. Centlivre, Bold Stroke, iii.

2. A lively French and English dance, of disputed origin, similar to the jig; named from the Canary islands. Often written *canaries*.

I have seen a medicine
That's able to breathe life into a stone,
Quicken a rock, and make you dance canary.

Shak., All's Well, II. 1.

I'll make you a dish of calves' feet dance the *Canaries*,
And a consort of cramm'd capons fidle to 'em.

Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, II. 2.

3. A melody intended for such a dance, written in sextuple (or sometimes quadruple) rhythm.

—4. A canary-bird (which see).—5. A sovereign (gold coin): so called from its color. [*Prov. Eng.*].—6. A kept mistress. [*Prov. Eng.*].—7. A word put by Shakspeare in its singular and plural forms into the mouth of Mrs. Quickly, in the explanation of which commentators differ. It is probably an intentional blunder for *quandary*.

You have brought her into such a *canaries*, as 'tis wonderful. The best courtier of them all . . . could never have brought her to such a *canary*.

Shak., M. W. of W., II. 2.

II. *a.* Of the color of the domestic canary-bird; bright-yellow.

canary (ka-nā'ri), *v. i.* [*< canary, n., 2.*] To dance; frolic; perform the old dance called a canary.

Jig off a tune at the tongue's end, *canary* to it with your feet, humour it with turning up your eyelids.

Shak., L. L. L., III. 1.

canary-bird (ka-nā'ri-bērd), *n.* An oscine passerine bird of the family *Fringillidae*, so called because indigenous to the Canary islands; a kind of finch, *Fringilla canaria*, or *Carduelis canaria*, one of the commonest and best-known cage-birds, everywhere kept and bred in confinement. The native bird is dark and streaked, somewhat resembling a linnet or skinkin, the uniformly bright- or pale-yellow color which commonly distinguishes the plumage of the cage-bird being the result of artificial selection. The cultivated varieties are numerous, with considerable diversity of color, and there are many hybrids with allied species, as the goldfinch, linnet, skinkin, and bullfinch. The birds were introduced into Europe in the fifteenth or sixteenth century.—**Canary-bird flower**. (a) A species of *Tropaeolum*, *T. peregrinum*, with deeply cut leaves and bright canary-yellow flowers, the lower petals of which are small and fringed. Also called *canary-creeper*. (b) Same as *bird-plant*.

canary-creeper (ka-nā'ri-krē'pēr), *n.* The canary-bird flower (which see, under *canary-bird*).

canary-finch (ka-nā'ri-finch), *n.* The canary-bird.

canary-grass (ka-nā'ri-grās), *n.* *Phalaris Canariensis*, natural order *Gramineae*, a native of the Canary islands. Its seed is used as food in the

Canaries, Barbary, and Italy, and is extensively cultivated elsewhere for canary-birds. The reed canary-grass, *P. arundinacea*, is a common species, a variegated form of which is the ribbon grass of gardens.

canary-moss (ka-nā'ri-mōs), *n.* A name of the lichens, *Roccella tinctoria*, etc., which yield archil and litmus. Also called *canary-weed*. See cut under *archil*.

canary-seed (ka-nā'ri-sēd), *n.* The seed of canary-grass, used for feeding birds.

canary-stone (ka-nā'ri-stōn), *n.* A very beautiful and somewhat rare variety of carnelian, so named from its yellow color.

canary-weed (ka-nā'ri-wēd), *n.* Same as *canary-moss*.

canary-wood (ka-nā'ri-wūd), *n.* The handsome, dark-colored, mahogany-like wood of *Persea Indica* and *Apollonia Canariensis*, lauraceous trees of the Azores and Madeira: so called because it was brought originally from the Canaries. Also called *Madeira mahogany*.

canaster (ka-nas'tēr), *n.* [= MLG. *kanaster* = *F. canastre*, *< Pg. canastra* = *Sp. canastro*, *canasto*, usually *canasta*, a large basket, *< Gr. κάναστρον*, a wicker basket; see *canister*.] 1. A rush basket made in the Spanish countries of South America and used for packing tobacco for exportation. The tobacco sent to Europe packed in these baskets takes from them the name of *canaster* tobacco. Hence—2. A kind of tobacco for smoking, consisting of the dried leaves coarsely broken.

Meanwhile I will smoke my *canaster*,

And tiddle my ale in the shade.

Thackeray, Imitation of Horace.

canatillo (ka-nā'tōl'yō), *n.* [Mex.] The Mexican name of a plant of the genus *Ephedra*, used as a styptic and as a remedy in syphilitic complaints.

can-bottle (kan'bot'l), *n.* The long-tailed titmouse. [*Prov. Eng.*]

can-buoy (kan'boi), *n.* A large cylindrical or conical floating buoy, used as a mark for shoals, etc. See *buoy*.

cancan (kan'kan), *n.* [*< F. cancan*, a dance (see def.); a slang or cant term, perhaps a particular use of *cancan*, tittle-tattle, gossip, scandal, said to be *< L. quinquaginta*, although (because "in the schools of the middle ages the proper pronunciation of this word was the subject of fierce contention, one party pronouncing it *can-can*, and the other *quingquaginta*"), but prob. *< cancaner*, tattle, chatter, gossip, appar. an imitative reduplication, to be compared with the *F. cackle, quack*, etc.] A kind of dance performed in low resorts by men and women, who indulge in extravagant postures and lascivious gestures; hence, a quadrille or a similar dance performed in this manner.

can-cart (kan'kärt), *n.* A light two-wheeled vehicle with a bent axle for supporting a large can hung on trunnions between the wheels, used for carrying milk, etc.

cancel (kan'sel), *n.* [In older E. form *chancel*, *q. v.*, *< OF. chancel* = *Sp. cancel* = *Pg. cancella*, *cancellu* = *It. cancella*, a lattice, grating, *< ML. cancellus*, *cancellu*, *L. "cancellus"*, always in pl. *cancelli*, a lattice, grating, railing, bar in a court of justice, barrier in public spectacles (see *cancelli*), dim. of *cancer*, pl. *canceri*, a lattice: a word scarcely used. See the verb.] 1. Lattice-work, or one of the cross-bars in latticework; a latticework or grated inclosure; hence, a barrier; a limit.

A prison is but a retirement, and opportunity of serious thoughts to a person whose spirit . . . desires no enlargement beyond the *cancels* of the body.

Jer. Taylor, Life of Christ, III., Disc. xv. § 9.

2. [*< cancel, v.*] In *printing*, a page, sheet, or other part of a printed work suppressed and destroyed before publication; the act of rejecting a part of a printed work. The cancel ordered on the discovery of a fault in unpublished printed matter is usually followed by correct reprinting; but a cancel is sometimes made without reprinting.

3. [*< cancel, v.*] In *music*, the sign *z*, when used to nullify the effect of a sharp or a flat previously occurring either in the signature or as an accidental.

cancel (kan'sel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *canceled* or *canceled*, ppr. *cancelling* or *cancelling*. [Formerly also *cancell*; *< F. canceller*, OF. *cancellor*, *canceler* = *Pr. Pg. cancellar* = *Sp. cancelar* = *It. cancellare*, *< L. cancellare*, make like a lattice, esp. to strike out a writing by drawing lines across in the form of latticework, *< cancelli*, pl., a lattice, grating, railing, bar in a court of justice, barrier in public spectacles: see *cancel, n.* Hence ult. (*< L. cancelli*) also *chan-*

cel, chancellor, etc.] **I. trans.** 1†. To inclose with latticework or a railing.

A little obscure place cancelled in with iron-work is the pillar or stump at which . . . our Saviour was scourged. Evelyn.

2. To draw lines across (something written) so as to deface; blot out or obliterate: as, to *cancel* several lines in a manuscript.

The sums you borrow'd are return'd, the bonds cancelled, and your acquaintance formally seal'd. Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

The indentures were cancelled. Thackeray.

3. To annul or destroy; make void; set aside: as, to *cancel* a debt or an engagement.

Know then, I here forget all former griefs, Cancel all grudge. Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4.

His subjects slain, His statutes cancelled, and his treasure spent. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4.

4. (a) In *math.*, to strike out or eliminate, as a number or quantity constituting a common factor in a dividend and divisor or the numerator and denominator of a fraction, or a common term in the two members of an equation. (b) In *printing*, to strike out, reject, or throw aside, as some portion of a printed work. (c) In *music*, to suspend the power of (a sharp or a flat) by inserting the sign ♯ = *Syn. 2. Erase, Expunge, etc.* (see *efface*), strike out; destroy, scratch out, rub out, wipe out. —3. *Repeal, Rescind, etc.* See *abolish*.

II. † intrans. To become obliterated or void. [Rare.]

A rash oath that cancelled in the making. Cowley.

cancellation, cancellation (kan-se-lā'shən), *n.* The act of canceling; specifically, in *math.*, the striking out or removal of a common factor or term. See *cancel*, *v. t.*, 4 (a).

canceleert, canceller† (kan-se-lēr'), *n.* [*< F. *canceler, assimilated canceller (*eschanceler) (= Pr. canceler, cancelar), reel, stagger, waver, lit. go in zigzags, being the same word as canceler, draw lines across in the form of latticework: see cancel, v.*] The turn of a hawk upon the wing to recover itself, after missing in the first stoop. Also written *canceller*.

The fierce and eager hawks, down thrilling from the skies, Make sundry *canceleers* ere they the fowl can reach. Drayton, Polyolbion, xx. 229.

canceleert, canceller† (kan-se-lēr'), *v. i.* [*< canceler, n.*] In *falconry*, to turn two or three times on the wing before seizing the prey, as a hawk in stooping, especially when it misses. Also written *canceller*.

The partridge sprung, He [the hawk] makes his stoop; but, wanting breath, is forced To *canceller*. Massinger, The Guardian, ii. 1.

canceler, canceller¹ (kan'sel-ēr), *n.* One who or that which cancels; specifically, a hand-stamp or stamping-machine for the cancellation of postage-stamps; a canceling-stamp.

canceller†, n. and v. See *canceleert*.

canceling-stamp (kan'sel-ing-stamp), *n.* A hand-stamp for defacing and canceling postage-stamps or checks.

cancellarean (kan-se-lā'rē-an), *a.* Same as *cancellarian¹*. [Rare.]

cancellareate (kan-se-lā'rē-āt), *a.* [*< ML. cancellarius: see chancellor.*] Belonging to a chancellor. [Rare.]

Cancellaria (kan-se-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Lamarek, 1801; cf. ML. *cancellarius: see chancellor*), *< L. cancelli, a grating: see cancel, v.*] The typical genus of *Cancellariidae*, having an oval cancellated shell with the last whorl ventricose, aperture oblong and canaliculated, canal short, and columella obliquely plicate. There are many species, of which *C. reticulata* is an example.

The shell is almost always marked off into squares by transverse ribs and revolving lines, which gives rise to the name of the principal genus *Cancellaria*. Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 337.

cancellarian¹ (kan-se-lā'ri-an), *a.* [*< ML. cancellarius: see chancellor.*] Relating or pertaining to a chancellor; cancellareate. Also spelled *cancellarean*. [Rare.]

cancellarian² (kan-se-lā'ri-an), *a.* [*< Cancellaria + -an.*] In *conch.*, pertaining to the *Cancellaria* or to the *Cancellariidae*.

cancellariid (kan-se-lā'ri-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cancellariidae*.

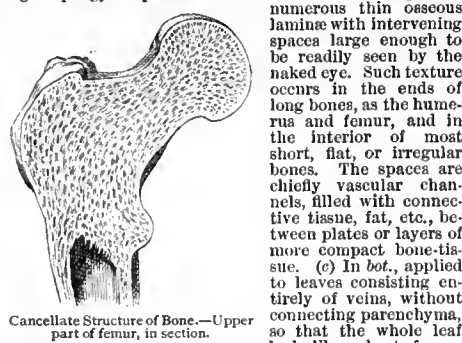
Cancellariidae (kan'sel-lā-rī-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cancellaria + -idae.*] A family of toxoglossate prosobranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cancellaria*, having the proboscis rudimentary, the teeth two-rowed, and the shell cancellated and inoperculate. They are vegetarians.

cancellarioid (kan-se-lā'ri-oid), *a.* [*< Cancellaria + -oid.*] Resembling the members of the genus *Cancellaria*; cancellarian.

cancellate, cancellated (kan'se-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [*< L. cancellatus, pp. of cancellare, make like or provide with a lattice: see cancel, v.*] Separated into spaces or divisions, as by cancelli. Specifically—(a) In *zool.*, marked by lines crossing each other; marked latticewise; reticulated; showing a network of lines. The shell of *Cancellaria reticulata* is a good example.

The tail of the castor is almost bald, though the beast is very hairy; and cancellated with some resemblance to the scales of fishes. N. Grav, Museum.

(b) In *anat.*, same as in zoology, but especially said of the light spongy or porous texture of bone resulting from numerous thin osseous laminae with intervening spaces large enough to be readily seen by the naked eye. Such texture occurs in the ends of long bones, as the humerus and femur, and in the interior of most short, flat, or irregular bones. The spaces are chiefly vascular channels, filled with connective tissue, fat, etc., between plates or layers of more compact bone-tissue. (c) In *bot.*, applied to leaves consisting entirely of veins, without connecting parenchyma, so that the whole leaf looks like a sheet of open network; in mosses, applied to cell-structure having such appearance.



Cancellate Structure of Bone.—Upper part of femur, in section.

network; in mosses, applied to cell-structure having such appearance.

Also cancellous.
cancellation (kan-se-lā'shən), *n.* [*< L. cancellatio(n)-, < cancellare, pp. cancellatus: see cancel, v.*] 1. See *cancellation*.—2. In *anat.*, reticulation; the state of being cancellated: as, the *cancellation* of bone.

canceller¹, n. See *canceleert*.

canceller², n. and v. Same as *canceleert*.

cancelli (kan'sel'i), *n. pl.* [*L., a lattice, etc.: see cancel, n.*] Cross-pieces or reticulations forming a latticework or grating. Specifically—(a) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the parts of a latticework partition between the choir and the body of the church, so arranged as not to intercept the view.

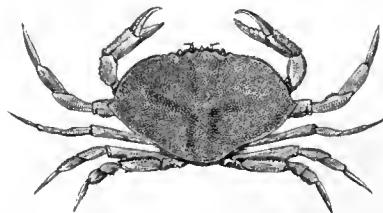
The Altar is inclos'd with *Cancelli* so as not to be approach'd by any one but the Priest, according to the fashion of the Greek Churches. Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 27.

(b) In *zool.* and *anat.*, the reticulations or intersections constituting cancellated structure or reticulated texture; a composition of many spaces bounded by lines or surfaces forming a network or lattice-like arrangement, such as the light, spongy, cancellated tissue of bones. The word is little used except for this kind of osseous texture, and the singular, *cancellus*, is not in use. See *cancellate*, (b).

cancellous (kan'se-lus), *a.* [*< L. cancellosus, < cancelli: see cancel, v.*] Same as *cancellate*.

On examining a section of any bone, it is seen to be composed of two kinds of tissue, one of which is dense and compact in texture, like ivory; the other consisting of slender fibres and lamellae, which join to form a reticular structure; this, from its resemblance to lattice-work, is called *cancellous*. H. Gray, Anat., p. 45.

cancer (kan'sér), *n.* [*L. cancer (cancer-) = Gr. karkinos, a crab, also in astronomical and medical senses; cf. in same senses Skt. karkata, karkataka, > Hind. kark, Hindi kekra, a crab, also in astronomical sense. Hence (from L.), through AS., canker, q. v., and, through F., chancre, q. v.*] 1. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zool.*, the typical genus of brachyurous decapodous



Common Crab of the Pacific Coast (*Cancer magister*).

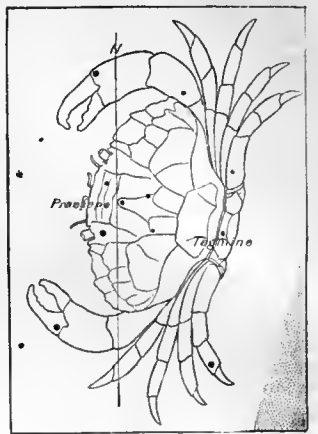
crustaceans of the family *Canceridae*: formerly more than conterminous with the order *Decapoda*, now restricted to the common edible crab of Europe, *C. pagurus*, and its immediate congeners. See *crab¹*.—2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a constellation and also a sign of the zodiac, represented by the form of a crab, and showing the limits of the sun's course northward in summer; hence, the sign of the summer solstice (marked ♋).—3. In *pathol.*, a malignant tumor technically named *carcinoma* (which see); also, by extension, any malignant tumor,

as one of certain adenomata and sarcomata. —4†. A plant, possibly cancerwort.

Who taught the poore beast having poison tasted, To seek th' hearbe cancer, and by that to cure him. Great Britaine's Troye, l. 1609.

Adenoid cancer, an adenocarcinoma.—Alveolar cancer, colloid cancer, encephaloid cancer. See the adjectives.—**Tropic of Cancer.** See *tropic*.

cancerate (kan'se-rāt), *v. i.; pret. and pp. cancerated, ppr. cancerating. [*< L. canceratus, adj., prop. pp. of *cancerare, inceptive cancerascere, become cancerous, < cancer, a cancer: see cancer.*] To grow into a cancer; become cancerous.*



The Constellation Cancer.

canceration (kan-se-rā'shən), *n.* [*< L. as if *canceratio(n)-, < canceratus: see cancerate.*] A growing cancerous, or into a cancer.

cancer-bandage (kan'sér-ban'dāj), *n.* A bandage so arranged as to resemble the legs of a crab. Also called the *split-cloth of eight tails*.

cancer-cell (kan'sér-sel), *n.* In *pathol.*, a cell characterized by a large nucleus, bright nucleolus, and irregular form, frequently occurring in malignant tumors.

cancerine (kan'se-rin), *n.* [*< L. cancer, a crab, + -ine².*] An artificial guano prepared from horseshoe and other crabs in Newfoundland, New Jersey, and elsewhere.

cancerite (kan'se-rīt), *n.* [*< L. cancer, a crab, + -ite².*] A petrified crab; a fossil brachyurous crustacean.

cancer-juice (kan'sér-jös), *n.* A milky liquid which can be squeezed out of a divided cancer.

cancer-mushroom (kan'sér-mush'röm), *n.* The mushroom-shaped mass produced by cancer of the uterus when it affects the parts about the os and leaves the cervix intact.

cancerous (kan'se-rus), *a.* [= *F. cancéreux, < ML. cancerosus, < L. cancer, a cancer.*] Like cancer; virulent; also, affected with cancer.

There is a *cancerous* malignity in it which must cut forth. Hallam.

cancerously (kan'se-rus-li), *adv.* In the manner of a cancer.

cancerousness (kan'se-rus-nes), *n.* The state of being cancerous.

cancer-root (kan'sér-röt), *n.* A name in the United States of several plants belonging to the natural order *Orobanchaceae*, more particularly *Epiphegus Virginiana*, *Conopholis Americana*, and *Aphyllon uniflorum*. All are low herbs without green color, white, pale-brown, or purplish, and parasitic on the roots of trees.

cancer-weed (kan'sér-wēd), *n.* The rattlesnake-root, *Prenanthes alba*, of the United States, a milky-juiced composite having an intensely bitter root, which is used as a domestic tonic.

cancerwort (kan'sér-wért), *n.* 1. The common name of the annual species of *Linaria*, *L. spuria* and *L. elatine*, common European weeds.—2†. An old name for a species of *Veronica*.

canch (kanch), *n.* [*E. dial.*] 1†. A small quantity of corn in the straw put into the corner of a barn; a small mow.—2†. A short turn or spell at anything.—3†. A trench cut sloping to a very narrow bottom.—4†. A certain breadth in digging or treading land.—5. In *coal-mining*, that part of the floor or roof of a gangway which has to be removed in order to equalize the grade, when there has been a slight fault or break in the strata.

canchalagua (kan-cha-lā'gwā), *n.* [*Sp., also canchilagua, canchilagua.*] The Spanish name in Chili and California of species of the gentianaceous genus *Erythraea*, used as bitter tonics.

canciller (Sp. pron. kán-thēl-yār'), *n.* [*Sp.: see chancellor.*] In *Mexican law*, a chancellor.

cancra, n. Plural of *cancerum*.

canced† (kang'kērd), *a.* An obsolete form of *cankered*.

cancerid (kang'krīd), *n.* A crab of the family *Canceridae*.

Canceridae (kang'kri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cancer* (*Cancer*-) + *-idae*.] The family of crabs of which the genus *Cancer* is the type; the central family of brachyurous decapod crustaceans. Its definition varies with different systems of classification, but in any case the genera are many. The species are mostly littoral and numerous, being represented in almost every region. See cut under *cancer*.

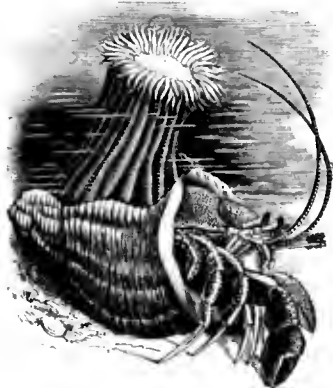
canceriform (kang'kri-fōrm), *a.* [= *F. canceriforme*, < *L. cancer*, a crab, a cancer, + *forma*, shape.] 1. Having the form of a crab; resembling or related to a crab in structure; brachyurous and decapod, as a crustacean; carcinomorphous. Also *canceroid*.—2. Cancerous.

cancerine (kang'krin), *a.* [*L.* as if **cancerinus*, < *cancer*, a crab; see *cancer*.] Having the qualities of a crab.

Cancerinea (kang'krin'ē-ij), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cancer* (*Cancer*-) + *-inea*.] A group or legion of canceroid crustaceans, containing the typical marine representatives of the superfamily *Canceroidae*, and especially the families *Canceridae* and *Portunidae*.

cancerinite (kang'kri-nit), *n.* [*Cancerin* (a Russian minister of finance, 1773-1845) + *-ite*.] In mineral., a silicate related to nephelite, but peculiar in containing carbon dioxide. It occurs massive and in indistinct crystals, white to yellow and red in color. It is found in the Ural mountains, Norway, Transylvania, and Maine.

cancerisocial (kang'kri-sō'shal), *a.* [*L. cancer* (*cancer*-) + *E. social*.] Social with crabs; associated with a crab in vital economy: ap-



Cancerisocial Animals.—Sea anemone (*Nagartia parasticta*) on a whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) inhabited by a hermit crab (*Pagurus herbstianus*).

plied to sea anemones and other animals which grow on the shell of a crab, or on a shell of which a hermit crab has also taken possession. In some cases the association seems to be not merely fortuitous, but to involve some community of vital interest.

cancerivorous (kang'kriv'ō-rus), *a.* [*L. cancer* (*cancer*-), a crab, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Crab-eating; carcinophagous: applied to sundry animals. Also *cancerophagous*.

cancerizans (kang'kri-zanz), *a.* [*ML. cancerizans*, ppr. of *cancerizare*, walk backward like a crab, < *L. cancer* (*cancer*-), a crab.] Going or moving backward, like a crab: in music, used of a canon the subject of which is repeated in the answer backward instead of forward.

canceroid (kang'kroid), *a. and n.* [*L. cancer* (*cancer*-), a cancer, crab, + *Gr. eidos*, form.] 1. *a.* 1. In *pathol.*, of the nature of or resembling cancer.—2. In *zool.*, same as *canceriform*, 1.

II. *n.* In *pathol.*: (a) An epithelioma. (b) An adenoma. (c) A keloid.

Canceroidae (kang-kroi'dē-ij), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cancer* (*Cancer*-) + *-oidae*. Cf. *canceroid*.] A superfamily or tribe of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, containing the families *Canceridae* and *Portunidae*: it corresponds to *Cyclometopa*. They have the carapace usually transverse and the anterolateral margins arched, the mouth-cavity subquadrate, 9 branchiae with efferent channels terminating at the palps, and the male organs in the bases of the fifth pair of legs.

canceroidian (kang-kroi'dē-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Canceroidae*.

Cancroma (kang-krō'mā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1766), named with reference to *F. crabber*, crab-eater (in *zool.* and *ornith.*), < *L. cancer* (*cancer*-), a crab. For the form, cf. *L. cancruma*, *cancroma*, under *carcinoma*.] A genus of altricial grallatorial birds, of the order *Herodiones* and family *Ardeidae*; the boatbills or boat-billed herons of tropical America, characterized by the dilatation and inflation of the oecopharyngeal bill. There is but one well-established species, *C. oecopharynx*. The genus is typical of a subfamily *Cancrominae*. Also called *Cancrophagus*. See *boatbill*.

Cancromidae (kang-krōm'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cancroma* + *-idae*.] The boat-billed herons, or *Cancrominae*, elevated to the rank of a family. See *Cancrominae*.

Cancrominae (kang-krō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cancroma* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of herons, of the family *Ardeidae*, represented by the single genus *Cancroma*, characterized not only by the form of the bill (see *Cancroma*), but also by the possession of 4 instead of 3 or 2 powder-down tracts: a group sometimes elevated to the rank of a family. See cut under *boatbill*.

cancrophagous (kang-krof'a-gus), *a.* [*L. cancer* (*cancer*-), a crab, + *Gr. phagēin*, eat.] Same as *cancerivorous*.

cancrum (kang'krum), *n.*; *pl. canera* (-krū). [NL., a neut. form of *L. cancer* (mase.), a cancer.] A rapidly progressive ulcer.—**Cancrum oris** (gangrenous stomatitis) and **cancrum nasi** (gangrenous rhinitis), very fetid destructive ulcerations of the walls of the buccal and nasal cavities, usually seen in ill-fed, delicate children. Also called *noma*.

cand (kand), *n.* [Cf. *W. can*, brightness.] In Cornwall, England, fluor-spar or fluorite occurring as a veinstone: called by the Derbyshire miners *blue-john*. Not used in America, where this kind of veinstone is of rare occurrence, although abundant in certain mining regions of Europe.

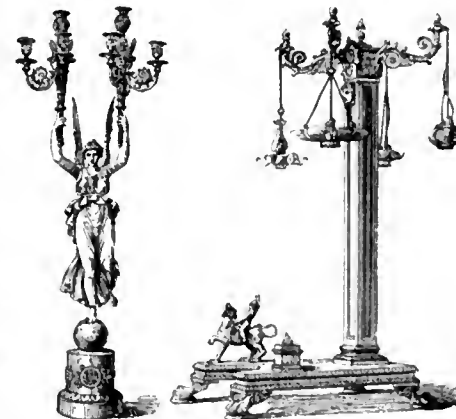
candareen (kan-dā-rēn'), *n.* [*Malay candarin*.] The name given by foreigners in China and the far East to the Chinese fan, the 100th part of a liang or ounce. As a weight it is equal to about 5.8 grains troy, and as a money of account it may be considered equal to 1.4 cents. See *liang* and *tael*.

candavaig (kan'da-vāg), *n.* [Sc., perhaps < Gael. *ceann*, head, + **dubhach*, < *dubh*, black; fowl salmon being called 'black fish' (Jamieson).] A fowl salmon; one that remains in fresh water till summer, without going into the sea. [Local, Scotch.]

candelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *candle*.

candelabrum (kan-de-lā'brum), *n.*; *pl. candelabra* (-brā). [*L.*, < *candela*, a candle; see *candle*.]

1. In *antiq.*: (a) A candlestick. (b) A lampstand; a kind of stand used among the Romans to support a lamp or lamps. Such stands vary in height from those of only a few inches, and intended to rest upon a table or shelf, to those of 4 feet or more, which raised the lamps to a height sufficient to illuminate an apartment. In general, such candelabra consist of a long shaft or rod rising from a base with three feet, and supporting a circular cap or disk with elaborate ornamentation. Some examples are of enormous size and weight, covering at the base a triangle of 6 or 7 feet on each side, and ris-



Candelabra of bronze.—First example, epoch of Napoleon I.; second example, Roman, from Pompeii.

ing to a proportionate height; these, often made of marble, were used in connection with religious observances, and were rather monuments or votive offerings than utensils.

2. Any branched candlestick differing from a chandelier or bracket in resting upon a foot. Some very beautiful candelabra exist in churches, most commonly made to hold seven candles. One in Milan cathedral, of bronze, dating from the twelfth century, is perhaps the richest in existence. The "seven-branched candlesticks" of the Hebrews (see *candlestick*) are properly candelabra.

3. A variety of arabesque in which a strongly marked vertical motive is present. Thus, a shaft or a sort of pilaster from which the scrollwork of the design is given off is called a *candelabrum*, and gives the name of *candelabrum* to the design itself.

4. *pl.* In sponges, branching terminal spines. *Eneye*, *Bri*.

candency (kan'den-si), *n.* [*L. candentia*, whiteness, < *canden*(-t)s: see *candent*.] Heat; fervor.

candent (kan'dent), *a.* [*L. canden*(-t)s, ppr. of *candere*, be white or hot; see *candid*.] 1. Whitening; masking white. [Rare.]

Civilizing the stems of his trees annually with liquid lime, and meditating how to extend that candent baptism even to the leaves. *Lowell*, *Fire-side Travels*, p. 26.

2. Very hot; heated to whiteness; glowing with white heat.

The candent vessel.

Boyle, *Works*, I. 482.

canderos (kan'de-ros), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] An East Indian gum resembling amber, but rather white in color and more pellucid. It is sometimes fashioned into toys of various kinds, which are very light and take a good polish.

candescence (kan-des'ens), *n.* [*L. candescen*(-t)s: see *candescere*.] Same as *incandescence*. [Rare.]

candescence (kan-des'ent), *a.* [*L. candescen*(-t)s, ppr. of *candescere*, become white, begin to glow, inceptive of *candere*, be white or hot, glow; see *candid*.] Same as *incandescence*. [Rare.]

At sight of the star yet above the cave, though less candescence than before. *L. Wallace*, *Ben-Hur*, p. 75.

candicant (kan'di-kant), *a.* [*L. candican*(-t)s, ppr. of *candicare*, be whitish, < *candere*, be white; see *candid*.] Waxing white. *Bailey*.

candid (kan'did), *a.* [*F. candide* = *Sp. Pg. It. candido*, < *L. candidus*, bright, radiant, pure, clear, sincere, frank, < *candere*, shine, glitter, glisten, be bright, be white, glow, glow with heat (in comp. *accendere* and *incendere*, set on fire; see *accend*, *incense*, *incendiary*, etc.), akin to *Gr. ζαρός*, golden-yellow (see *zantho-*), *καθάρως*, clear, clean, pure (see *cathartic*), *ΛΓρ. κἀνδαρος*, a coal, and to *Skt. chandra*, *chandra*, shining, *chandra*, *chandramas*, the moon, < *√ chand*, *chand*, orig. **skandh*, shine. Hence also (< *L. candere*) *candide*, q. v.] 1. Bright; white.

The box receives all black: but pour'd from thence,

The stones came candid forth, the hue of innocence.

Dryden.

2. Honest and frank; open and sincere; ingenuous; outspoken: of persons; as, to be candid with you, I think you are wrong.

Open, candid, and generous, his heart was the constant companion of his hand, and his tongue the artless index of his mind. *Canning*.

I must be candid with you, my dear Jeffrey, and tell you that I do not like your article on the Scotch Courts. *Sydney Smith*, *To Francis Jeffrey*.

3. Free from undue bias; fair; just; impartial: of persons or their acts: as, a candid view or construction.

Candid and dispassionate men.

Irving.

= *Syn.* 2 and 3. *Candid*, *Fair*, *Open*, *Frank*, *Ingenuous*, *Nave*, *Sincere*, unprejudiced, unbiased. The first seven words apply to the spirit, expression, or manner. The *candid* man is able to look impartially on both sides of a subject, especially giving due weight to arguments or opinions opposed to his own, and due credit to the motives of opponents; *candid* speech is essentially the same as *frank* speech, sometimes going so far as to be blunt. *Fair* belongs primarily to conduct, but in regard to speech and thought it is the same as *candid*: as, a man preeminently fair in dealing with opposing views. *Open* is opposed to concealment; the *open* man does not cultivate a polite reserve, but expresses his opinions freely, without stopping to think of their effect upon his own interests. *Frank*, literally, *free*; the freedom may be in regard to one's own opinions, which is the same as *openness*, or in regard to things belonging to others, where the freedom may go so far as to be unpleasant, or it may disregard conventional ideas as to reticence. Hence, while *openness* is consistent with timidity, *frankness* implies some degree of boldness. *Ingenuous* implies a permanent moral quality, an elevated inability to be other than honest or open, even to one's own loss; there is a peculiar subjective cast to the word, as though the man stood most in awe of the disapprobation of his own judgment and conscience; hence the close connection between *ingenuousness* and *modesty*. *Nave* expresses a real or an assumed unconcern of the way in which one's words meet conventional rules, or of the construction which may be put upon them by others; *naïveté* is thus an openness or frankness proceeding from native or assumed simplicity or artlessness. *Sincere* expresses the spirit and language that go with the love of truth; the *sincere* man is necessarily candid and fair, and as open and frank as seems required by truth.

He (*Dryden*) was, moreover, a man of singularly open soul, and of a temper self-confident enough to be candid even with himself. *Lowell*, *Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 7.

I like not fair terms and a villain's mind.

Shak., *M. of V.*, I. 3.

True, some are open, and to all men known.

Pope, *Moral Essays*, I. 51.

O Truth is easy, and the light shines clear

In hearts kept open, honest and sincere!

A. Coles, *The Evangel*.

With frank and with uncurbed plainness

Tell us the dauphin's mind. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, I. 2.

If an *ingenuous* detestation of falsehood be but carefully and early instilled, that is the true and genuine method to obviate dishonesty. *Locke*.

Infuse into their young breasts such an *ingenuous* and noble ardour, as will not fall to make many of them renowned. *Milton*, *Education*.

He makes no secret of his view that poetry stands highest among the arts, and that he (*William Wordsworth*) is at the head of it. He expresses such opinions in the most naïve manner. *Caroline Fox*, *Journal*, p. 143.

But had thy love, still odiously pretended,
Been, as it ought, sincere, it would have taught thee
Far other reasonings. *Milton, S. A., l. 874.*

candidacy (kan'di-dā-si), *n.* [*< candida(te) + -cy.*] The state of being a candidate, especially for an elective office; candidature.

candidate (kan'di-dāt), *n.* [= *F. candidat*, *< L. candidatus*, a candidate, lit. 'white-robed' (so called because in Rome those who sought office wore a glittering white toga), *< candidus*, white, shining: see *candid*, which has thus an etymological connection with *candidate*.] A person who seeks or is put forward by others for an office or honor; one who offers himself or is proposed for office or preferment, by election or appointment: as, a *candidate* for the office of sheriff, or for a degree.

He had anticipated having all the mixed and miserable feelings of one about making his appearance in the pulpit as a *candidate* on exhibition.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 155.

candidate (kan'di-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *candidated*, ppr. *candidating*. [*< candidat*, *n.*] **1.** *trans.* To render qualified as a candidate.

Without quarrelling with Rome, we can allow this purgatory, to purify and cleanse us, that we may be the better *candidated* for the court of heaven and glory.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 57.

II. intrans. To become a candidate; seek or aspire to some office; offer one's self or one's services as a candidate, as a clergyman seeking a parish or a charge; compete with others as a candidate.

Let him put the question to some [choir-singers] who every spring have to *candidate* for a situation.
The Century, XXVIII. 308.

candidateship (kan'di-dāt-ship), *n.* [*< candidat* + *-ship*.] Candidateship.

candidature (kan'di-dā-tūr), *n.* [*< F. candidature*, *< candidat*, candidate.] The state of being a candidate; candidateship; candidacy.

candidatus (kan-di-dā-tus), *n.* [*L.*: see *candidat*, *n.*] A candidate for a public office at Rome. *Shak.*

candidly (kan'did-li), *adv.* In a candid manner; openly; frankly; without trick or disguise; ingenuously.

Not so fairly and *candidly* as he ought.

Canden, Elizabeth, an. 1598.

No doubt an overestimate of ourselves and of our own doings is a very common human failing, as we are all ready to admit when we *candidly* consider our neighbors.
Lowell, Stanley.

candidness (kan'did-nes), *n.* The quality of being candid; openness of mind or manner; frank honesty or truthfulness; fairness; ingenuousness.

The *candidness* of an upright judge.

Feltham, Resolves, ii. 26.

candied (kan'did), *p. a.* [*Pp. of candy*¹, *v.*] **1.** Preserved with sugar, or incrustured with it; covered with crystals of sugar, or with matter resembling it: as, *candied* raisins.—**2.** Wholly or partly crystallized or congealed: as, *candied* honey.—**3.** Figuratively, honeyed; flattering; glosing.

Why should the poor be flatter'd?

No, let the *candied* tongue lick absurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee
Where thrift may follow fawning.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

candify (kan'di-fi), *v. t. or i.*; prot. and pp. *candified*, ppr. *candifying*. [*< candy*¹ + *-fy*.] To make or become candied; candy. [*Rare.*]

Candiot, Candiot (kan'di-ot, -öt), *a. and n.* [*< It. Candia*, Crete (*< Ar. Knaudeh*: see *def.*), + *-ot*², *-ote*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Candia, the name given by the Venetians to the island of Crete and its chief city, from the Arabic name of the latter; Cretan. [*Now little used.*]

II. n. An inhabitant of Candia or Crete; a modern Cretan.

candite (kan'dit), *n.* [*< Candy* (see *def.*) + *-ite*².] A variety of spinel from Candy, Ceylon. Also called *ceylonite* or *ceylanite*.

canditeer (kan-di-tēr), *n.* [*Origin uncertain.*] In *fort*, a frame used to lay brushwood or fagots upon, to protect or cover a working party.

candle (kan'dl), *n.* [*< ME. candele, candel, < AS. candel = F. chandelle = Pr. Sp. candela = Pg. candea = It. candela = Wall. candel = OIr. cainel, cainnel, Ir. coinnéal = Gael. coinnell = W. caneyll = Bulg. kandiilo, Bulg. kundilo = Serv. kandilo = Russ. kandilo, kandel = NGr. kandíla = Ar. qandil (> Turk. qandil, Sp. candil, a lamp), < L. candela, a candle, < candere, be white, bright, shining: see *candid*. Hence (through *F.*) *chandler, chandelier, chandry*, etc.] **1.** A taper; a cylindrical body of tallow, wax,*

spermaceti, or other fatty material, formed on a wick composed of linen or cotton threads woven or twisted loosely, or (as formerly) of the pith of a rush, and used as a source of artificial light.

Miche of my *candel* in waaste y apende,
Manye wickid windis hath wastid it away.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Neither do men light a *candle*, and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick.

Mat. v. 15.

2. One candle-power: used as a standard of comparison. See *candle-power*.—**3.** In *sodamannuf.*, a name given to the jets of sulphureted hydrogen and carbonic acid which escape from various parts of the roasted mixture of sodium sulphate, coal, and limestone, during the process of manufacture.—**Bell, book, and candle.** See *bell*.—**Candles' ends.** See *candle-end*.

Faith! 'tis true, Sir,

We are but spans and *candles' ends*.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

Electric candle, a form of the electric arc lamp, as the Jablockhoff candle, which resembles an ordinary candle in form. See *electric light*, under *electric*.—**Excommunication by candle**, a form of excommunication in which the offender was allowed time to repent only while a candle burned out.—**Flat candle**, the candle burned in a flat candlestick (which see, under *candlestick*).

The idea of a girl with a really fine head of hair, having to do it by one *flat candle* and a few inches of looking-glass.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv.

Mineral candle, a kind of candle made from a semi-fluid naphtha obtained from wells sunk in the neighborhood of the Irrawaddy river in Burma.—**Not fit to hold a (or the) candle to (one)**, very inferior. The allusion is to link-boys who held torches or candles to light passengers.

Some say, compared to Buononcini
That Mynheer Handel's but a nunny;
Others aver that he to Handel
Is scarcely fit to hold a candle.

Byron, Feuds between Handel and Buononcini.

Rush candle, a candle made of the pith of certain rushes, peeled except on one side, and dipped in tallow.—**Sale by candle.** See *auction by inch of candle*, under *auction*.—**The game is not worth the candle** (*le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*), the object is not worth the pains requisite for its attainment: a phrase of French origin.—**To burn the candle at both ends**, to be reckless and extravagant; live too fast, especially by the exhaustion of vitality by overwork, the combination of hard work with dissipation or fatiguing pleasures, or the like.

You can't burn the *candle at both ends*, and make anything by it in the long run; and it is the long pull that you are to rely on. *S. Bowles*, in *Merriam's Bowles*, l. 299.
To drink off candles' ends¹ (that is, the melted tallow at the burning ends of candles), a feat at one time practised by amorous gallants to afford a strong testimony of zeal for the lady whose health was drunk.

Drinks off candles' ends for flapdragons.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Carouse her health in cans

And *candles' ends*.

Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, ii. 2.

Yellow candle, a Russian tallow prepared from the fat of oxen.

candle-balance (kan'dl-bal'ans), *n.* A device used in photometric research for measuring the rate of consumption of a burning candle. It consists of a balanced lever or scale, on the shorter arm of which the candle is supported, while a weight is hung on the longer arm or scale-beam in such a way as to balance it exactly. The candle is then lighted, and the weight is shifted to a known weight, say one ounce. When the candle has lost one ounce in weight, the scale again balances, and this closes an electric circuit and gives a signal.

candle-bark (kan'dl-bärk), *n.* A candle-case. [*Prov. Eng.*]

candle-beam (kan'dl-bēm), *n.* In old churches, a horizontal bar, rail, or beam furnished with prickets for holding candles, around each of which was a saucer to catch the drippings. Candle-beams were placed over or near the altar, and also at the entrance to the choir or chapel, where the rood-beam or rood-screen was placed in richer churches.

candle-bearer (kan'dl-bär'er), *n.* A candle-beam.

There shall be a *candle-bearer*, enriched with a carving of the Holy Trinity; on the top of which three candles shall be burnt, on Sundays and Feast-days, so long as the means of the Guild allow it.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 263.

candleberry (kan'dl-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *candleberries* (-iz). **1.** The fruit of *Aleurites triloba*, the candleberry-tree: so named because the kernels, when dried and stuck on a reed, are used by the Polynesians as candles. Also called *candlenut*.—**2.** The wax-myrtle, *Myrica cerifera*, and its fruit. See *Myrica*.

candleberry-tree (kan'dl-ber'i-trē), *n.* The *Aleurites triloba*. See *Aleurites*.

candle-bomb (kan'dl-bom), *n.* A small glass bubble filled with water, which when placed in the wick of a candle explodes from the force of the steam that is generated.

candle-case (kan'dl-kās), *n.* A cylindrical box used for holding candles.

Petruchio is coming in a new hat and an old jerkin; a pair of old breeches, thrice turned; a pair of boots that have been *candle-cases*, one buckled, another laced.

Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

candle-coal, *n.* See *cannel-coal*.

candle-end (kan'dl-end), *n.* The fag-end of a candle burned down; hence, a petty saving; a scrap; a fragment; a worthless trifle: chiefly in the plural. [*Archaic.*]

candle-fir (kan'dl-fēr), *n.* Fir that has been buried in a moss- or peat-bog for a long time. It is split and used in some places, especially in the rural parts of Ireland, to burn for light.

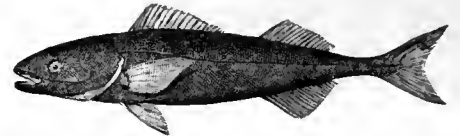
candle-fish (kan'dl-fish), *n.* **1.** The eulachon, *Thaleichthys pacificus*, an anadromous, deep-sea,



Candle-fish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*).

salmonoid fish of the smelt family, *Argentinidae*, resembling a smelt in form, but with weaker dentition, smaller scales, dusky coloration, and attaining a length of nearly a foot. It occurs in immense shoals off the northwest coast of America in the spring, and ascends all the rivers north of the Columbia to spawn. At the time of the runs the fish is extremely fat, and is not only used for food, as a favorite pan-fish, but for the manufacture of eulachon-oil, proposed as a substitute for cod-liver oil in medicine; and it is also made to serve as a natural candle by inserting in it the pith of a rush or a strip of bark as a wick (whence the name).

2. An acanthopterygian fish of the west coast of North America, *Anoplopoma fimbria*, type of the family *Anoplopomidae*, resembling a pollock,



Candle-fish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*).

and attaining a length of 20 inches and a weight of 5 pounds. See *Anoplopomidae*. Also called *black candle-fish*, *horse-mackerel*, and *beshow*.

candle-fly (kan'dl-flī), *n.* **1.** A firefly. *Florio*.—**2.** A Chinese and East Indian lantern-fly, of the family *Fulgoridae* and genus *Fulgura*, such as *F. candalaria*. See *candle* under *lantern-fly*.

candle-holder (kan'dl-hōl'dēr), *n.* A person who holds a candle; hence, one who remotely assists, but is otherwise not a sharer, in some affair or undertaking.

I'll be a *candle-holder* and look on.

Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

candle-light (kan'dl-lit), *n.* [*< ME. candell-licht*, *< AS. candel-lecht*, *< candel*, candle, + *lecht*, light.] **1.** The light of a candle; illumination by candles.

That children hath bi *candellicht*

Heore [their] shadowe on the wall isen [seen].

Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall, 1862), p. 138.

In darkness *candle-light* may serve to guide men's steps, which to use in the day were madness.

Hooker, Eccles. Pol., II. iv. § 7.

2. The time at which candles or lamps are lighted: an expression much used in places or regions where no correct standard of time is easily accessible: as, the evening service will begin at early *candle-light*.

Between daylight and *candle-light*.

Swift.

Candlemas (kan'dl-mas), *n.* [*< ME. candelmasse, -messe* (cf. Dan. *kyndelmisse* = Sw. *kyn-delmessa*, after *E.*), *< AS. candel-mæsse*, *< candel*, candle, + *mæsse*, mass. The ML. terms were *candelaria*, *candelatio*, *candelosa*, also *candela*.] An ecclesiastical festival held on the second day of February in honor of the presentation of the infant Christ in the temple and the purification of the Virgin Mary. It seems to have been instituted in the first half of the fifth century, though some authorities believe it to be older. It was first observed in the East. The feast takes its name from the custom, as old as the seventh century, of carrying lighted candles in procession in memory of Simeon's words at the presentation of the infant (Luke ii. 32), "a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people Israel." On this day Roman Catholics consecrate the candles and tapers to be used in their churches throughout the ensuing year. The feast is retained in the Anglican Church, and is also observed by the Lutherans. It is also called the *Purification*, and in the Greek Church the *Hypapante*. In Scotland the date of this festival, February 2d, is one of the quarter-days for paying and receiving rents, interest, school fees, etc.

Candlemas-bell (kan'dl-mas-bel), *n.* The snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*: so called from the time of its flowering.

candle-mine (kan'dl-min), *n.* A mine of grease or tallow: a term which Shakspeare makes Prince Henry apply to Falstaff on account of his fatness.

candle-mold (kan'dl-möld), *n.* A cylindrical metal mold, or frame of such molds, used in making candles.

candlenut (kan'dl-nut), *n.* Same as *candleberry*, 1.

candle-power (kan'dl-pou'ér), *n.* The illuminating power of a candle; specifically, the illuminating power of a candle of determinate composition and rate of burning, taken as a unit in estimating the luminosity of any illuminating agent: as, a gas-jet of 25 *candle-power*. The standard usually employed for this purpose is a spermaceti candle burning at the rate of 120 grains of sperm per hour.

candle-quencherst, *n. pl.* Candle-snuffers.

Candlequenchers, and forsothe where the snoffes ben quenched, be thiel maad of moist pyrr gold.
Wyclif, Ex. xxv. 33 (Oxf.).

candle-rush (kan'dl-rush), *n.* A popular name of *Juncus effusus*, from the fact that its pith is used in Europe for rush-lights.

candle-shears (kan'dl-shérs), *n. pl.* [*late ME. candelschers*.] An old name for snuffers.

candlestick (kan'dl-stik), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also contr. candstick*; *< ME. candelstik, -stikke*, *< AS. candel-sticca*, *< candel*, candle, + *sticca*, a stick.] An instrument or utensil for holding a candle.

Candlesticks are of several sorts: those with a pricklet upon which the candle is set, and usually having a saucer or bowl surrounding the pricklet to catch the drippings; those with a forceps (see *clip-candlestick*); and those made with a socket or nozzle. The last is the common form.—**Flat candlestick**, a bedroom candlestick with a broad flat foot or dish.—**Seven-branched candlestick**, a candleabrum having a central shaft and three branches on each side, common in the churches of the middle ages, in allusion to the candlestick of the tabernacle (Ex. xxv. 31) and the seven lamps of the Apocalypse.

candle-tree (kan'dl-tré), *n.* [*Tr. of the Sp. palo de velas*: *palo*, a cudgel, pole, etc., *< L. palus* (see *pale*); *de*, *< L. de*, of; *velas*, *pl. of vela*, watchfulness, also candle, *< L. vigil*, watchful; see *vigilant*.] 1. A bignoniacous tree of the isthmus of Panama, *Parmentiera cerifera*, the fruit of which, nearly 4 feet long, has the appearance of a yellow wax candle and a peculiar apple-like smell, and is eaten by cattle.—2. In the United States, the *Catalpa bignonioides*, from its long round pods.

candle-waster (kan'dl-was'tér), *n.* One who wastes candles; specifically, in contempt or reproach, one who wastes or consumes candles in occupations considered unprofitable or harmful, as dissipation or excessive or late study. [*Now rare*.]

Patch grief with proverb; make misfortune drunk
With *candle-wasters*.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1.

A whorson book-worm, a *candle-waster*,
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

candlewood (kan'dl-wüd), *n.* 1. A name given in the British West Indies to several trees, as (a) to *Amyris balsamifera* or rhodewood, (b) to *Ouretea Guianensis*, and (c) to *Sciadophyllum capitatum*.—2. The genus *Fouquieria* of northern Mexico and the adjacent United States, including several species with erect, slender, very resinous, and often leafless stems, and large bright-scarlet flowers.

candling, *n.* [*< candle + -ing*.] A supper given by landlords of ale-houses to their customers on Candlemas eve. *Wright*.

cando (kan'dó), *n.* A measure of length used in Goa, formerly equal to 47 English inches, but now usually taken as equal to the Portuguese vara (43.2 inches).

candock (kan'dok), *n.* [*< can² + dock¹*. Cf. equiv. G. *kannen-kraut*, lit. 'canwort'.] 1. A local English name for one or more species of *Equisetum*, or horsetails, given because some of the kinds are employed in polishing tin cans and other metallic vessels.

Let the pond lie dry six or twelve months, . . . to kill the water weeds, as water lilies, *candocks*, reate, and bulrushes.
J. Walton, Complete Angler.

2. The yellow water-lily, *Nuphar luteum*: so called from its dock-like leaves and flagon-shaped seed-vessels.

candor, candour (kan'dor), *n.* [The latter spelling still used in England; *< F. candeur* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. candor* = *It. candore*, *< L. candor*, acc. *candorem*, brightness, radiance, purity, clearness, sincerity, frankness, *< candere*, be white or bright; see *candid*.] 1. Whiteness; clearness; brilliancy. *Sir T. Browne*.—2. Openness of heart; a disposition to treat sub-

jects with fairness; freedom from reserve or disguise; frankness; ingenuousness; sincerity.

Might I but persuade you to dispense
A little with your candour, and consent
To make your house the stage on which we'll act
A comic scene. *Massinger*, Parliament of Love, iv. 3.
A *candour* which is only found where men fight for truth
and not for victory. *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, li.

candred, *n.* See *centred*.

candroy (kan'droi), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A machine used in preparing cotton cloths for printing.

canduc (kan'duk), *n.* [*N. African*.] The name of a North African fox, *Falpes adusta*.

candy¹ (kan'di), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. candi* (also *sucre candi*, where *candi* is regarded as pp. of the verb), *< It. candi* (*zucchero candito*) = *Sp. candi*, azucar candi, or *cande*, = *Pg. candi*, *candil* (*assucar candi*), *< Ar. qandi*, made of sugar, *< qand, qanda* (*sokker qanda*) = *Pers. qand*, sugar, *sugar-candy*, *< Hind. khând*, sugar, prob. *< khand*, a piece (cf. *khandat*, *khandil*, broken), *< Skt. khandā*, a piece, a portion (cf. *khandara*, sweetmeats), *< √ khand*, break.] 1. *n.*; *pl. candies* (-diz). A solid preparation or confection of sugar or molasses, or both, boiled, inspissated, and worked by pulling to a crystalline consistency, either alone or combined with flavoring and coloring substances; hence, any confection having sugar as its basis, however prepared. Candy made of or with molasses is specifically called *molasses candy* and *taffy*.—**Candy-pull**, a gathering of young people for the purpose of making and eating molasses candy. The name is derived from the process of pulling required in making the candy. [*U. S.*]

II. *a.* Sugared; sweet.

Why, what a candy deal of courtesy
This fawning greyhound then did proffer me!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

It is a cordial of a candy taste.

Middleton, Micro-Cynicon, Prol. to bk. 1.

candy¹ (kan'di), *v.*; pret. and pp. *candied*, ppr. *candying*. [The verb seems to appear in E. before the noun, but is due to the noun: *F. candir*, *< It. candire*, to make into candy, *< candi*: see *candy*¹, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To form into congelations or crystals; congeal in a crystalline form or inspissated concretion: as, to *candy* sugar, honey, etc.—2. To preserve or incrust with sugar, as fruits, by immersing them in it while boiling and removing them separately or in mass.—3. To cover or incrust with concretions or crystals, as of ice.

The cold brook,
Candied with ice. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.
Now no more the frost
Candies the grass. *Carew*, Spring.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take the form of, or become incrustated by, candied sugar: as, preserves *candy* with long keeping.—2. To become crystallized or congealed.

In manufacturing candy from molasses, . . . the *candying* results from boiling the molasses to free it from water, and then . . . pulling it by the hands, so as to develop the colorless saccharine crystals which serve to hide the dark impurities. *Nichols*, Fireside Science, p. 99.

candy², **kandy** (kan'di), *n.*; *pl. candies* (-diz). [*< Tamil kandi* = *Marāthi khandi*, a measure of weight, *< Skt. khandā*, a portion, piece: see *candy*¹.] An East Indian unit of weight, usually 20 maunds, but sometimes 21 or 22, and varying in different localities and for every commodity. The most usual value is from 404 to 500 pounds avoirdupois. The candy is sometimes considered as a dry measure, varying from 15 to 30 United States bushels.

In an ordinary season the yield of a plot—or, as the natives call it, *poda*—of an acre and three quarters [of madder] will be about eight *candies* of 500 lbs. each.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 118.

candy-sugar (kan'di-shūg'ār), *n.* Same as *rock-candy* or *Gibraltar rock*. [*Great Britain*.]

candytuft (kan'di-tuft), *n.* [*< Candy, F. Candie*, Candia, the ancient Crete, + *tuft*.] The popular name of plants of the genus *Iberis*, especially *I. umbellata*, having tufted flowers, brought from the island of Candia. See *Iberis*.

cane¹ (kān), *n.* [*< ME. cane, canne*, *< OF. cane, canne* (also assimilated *chane, channe*), *F. canne* = *Pr. cana* = *Sp. caña* = *Pg. canna, cana* = *It. canna*, a reed, a cane (and hence, as a measure of length, *F. canne* = *Sp. cana*, perhaps directly *< Heb. qāneh*, as a measure of length: see *caneh*), *< L. canna*, in *ML.* also *cana*, *< Gr. kánva, kánvva*, a reed, cane, perhaps of Eastern origin: cf. *Heb. qāneh*, a reed.] 1. A rather long and slender jointed woody stem, more or less rigid, hollow or pithy, as that of some palms, grasses, and other plants, such as the ratan, bamboo,

and sugar-cane; also, the stem of raspberries or blackberries.

He spoke of his tropical home in the canes by the purple tide.
Tennyson, The Wreck.

2. Sugar-cane: as, a plantation of cane; *cane-sugar*.—3. The plant *Arundinaria macrospora* of the southern United States, forming *cane-brakes*. See *Arundinaria*.—4. The stem of a plant, as the bamboo, used as a walking-stick; hence, any walking-stick. The word was not applied to a walking-stick earlier than the sixteenth century; a cane "garnished with gold having a perfume in the top" and other conveniences attached to it is mentioned in an inventory of Henry VIII.'s time; but it was not until the reign of Louis XIV. that the cane became almost universal in the hands of men of quality. At this time canes were generally made of the length now common, that is, 2 feet 10 inches to 3 feet; but in the eighteenth century it became usual to have them very long, 4 feet or more, and ornamented with a great bunch of ribbons tied near the top. Such canes were carried by women as well as men. The heads of these canes frequently contained perfume-bottles or vinaigrettes; they were sometimes fitted with eye-glasses, which could be opened and shut; and occasionally a crutch-shaped handle was utilized as a small telescope, the cross-piece being made tubular and fitted with lenses. The heads were of porcelain, enameled metal, and other rich materials. See *ricord-cane* and *pistol-cane*. 5. A lance or dart made of cane. [*Rare*.]

The flying skirmish of the darted cane. *Dryden*.

Cane chair. (a) A chair made of ratan, the main supports, arms, back, and the like being composed of the solid canes, deprived of their smooth siliceous surface, either singly, or grouped in twos and threes, the parts being bound together by split or shaved cane, and the seat and back formed of woven-work of the same material. (b) A chair having the seat, or the seat and back, made of thin strips of cane, retaining their natural smooth surface, interlaced or woven together.—**Clouded cane**. Same as *Malacca cane*.

Sir Plume, of amber snuff-box justly vain,
And the nice conduct of a *clouded cane*.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 124.

Collecting-cane, a cane-gun used by naturalists for collecting specimens. See *cane-gun*.—**Hydraulic cane**. See *hydraulic*.—**Malacca cane**, a cane made of the brown mottled or clouded stem of the palm *Adiantum Seipionum*, without removal of the bark, brought from Singapore and Malacca, but produced chiefly in Sumatra. Also called *clouded cane*. = *Syn. 4*. See *staff*.

cane¹ (kān), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caned*, ppr. *caning*. [*< cane¹, n.*] 1. To beat or flog with a cane or walking-stick.

I know you have too much respect for yourself to *cane* me in this honourable habit. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 28.

2. To furnish or complete with cane; fill the center of the back or the seat with interwoven strips of cane; as, to *cane* chairs.

cane², **cain** (kān), *n.* [*See*, *< OF. cane* (*ML. cana, canum*), a tax, perhaps a particular use of *cane*, rule or order, measure, ult. identical with *cane*, a reed, etc., but with sense of the deriv. *canon*: see *cane¹* and *canon¹*.] In Scotland, rent paid in kind, as in poultry, eggs, etc.; hence, any tax, tribute, or duty exacted.

cane³, *n.* An obsolete form of *can²*.

cane⁴, *n.* An obsolete form of *khan*¹.

cane-brake (kān'brāk), *n.* A thicket of canes; in the United States, a tract of land thickly overgrown with *Arundinaria*.

Slow work it was, something like hacking and hewing
and squeezing one's way through a *cane-brake* after a bear.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 118.

cane-colored (kān'kul'örd), *a.* Of the color of cane; straw-colored.

caned (kānd), *a.* [Origin unknown.] Filled with white matter; made white; mothery: said of vinegar. *Hallivell*.

cane-gamet (kān'gām), *n.* The game of quintain: so called because hollow canes were sometimes used instead of lances. *Strutt*.

cane-gun (kān'gun'), *n.* A weapon comprising a gun-barrel with its discharging device, arranged so as to present the appearance of an ordinary walking-stick. *E. H. Knight*.

caneh, kaneh (kā'ne), *n.* [*Heb. qāneh*, a reed: see *cane¹*.] A Hebrew measure of 6 cubits, translated *reed* in the authorized version of the Bible, equal to 10 feet 11 inches.

cane-harvester (kān'hār'ves-tér), *n.* A machine, resembling in form the common corn-harvester, used to cut and gather sugar-cane or sorghum.

cane-hole (kān'hōl), *n.* A hole or trench for planting the cuttings of cane on sugar-plantations.

cane-killer (kān'kil'ér), *n.* In Jamaica, an annual scrophulariaceous plant, *Alectra Brasiliensis*, which is parasitic upon the roots of sugar-cane, etc.

cane¹⁴, *n.* An obsolete form of *cannell*.

cane²⁴, *n.* See *cannet*.

cane³⁴, *n.* An obsolete form of *kennel*.

cane-bonet, *n.* An obsolete form of *channel-bone*.

canell (ka-nel'), *n.* Same as *canaille*, 2.

Canella¹ (ka-nel'ä), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cannelle*, *caneller* (> E. *cannet*², *q. v.*) = Sp. *canela* = Pg. *canella*, *canella* = It. *cannella*, formerly also *canella*), < ML. *canella*, *cannella*, cinnamon: see *cannet*².] 1. A genus of low aromatic trees, representative of the order *Canellaceae*, of only two species. The principal species is *C. alba*, the whitewood or wild cinnamon of the West Indies and southern Florida, which yields canella or white cinnamon bark. This bark has a pleasant cinnamon-like odor and a bitter pungent taste, and is used in the West Indies as a condiment and in medicine as an aromatic stimulant.

2. [*l. c.*] [Pg.] A common name in Brazil for various lauraceous and other aromatic trees. The canella preta (black cinnamon) is *Nectandra mollis*.—3. [*l. c.*] The bark of *Canella alba*. See def. 1.

canella² (ka-nel'ä), *n.* [Genoese dial., < It. *cannella*, dim. of *canna*: see *cane*¹ and *cannal*, and cf. *Canella*¹.] A Genoese measure of length, of 9, 10, 10½, or 12 palmi of 9.81 inches each.

Canellaceae (kan-e-lä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Canella*¹ + *-aceae*.] A small natural order of thalamifloral plants, consisting of fragrant and aromatic trees belonging to the genera *Canella* and *Cinnamodendron* of tropical America, and *Cinnamomum* of Madagascar, and comprising only five known species. The affinities of the order are obscure, but it is perhaps related to the *Bixaceae*.

canellaceous (kan-e-lä'shius), *a.* [*< Canella*¹ + *-aceous*.] In bot., related or belonging to the order *Canellaceae*.

canella-wood (ka-nel'ä-wüd), *n.* A beautiful cabinet-wood from Guiana, the product of a lauraceous tree, *Aydenodon canella*. Also written *canella-wood*.

canellét (ka-nel'ä), *a.* [OF., pp. of *caneller*, fluted, grooved, channeled: see *cane*¹, *cannet*¹, *v.*, *channet*¹.] In her., same as *inverted*.

canelle-brown (ka-nel'broun'), *n.* [*< F. canelle*, *cannelle*, cinnamon (see *cannet*²), + *brown*.] Cinnamon-brown; also, a dye of this color. See *phenylene brown*, under *brown*, *n.*

cane-mill (kän'mil'), *n.* A mill for grinding sugar-canes for the manufacture of sugar. See *sugar-mill*.

canephore (kan'e-för), *n.* [*< L. canephora*, also *canephoros*, < Gr. *kanephoros*, basket-bearer, < *kánevō*, a basket of reed or cane (< *kánva*, a reed: see *cane*¹), + *-phōros*, < *phérov* = E. *bear*¹.] 1. One of the bearers of the baskets containing the implements of sacrifice in the processions of the Dionysia, Panathenaea, and other ancient Grecian festivals. The office was one of honor, much coveted by virgins.—2. In *arch.*, a female figure bearing a basket on her head. Sometimes improperly confounded with *caryatid*.

canephoros (ka-nef'ō-ros), *n.*; *pl. canephoroi* (-ri). [*L.*] Same as *canephore*.

canescence (ka-nes'ens), *n.* [*< canescere*: see *-ence*.] A whitish or hoary color.

canescent (ka-nes'ent), *a.* [*< L. canescere* (-t)-s, ppr. of *canēre*, to become white or hoary, inceptive of *canēre*, to be white or hoary, < *canus*, white or hoary.] Growing white or hoary; tending or approaching to white; whitish: applied to hoary, whitish pelage, plumage, or other covering of animals, and to plants with gray or hoary pubescence.

cane-scraper (kän'skrā'pér), *n.* A machine for removing the woody bark of ratan canes.

cane-splitter (kän'split'ér), *n.* An apparatus for cutting and riving splints from ratan. *E. H. Knight*.

cane-stripper (kän'strip'ér), *n.* A knife for stripping the stalks of the sugar-cane and cutting off their tops.

cane-sugar (kän'shug'är), *n.* 1. Sugar obtained from the sugar-cane, as distinguished from beet-root sugar, grape-sugar, starch-sugar, etc. See *sugar*.—2. A general name for saccharose,

$C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, whether derived from cane, sorghum, sugar-beet, or maple, to distinguish it from the glucoses, milk-sugar, maltose, etc.

canet (kän'et), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A name of the bamboo mole-rats of the genus *Rhizomys*, as *R. sumatranus*. *E. Blyth*.

cane-trash (kän'trash), *n.* 1. In *sugar-making*, refuse of canes or macerated rinds of canes, used as fuel in boiling the cane-juice; bagasse.—2. The dead leaves of the sugar-cane torn off to allow the stalk to ripen.

canette (ka-net'), *n.* [F., a beer-jug, dim. of OF. *cane*, a can: see *cane*².] A pitcher or jug with a cover, holding from 1½ to 3 pints. In shape it is cylindrical or nearly so, and sometimes has the cylindrical body raised on a sort of foot. By far the greater number of canettes are of stoneware or fine earthenware, with a cover of pewter or the like.

The canette of white ware . . . is richly ornamented. *Wheatley and Delamotte*, Art Work in Earthenware, p. 60.

canevast, *n.* An obsolete form of *canvas*.

can-frame (kän'främ), *n.* A cotton-roving machine in which the roving is received into cans. **canful** (kän'fül), *n.* [*< can*² + *full*.] As much as a can will hold.

cangt, *a.* and *n.* [ME., also *kang*. Cf. *cank*¹.] 1. *a.* Foolish.

Nis he a cang knit [knight] thet secheth reste i the wihite [in the fight]? *Ancren Riwle*, p. 358.

To kesten kang eien upon zunge wummen. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 56.

II. *n.* A fool.

Thet is al the canges blisse. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 214

canga (käng'gä), *n.* [The name is said by Eschwege to be an abbr. of an African word *tapan-hoacanga*, meaning 'negro's head,' and applied to the rock on account of its rough surface, as it weathers in round, concretionary forms.] A breccia composed chiefly of massive brown iron ore, irregularly mixed with ferruginous mica-slate, clay-slate, and quartz, and sometimes containing fine crystals of gold. [A term used by writers on Brazilian geology and mining.]

cangan, kangan (käng'gan), *n.* A kind of coarse cotton cloth manufactured in China, in pieces 19 inches broad and 6 yards long. *Imp. Diet.*

canget, *v. t.* [ME. *cangen*, also *acangen*; < *cang*, *n.*] To befool.

We arn cangede. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 362.

cangeant, *a.* [OF., ppr. of *canger*, unassimilated form of *changer*, change: see *change*, *v.*] Changing.

Rich gold tissue, on a ground of green, Where th' artful shuttle rarely did encheck The cangeant colour of a mallard's neck. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas, The Decay, l. 107.

cangle (käng'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cangled*, ppr. *cangling*. [Sc., appar. freq. of *cank*¹, *q. v.*] 1. To quarrel.—2. To cavil. *Jamieson*.

canglyt, *adv.* [*< ME. cangliche*; < *cang*, *a.*, + *-lyt*.] Foolishly.

Forthui thet te wummen lokede cangliche o weopmen [on men]. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 338.

cango (käng'ō), *n.* [Jap.] Same as *kago*.

cangue (käng'), *n.* [*< Pg. cangue*, a wooden collar (acc. to Pg. *canga*, a yoke), < Chinese *kang*, bear on the shoulders, + *kia*, a wooden collar worn by criminals.] The name given by foreigners to the Chinese *kia*, or portable pillory, which persons convicted of certain petty crimes are condemned to *kang*, or carry on the shoulders, for periods varying from a few days to three months. It consists of a square wooden collar from 20 to 60 pounds in weight, with a round hole for the neck. As it usually measures 3 or 4 feet across, the convict is unable to reach his mouth or defend himself from insects, and is thus dependent on the good offices of his friends.

cangy (käng'ji), *a.* [E. dial., also *caingy*; prob. < *cang* + *-y*.] Cross; crabbed; peevish; ill-humored. [Prov. Eng.]

can-hook (kän'hük), *n.* A contrivance for slinging a cask by the ends of its staves, formed by reeving a piece of rope through two flat hooks and fastening the ends, the tackle being hooked in the middle of the bight.

Canicula (ka-nik'ü-lä), *n.* [*L.* (> Fr. Sp. Pg. *Canicula* = It. *Canicola*) (also in E. and F. form *Canicule*), dim. of *canis*, a dog: see *Canis*.] A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Canis Major, the largest and brightest of all the fixed stars. Also called the *dog-star* and *Sirius*. See first cut under *Canis*.

canicular (ka-nik'ü-lär), *a.* [*< late ME. canicular*, < *L. canicularis*, < *Canicula*, the dog-star

(*dies canicularis*, dog-days): see *Canicula*.] Pertaining to *Canicula*, the dog-star, or to the dog-days.

The sun, incens'd by eastern wind, Afflicts me with *canicular* aspect. *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng. I'll never dig in quarry of an heart To have no part;

Nor roast in fiery eyes, which always are *canicular*. *Donne*, Dialogue.

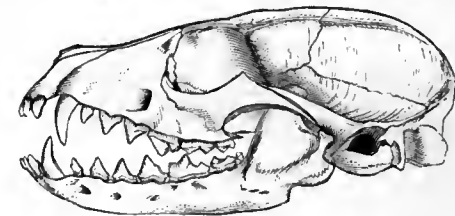
Canicular days, a certain number of days before and after the heliacal rising of *Canicula*. See *dog-days*.

Unto some (such as are south of the equinox) the *canicular days* are in the winter. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 13. **Canicular year**, the Egyptian natural year, which was computed from one heliacal rising of *Canicula* to the next.

Canicule (kan'ikül), *n.* [*< F. Canicule*, < *L. Canicula*: see *Canicula*.] Same as *Canicula*.

canid (kan'id), *n.* A carnivorous mammal of the family *Canidae*.

Canidae (kan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Canis* + *-idae*.] A family of digitigrade carnivorous mammals, of the order *Ferae*, suborder *Fissipedia*, and series *Cynoidea*; the dog tribe, *Canina*, or canine quadrupeds, such as dogs, wolves, and foxes. The paroccipital processes of the skull are closely applied to the auditory bullae; the mastoid process is small or obsolete; the external auditory meatus is short or imperfect; the carotid canal is well developed, opening into the posterior lacerate foramen; the condyloid and glenoid foramina are distinct; there is an intestinal caecum; the prostate gland is salient and the penis-bone large; the teeth are typically 42 in number, but range from



Skull of a Fox (*Urocyon littoralis*), illustrating canine, cranial, and dental characters.

38 to 46, according to the varying number of molars, the molars being ½ to ¾, the premolars ½, the canines ½, and the incisors ½; the claws are non-retractile; the muzzle is produced; and the belly is usually pinched. The leading genera are *Canis*, *Cyon*, *Lycan*, *Icteyon*, *Lycalopex*, *Pseudalopex*, *Vulpes*, *Urocyon*, and *Nyctereutes*, constituting the subfamily *Caninae*, and *Megalotis* (or *Otoeyon*), representing a subfamily *Megalotinae*.

Canina (ka-ni'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Canis* + *-ina*². Cf. *L. caninus*, pertaining to a dog: see *canine*.] A group of digitigrade carnivorous mammals, coincident with the family *Canidae*; the dog tribe. See *Cynoidea*.

Caninae (ka-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Canis* + *-inae*. Cf. *canine*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Canidae*, embracing all of the family excepting the genus *Megalotis*, having the upper molars 2 or only 1 (3 in *Megalotis*) and the sectorial teeth elongated. See *Canide*.

caninal (ka-ni'näl), *a.* [*< canine* + *-al*.] Canine.

Caninal anger, vented by snapping and snarling spirits on both sides. *Fuller*.

canine (ka-nin' or kä'nin), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. caninus*, pertaining to a dog, < *canis*, a dog: see *Canis*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to a dog; having the character or qualities of dogs; characteristic of dogs; like or likened to a dog.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Canidae*.—3. Affecting or derived from dogs: as, *canine rabies*; *canine virus*.—4. Pertaining to a canine or dog-tooth.—**Canine appetite**, a morbidly voracious appetite; an inordinate or insatiable desire for food; bulimia.

An exorbitant appetite of usual things, which they will take in such quantities till they vomit them up like dogs; whence it is called *canine*. *Arbutnot*.

His foible is a *canine* appetite for popularity and fame. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 89.

Canine eminence, a vertical prominence on the outer surface of the superior maxillary bone, caused by the root of the canine tooth. Also called *canine prominence*.—**Canine fossa**, a shallow fossa between the alveolar prominence of the canine tooth and the base of the malar process of the superior maxilla.—**Canine laugh**, in *pathol.*, a facial expression resulting from spasm of the canine muscle, or levator anguli oris (levator of the corner of the mouth), the corners of the mouth being drawn up and showing the side teeth, as is done by a dog in snarling. Also called the *sardonic smile* (*risus sardonius*).—**Canine letter**, the letter R. See R.—**Canine madness**, rabies; hydrophobia; so called because it most frequently affects dogs and other canine quadrupeds, and is usually communicated by them by inoculation with saliva in the act of biting.—**Canine muscle**, the levator anguli oris. See *levator*.—**Canine prominence**. Same as *canine eminence*.—**Canine teeth**. (a) The canines. See II., 3. (b) The conical processes on the inside of the mandible of an insect, toward its apex.

II. *n.* 1. A dog. [Colloq. or humorous.]—2. Technically, in *zool.*, one of the *Canidae* or



Can-hook.

Canina; a dog, wolf, fox, fennec, or jaekal; a cynoid, thooid, or alopecoid.—3. One of the four sharp-pointed tearing-teeth of most mammals, situated one on each side of each jaw, opposite one another, between the incisors or cutting-teeth and the molars or grinders. They are long and especially efficient in the dog, whence the name. In the wild boar they are developed into two pairs of projecting tusks. The upper canines in the human jaw are called *eye-teeth*, and the lower ones *stomach-teeth*.

caniniform (ka-nin'i-fôrm), *a.* [*< L. caninus* (sc. *dens* = *E. tooth*), canine, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a canine tooth.

No caniniform premolars in either jaw [of *Traquilar*]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 430.

canionst (kan'yonz), *n. pl.* See *cannon*, *n.*, 7.

caniplet (kan-i-pl), *n.* [A corruption of *OF. canivet*, also *canivet*, dim. of *canif*, knife: see *knife*.] A small knife or dagger.

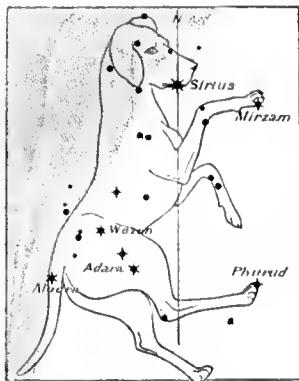
Canis (kā'nis), *n.* [*L.*, a dog, = *Gr. κῑς* (*κυν-*) = *E. hound*, *q. v.*] The typical genus of the family *Canidae* and subfamily *Canina*. The name is used with varying latitude; it was formerly co-extensive with the family, but is now usually restricted to the dogs and the true wolves and jackals having 42 teeth, the typical canine dentition. The genus is cosmopolitan.

The common dog

is *Canis familiaris*; it is not, however, a species which exists in nature, but is an artificial product, the result of domestication, including the descendants of probably several feral stocks. The common wolf is *Canis lupus*; the Jackal, *Canis aureus*. The foxes and the fox-like or hyena-like canine quadrupeds are now usually placed in other genera than *Canis*, as *Vulpes*, *Lycan*, *Icticyon*, etc. See *dog*, and cut under *Canis*.

Canis Major, the Great

Dog, a constellation following Orion, and containing the great white star Sirius, the brightest in the heavens.—*Canis Minor*, the Little Dog, a small ancient constellation following Orion and south of Gemini. It contains the star Procyon, of the first magnitude.



The Constellation Canis Major, according to ancient descriptions and figures.

Dog, a constellation following Orion, and containing the great white star Sirius, the brightest in the heavens.—*Canis Minor*, the Little Dog, a small ancient constellation following Orion and south of Gemini. It contains the star Procyon, of the first magnitude.

canister (kan'is-tér), *n.* [Formerly also *cannister*, *< L. canistrum*, a basket woven from reeds, = *MLG. kanaster*, *< Gr. κάναστρον*, *kánastron*, a wicker basket, also an earthen vessel (cf. *F. canastre*, *< Pg. canastra* = *Sp. canastre*, usually *canasto*, a basket: see *canaster*), *< kánva*, a reed: see *canal*.] 1. Properly, a small basket made of reeds, twigs, or the like.

White lilies in full canisters they bring. *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's *Eclogues*.

2. A small box or case for tea, coffee, etc.—3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the metallic vessel used to contain the altar-breads or wafers before consecration. See *altar-bread*.—4. Canister-shot.

canister-shot (kan'is-tér-shot), *n.* Same as *case-shot*, 1.

canities (ka-nish'i-ēz), *n.* [*L.*, white, hoary, esp. of the hair of the aged, *< canus*, white, white-haired, *cani*, *n. pl.*, white hair.] In *pathol.*, whiteness or grayness of the hair.

canitudet, *n.* [*< L. canitudo*, hoariness, *< canus*, hoary: see *canous*.] Hoariness. *Blount*, 1656.

canjica-wood (kan'ji-kā-wúd), *n.* A South American wood, lighter and of a yellower brown than rosewood. It is exported from Brazil in trimmed logs from 6 to 10 inches in diameter, for the use of cabinet-makers and turners. Also *angica-wood*.

cank¹ (kangk), *v. i.* [*E. dial.*, appar. a var. of *camp*], talk, etc.; but cf. *leel. kankast*, refl., jeer, gibe, *kank*, *n.*, gibe; cf. also *cackle*.] 1. To talk. *Hallucell*.—2. To cackle. [*Prov. Eng.*]

cank² (kangk), *v. i.* [*E. dial.*, perhaps a short form of *conquer* (**conker*), taken as a freq. verb.] To preserve; overcome; conquer; continue. *Hallucell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

cank³ (kangk), *n.* [*E. dial.*; origin unknown.] The local name in the coal-regions of Derbyshire and Leicestershire, England, of a hard, ferruginous sandstone, sometimes called *bur* in other districts.

canker (kang'kér), *n.* [*< ME. canker, kankir*, *< AS. cancer* = *D. kanker* = *OHG. chanchar, cancur*, *G. kanker* (*ME.* also *canere*, *< OF. dial. cancre* (*F. chancre*, *> E. chancre*, *q. v.*) = *Sp. Pg. cancro*, also *cancer*, = *It. cancro, canchero*, formerly also *cancaro*), a canker, *< L. cancer*, a crab, a cancer: see *cancer*.] 1. A cancerous, gangrenous, or ulcerous sore or disease, whether in animals or plants; hence, any corroding or other noxious agency producing ulceration, gangrene, rot, decay, etc.

And their word will eat as doth a canker. 2 Tim. ii. 17. Specifically—(a) *Cancerum oris* (which see, under *cancerum*). (b) A disease of fungus attacking trees or other plants and causing slow decay. (c) In *farrery*, a disease in horses' feet, causing a discharge of fetid matter from the cleft in the middle of the frog, generally originating in a diseased thrush.

2. A canker-worm or insect-larva that injures plants by feeding on them.

To kill cankers in the musk-rose buds.

Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3.

3. Figuratively, anything that corrodes, corrupts, destroys, or irritates; irritation; pain; grief; care.

Banish the canker of ambitious thoughts.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2.

Grief, that's beauty's canker.

Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

What is this but a new learning, a new canker to rust and corrupt the old truth?

Latimer, *Misc. Sel.*

The worm, the canker, and the gnat

Are mine alone!

Byron, On my Thirty-sixth Year.

4. Rust. [*Prov. Eng.*].—5. In *bot.*: (a) The canker-rose or field-poppy, *Papaver Rhæas*. (b) The wild dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose, And plant this thorn, this canker, Bollingbroke.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

To draw the yielding sense, which, come to hand, He shifts, and gives a canker.

Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iii. 2.

(c) A toadstool. [*Prov. Eng.*].—Black canker, a disease in turnips and other crops produced by a species of caterpillar. See *Athalia*.

canker (kang'kér), *v.* [*< ME. cancrum* (after *ML. cancrare*), *< canker*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To infect with canker, either literally or figuratively; eat into, corrode, or corrupt; infect as with a poisonous influence; render ill-conditioned or venomous; make sour and ill-natured.

Restore to God His due in tithe and time; A tithe purloined cankers the whole estate.

G. Herbert, Church Porch, xv.

The bramble

No wise man ever planted by the rose,

It cankers all her beauty.

Fletcher, Mad Lover, iv. 4.

May this angel

New mould his cankered heart.

Coleridge.

II. *intrans.* 1. To corrode; grow corrupt; be infected with some poisonous or pernicious influence; be or become ill-conditioned or malignant.

And as, with age, his body uglier grows, So his mind cankers.

Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

2. To fret; become peevish. *Jamieson*.—3. To decay or waste away by means of any noxious cause; grow rusty or discolored by oxidation, as a metal.

Silvering will sully and canker more than gilding.

Bacon, *Phys. and Med. Remains*.

cankerberry (kang'kér-ber'i), *n.*; *pl. cankerberries* (-iz). In Jamaica, the fruit of *Solanum Bahamense*.

canker-bit (kang'kér-bit), *a.* Bitten with a cankered or envenomed tooth. *Shak.*

canker-bloom (kang'kér-blôm), *n.* [= *D. kanterbloem*, wild rose, wild poppy.] 1. A bloom or flower eaten by canker.—2. A bloom or flower of the dogrose.

The canker-blooms have full as deep a dye As the perfumed tincture of the roses.

Shak., Sonnets, liv.

canker-blossom (kang'kér-blos'um), *n.* 1. A canker-bloom.—2. That which causes canker in a blossom.

O me! you juggler! you canker-blossom! You thief of love!

Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

canker-dort, *n.* [*ME.*, *< canker* + *dort*.] Anxiety; distress.

Was *Troilus* naught in a canker-dort.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, ii. 1752.

cankered (kang'kér), *p. a.* [*Pp. of canker*, *v.*]

1. Affected with canker: as, a cankered tree.—

2. Ill-natured; cross; crabbed; venomous; malignant; wicked.

The baser mind it self displays In cankered malice and revengeful spite.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. vii. 1.

A canker'd grandame's will!

Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

The Governor . . . assured His Majesty that never were courtesy and gentleness so ill requited as his had been by this ingrate and cankered Duke.

Motley, Dutch Republic, ii. 469.

cankeredly (kang'kér-li), *adv.* In a cankered manner; crossly; crabbedly. *Mir. for Mags.*

cankeredness (kang'kér-nes), *n.* The state of being cankered; crabbedness.

canker-fly (kang'kér-flī), *n.* Any fly that preys on fruit.

cankerfret (kang'kér-fret), *v. t.* [*< ME. cancrefret*, eaten into by a canker, *< canker* + *frete*, *pp. of freten*, fret, eat: see *canker* and *fret*.] To eat into like a canker.

If God break off the soul betimes from this sin, ere it have cankerfretted the soul.

D. Rogers.

cankerfret (kang'kér-fret), *n.* [*< cankerfret*, *v.*] 1. A cancerous sore or blister in the mouth.—2. Copperas.

cankerly (kang'kér-li), *a.* [*< canker* + *-ly*.] Cankered.

canker-nail (kang'kér-nāl), *n.* A hangnail. [*Scotch*.]

cankorous (kang'kér-us), *a.* [*< canker* + *-ous*; after *cancerous*, *q. v.*] 1. Of the nature of or resembling canker; corrosive; ulcerous; gangrenous: as, a cankerous sore or eruption.—2. Causing canker; chafing; corroding; ulcerating.

Tyrannic rule Unknown before, whose cankerous shackles selz'd The evenom'd soul.

Thomson, Liberty, iv.

Hither may come the prisoner, escaping from his dark and narrow cell and cankerous chain.

Huethorne, Old Manse.

canker-rash (kang'kér-rash'), *n.* In *pathol.*, a variety of scarlet fever complicated with ulcerations in the throat.

canker-root (kang'kér-rôt), *n.* A name of various astringent or bitter roots used as a remedy for apthæ, as *Statice Caroliniana*, *Coptis trifolia*, etc.

cankert (kang'kért), *a.* A Scotch form of *cankered*.

Nor anxious fear, nor cankert care, E'er malr come near him.

Burns, Elegy on Robert Burns.

canker-weed (kang'kér-wéd), *n.* An old name of the plant ragwort.

canker-worm (kang'kér-wérn), *n.* A name given to certain caterpillars which are very destructive to fruit- and shade-trees. The spring canker-worm, *Anisophteryx vernata*, is found in the United

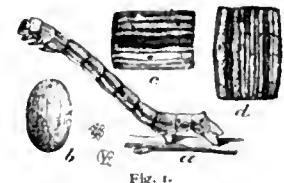


Fig. 1.

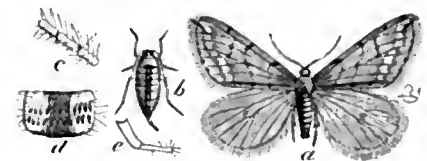


Fig. 2.

Spring Canker-worm (*Anisophteryx vernata*).

Fig. 1. a, full-grown larva; b, egg, enlarged (natural size shown in small mass at the side); c, d, ooc joint, enlarged, side and dorsal views. Fig. 2. a, b, male and female moths, both natural size; c, joints of antenna of female moth; d, joint of her abdomen, showing spines; e, her ovipositor. (c, d, and e enlarged.)

States from Maine to Texas. The eggs are deposited upon trees. The larve, after feeding upon the foliage for about a month, sometimes entirely destroying it, descend by threads to the ground, in which they burrow and undergo transformation, the moths issuing in April, or sometimes in March. The male is winged, but the female is wingless, and is obliged to climb up the tree-trunk in order to deposit her eggs. Hence, an obstructive handage, oil-trough, or tarred hand placed about trees is a common mode of protecting them. The fall canker-worm, *Anisophteryx pomonaria*, is more distinctively a northern species. The moths issue mainly in the fall, and the eggs are exposed. See *geometrid*, *measurer*, and *span-worm*.

And oft he lets his canker-worms light Upon my branches, to worke me more spite.

Spenser, Shep. Cal. February.

That which the locust hath left hath the canker-worm eaten.

Joel i. 4.

cankery (kang'kér-i), *a.* [*< canker + -y¹.*] 1. Cankered; corroded; rusty.—2. Ill-natured; crabbed; venomous; vexing: as, "O *cankric* care," *Burns*.

canking (kang'king), *p. a.* [*Ppr. of canker¹, v.*] Whining; dissatisfied. [*Prov. Eng. (Derbyshire).*]

canna¹ (kan'ä), *n.* [*L., a reed, cane: see cane¹.*] 1. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of reed-like plants, natural order *Marantaceae*, several species of which are known by the name of *Indian shot*, from their round, shining, hard, heavy seeds. They are natives of the tropics, and there are many species and varieties in cultivation for their singular showy



Indian Shot (*Canna indica*).
a, foliage; b, flower; c, fruit, dehiscent.

flowers and very ornamental foliage. The common Indian shot of gardens is *C. indica*. The rootstocks are farinaceous, and the tuberous roots of some species are used as a vegetable. A species cultivated in the West Indies, supposed to be the *C. edulis* of South America, yields a kind of starch or arrowroot known as *tous-les-mois*.

2. The upright shaft or stem of any ornamental object or utensil, especially when of metal, as of a candlestick.—3. *Eccles.*, the pipe or tube by which the sacred wine was taken from the chalice. See *calamus*, 4. These tubes were made of precious material, frequently of silver. In a few cases the canna seems to have been fixed to the chalice.

4. A linear measure in use in some parts of Italy. Its length varies from 44 to 118 inches, according to the locality in which it is used and the material to which it is applied. The canna of Malta is 82.2 inches.

5. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Walker*, 1865.—6. A name of the eland, *Oreos canna*.

canna² (kan'ä), *n.* [*< Gael. canach, cotton, cotton-grass, cat's-tail, = Ir. canach, cotton, down.*] Cotton-grass, a plant of the genus *Eriophorum*.

Still is the canna's hoary beard.

Scott, L. of the L., ii. 15.

canna³ (kan'ä), [*Sc.*, prop. *can na*, cannot: *na* = *E. no¹.*] Cannot. [*Scotch.*]

cannabene (kan'a-bén), *n.* [*< Cannabis + -ene.*] A colorless oil (C₁₈H₂₀) obtained from *Cannabis indica*.

cannabic (kan'a-bik), *a.* [*< L. cannabis, hemp, + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to hemp.—**Cannabic composition**, a substitute for papier mâché, made of a mixture of hemp and resin.

cannabin, cannabine¹ (kan'a-bin, -bîn), *n.* [*< Cannabis + -in², -ine².*] A resin obtained from the plant *Cannabis indica*. It is probably the active principle of the drug hashish.

Cannabineæ (kan'a-bi-nä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < L. cannabis, hemp, + -aceæ.*] A natural order of plants, the hemp family, properly included in the order *Urticaceæ*.

cannabine¹, *n.* See *cannabin*.

cannabine² (kan'a-bin), *a.* [*< L. cannabis, < cannabis = E. hemp.*] Pertaining to hemp; hempen. [*Rare.*]

Cannabineæ (kan'a-bin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < L. cannabis, hemp, + -eæ.*] In some classifications, a suborder of plants, of the natural order *Urticaceæ*; the hemp family as a suborder.

Cannabis (kan'a-bis), *n.* [*L., = E. hemp, q. v.*] A genus of urticaceous plants, of a single species, *C. indica*. See *hemp* and *hemp*.

canne¹ (kan), *n.* [*F., cane: see cane¹.*] 1†. An old spelling of *cane¹*.—2. A French measure of length, varying according to locality from 1.78 to 2.62 meters, or 1.95 to 2.87 yards.

canne^{2†}, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *can²*.

canne³, *n.* See *kanne*.

cannel¹ (kan'el), *n.* [*< ME. canel (also assimilated chanel, > mod. E. channel), < OF. canel, chenal, < L. canalis, a channel: see channel¹,*

kennel², and canal¹, doublets of cannel¹.] 1†. A channel; a stream of water; the bed of a stream.

Their grutchiden agens this water, and dronken podel water of the canel.

Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 335.

Again he did the waters ga,

Til their canels that thai comen fra.

Cursor Mundi, i. 1866.

2†. A conduit; a pipe.

Cannels or pipes wyne forth to lede

Into the vat.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

3†. The throat.

So now thou hatz thi hert holle, hitte me bihou[er];
Halle the now the hyge hode, that Arthur the ragt,
& kepe thi kanel at this kest, if hit keuer may.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2298.

4. The lowest part of the edge of a tool, which has received the finishing; the finishing bevel of a knife, ax, or other edged tool.

It [a pocket-knife] must be held [in honing] at an angle of 20 to 25 degrees, and have an edge similar to a chisel. This is technically called the *cannel*, and is marked on all new knives by a fine white line, which does not remove or touch the polished surface.

A Trade Circular, 1887.

5. [*< cannel¹, v.*] A style of weaving, making a corded or rep tissue. *E. H. Knight.*

cannel¹ (kan'el), *v. t.* [*< F. canneler, formerly canceler, canceller, channel, flute, groove, < canel, a channel, groove: see cannel¹, n., and cf. channel¹, v.*] To channel; groove; chamfer. *Jamieson.*

cannel^{2†} (kan'el), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also canel, < ME. canel, canele, canelle = MD. D. kaneel = MLG. kannel, LG. kaneel, kneel = late MHG. kanel, G. canel, kanal = Sw. Dan. kanal, < OF. canelle, F. canelle = Pr. Sp. canela = Pg. canela, canella = It. canella, now cannella, < ML. canella, cannella, cinnamon, so called from the form of a roll or quill which it assumes in drying, lit. a little pipe (OF. canelle, F. canelle, a quill, fauceit, cock, spout, etc.), dim. of (L.) cana, canna (OF. cané, F. canne, etc.), a cane, reed: see canel, and cf. cannon.*] Cinnamon.

In Arabia is store, mir and canel.

Trerisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 99.

Alle maner of spicerie, . . . as of gyngere, clowe-gylofres, canelle, zedewalle, notemenges, and maces.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 187.

cannel^{3†}, *n.* An obsolete form of *kennel¹*.

cannella-wood, *n.* Same as *canella-wood*.

cannel-coal, candle-coal (kan'el, kan'dl-köl), *n.* A highly bituminous coal, very compact, and burning readily with a bright flame. It is not so distinctly stratified as ordinary bituminous coal, but breaks into more or less regularly formed cubical fragments. The term is said to be applied to coals of this kind because they burn like a candle. See *coal*. Also written *cannal-coal, kennel-coal*.

cannelated (kan'e-lā-ted), *a.* [*< cannel + -ate¹ + -ed².*] In *arch.*, channelled or fluted: as, "cannelated pilasters," *C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xlvii.*

cannelure (kan'e-lür), *n.* [*F., < canneler, groove, flute: see cannel¹, v.*] 1. A groove or channel on a decorative surface, as the channeling on Doric columns. Much of the decoration of the eighteenth century is in scroll-formed or spiral cannellures.

2. A rectangular groove cut around the cylindrical part of a bullet to contain the lubricant, which consists generally of bayberry tallow or Japan wax. There may be from 3 to 5 cannellures; there are 3 in the United States regulation bullet. The lubricant prevents leading and fouling of the bore in firing. See *bullet* under *cartridge*.

cannelure (kan'e-lür), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cannelured*, ppr. *canneluring*. [*< cannelure, n.*] To form a groove or channel on: as, a *cannelured* bullet.

cannequin (kan'e-kin), *n.* [*F., also canequin; origin unknown.*] White cotton cloth from the East Indies. *E. H. Knight.*

cannery (kan'e-ri), *n.*; pl. *canneries* (-riz). [*< can² + -ery.*] An establishment for canning or preserving meat, fish, or fruit in cans or tins hermetically sealed.

Several new *canneries* have been established, one on Bristol Bay, where four hundred cases of canned and thirty-two hundred and fifty barrels of salted salmon were put up during the season.

Science, IV. 475.

cannet[†] (kan'et), *n.* [= *F. canette*, < *OF. canet*, *m., canette*, *f.*, a young duck, dim. of *cane*, a duck: see *canard*.] In *her.*, a bearing representing a duck without beak or feet. It is distinguished from the *martlet* in being without the forked tail of the latter.

cannet^{et}, *n.* [*ME., = It. canneto, < L. cannetum, a thicket of reeds, < canna, a reed.*] A thicket of reeds.

Cannetes olde eke tyme is nowe to wede

And of to kytte it that thaire root uneseth.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

cannibal (kan'i-bal), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *cannibal*; = *F. cannibale* = *G. canibale*, now *cannibale*, < *Sp. cannibal* = *Pg. cannibal* (*NL. cannibalis*), a cannibal, a savage, a corruption of *Caribal* (*NL. Caribalis*), a Carib, the form used by Columbus (Oct., 1498), and afterward changed to *cannibal*, "propter rabiem caninam anthropophagorum gentis," to express the canine voracity of the Caribs, who were said to be man-eaters; as if from *L. canis*, a dog. The more correct form is preserved in *Sp. Caribe*, a Carib, also a cannibal, savage, > *E. Caribbee*: see *Carib*. In the Carib tongue the word is said to have signified 'a valiant man.'] *I. n. 1.* A human being who eats human flesh; a human man-eater or anthropophagite.

That face of his the hungry cannibals

Would not have touch'd. *Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4.*

Is there anything here to eat

But one another, like a race of cannibals?

Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 2.

Hence—2. Any animal that eats the flesh of members of its own or kindred species.

They [worms] are *cannibals*, for the two halves of a dead worm placed in two of the pots were dragged into the burrows and gnawed. *Darwin, Vegetable Mould, p. 36.*

II. a. Pertaining to or characteristic of cannibals or cannibalism: as, "cannibal ferocity," *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiv.*

cannibalism (kan'i-bal-izm), *n.* [*< cannibal + -ism.*] 1. The eating of human flesh by human beings.

It is rather startling to find that just two hundred years ago in London the Physician in Ordinary to the King recommended *cannibalism* to Englishmen without the smallest apology or hesitation.

F. P. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 179.

Hence—2. The eating of any animal by another individual of the same species.

cannibalistic (kan'i-bal-ist'ik), *a.* [*< cannibal + -istic.*] Characterized by cannibalism; given to eating its own kind.

cannibally (kan'i-bal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a cannibal: as, "cannibally given" (addicted to cannibalism), *Shak., Cor., iv. 5.* [*Rare.*]

cannie, *a.* and *adv.* See *canny*.

cannikin (kan'i-kin), *n.* [*< can² + euphonic -i- + dim. -kin.*] 1. A little can or eup. Also written *cannikin*.

And let me the *canakin* clink.

Shak., Othello, ii. 3 (song).

2. A wooden bucket for holding sugar, rice, etc.

cannily (kan'i-li), *adv.* [*Sc.*, also written *cannilie*; < *canny + -ly².*] In a canny manner.

He lean'd him ower his saddle bow,

And *cannilie* kiss'd his dearie.

Duke of Athol's Nurse, in Child's Ballads, VIII. 228.

canniness (kan'i-ness), *n.* [*< canny + -ness.*]

Caution; shrewdness.

cannions[†], *n. pl.* See *cannon*, *n.*, 7.

canniper[†] (kan'i-pér), *n.* A corruption of *caliper*.

cannoid (kan'oid), *a.* [*< Gr. κάννα, a reed, a tube, + εἶδος, form, shape: see cane¹ and -oid.*] Tubular; having tubes: applied to the skeleton of certain radiolarians.

cannon (kan'on), *n.*; pl. *cannons* (-onz) or *canon*.

[Early mod. E. also *canon*; = *D. kanon* = *G. canone*, now *kanone*, = *Dan. Sw. kanon*, a canon (gun), < *F. canon*, a gun (cannon), barrel of a gun, any tube or pipe (*canon parfümatoire*, a surgical tube), a graft, a cannon-bit, a roll or cuff (*canon de chausses*, or simply *canons*, pl., *E. canons, cannons, canions, cannions*) (*Cotgrave*), cannon-bone, *OF. canon*, a tube, pipe, conduit, bobbin, = *Sp. cañon*, a gun (cannon), tube, pipe, funnel, quill, lamp-chimney, cannon-bit, spindle, roller-fold in cloth (> *E. cañon, canyon*, *q. v.*), = *Pg. canhão*, a gun (cannon), cannon-bit, pl. rolls (cannons), = *It. cannonne*, a gun (cannon), barrel of a gun, pipe, conduit, cannon-bit (*Florio*), tube, bobbin (> *NGr. κανόνι*, a cannon), < *ML. canon*, a tube, pipe, gun (cannon) (*canonus*, a bobbin), prop. aug. of *L. canna*, *ML. canna, cana*, a reed, pipe, tube, but mixed with the nearly related *canon*, a rule, in its lit. sense of 'a straight rod,' < *Gr. κανών*, a straight rod, a rule, < *κάνη*, a rare form of *κάννη*, *kánna*, *L. canna*, a reed: see *cane¹ and canon¹.* In the minor senses 2, 3, 4, etc., also spelled *canon*, but prop. *cannon*. In the sense of 'cannon-bone,' cf. *It. cannoli* (*Florio*), cannon-bones, *cannella*, arm-bone (cf. *cannel²*).] 1. An engine, supported on a stationary or movable frame called a *gun-carriage*, for throwing balls and other missiles by the force of gunpowder; a big gun; a piece of ordnance. Cannons are made of iron, brass, bronze, or steel, and of different sizes, carrying balls from 3 or 4 pounds weight up to 2,000 pounds and more. The caliber or power of cannon may be expressed (1) by the

weight of the shot fired: as, a 32-pounder; (2) by the diameter of the bore: as, a 12-inch gun; or (3) by the weight of the gun itself: as, an 8-hundred-weight gun; a 25-ton gun. Before the introduction of armor-plating, the naval guns in use in line-of-battle ships and frigates were 68-pounders (95 hundredweight), 8-inch shell-guns (65 hundredweight),

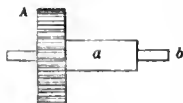


Steel field-gun (Army).

A, tube; B, jacket; C, elliptical chamber; D, trunnion-ring; E, sleeve; F, key-ring; G, base-ring; H, interrupted screw fastener; I, Freire gas-check or obturator; K, bore.

and 32-pounders (42 to 58 hundredweight). Now ships are spoken of as armed with 64, 12, 18, 25, 38, etc., ton guns, the 18-ton gun throwing 400-pound projectiles, and the 25-ton gun 600-pound, and so on, the weight of the ball rising with the weight of the piece. Cannon weighing more than 100 tons have recently been constructed. The 100-ton gun is charged with 340 pounds of powder, and discharges a bolt of steel or chilled iron weighing 2,000 pounds. Cannon of the smaller calibers are mounted on wheeled carriages for service as field-pieces. In the United States army the guns in service are 8-, 10-, 12-, 15-, and 20-inch smooth-bore Rodman guns, and 3-, 3.2-, 4.5-, 8-, and 12-inch rifled guns. The American 8-inch rifled gun is the 10-inch Rodman smooth-bore, lined with a coiled wrought-iron or steel tube. The 3.2-inch gun is a steel field-piece. In the United States navy, 6-, 8-, and 10-inch steel guns have been adopted for the cruisers of recent design. The principal parts of a cannon are: 1st, the *breech*, which is the mass of solid metal behind the bottom or end of the bore, and extending to the base-ring; 2d, in muzzle-loading cannon, the *cascabel*, a projection in rear of the base-ring, including the *knob*, the spherical part between the knob and the base-ring being called the *base of the breech*; 3d, the *reinforce*, the thickest part of the cylinder, extending from the base-ring forward; 4th, the *trunnions*, which project on each side, and serve to support the cannon; 5th, the *bore* or *caliber*, the interior of the cylinder, wherein the powder and shot are lodged, and which may be smooth or rifled, though rifled cannons have virtually superseded the smooth-bore; 6th, the *muzzle* or *mouth* of the bore. Cannon are often made so as to be loaded at the breech, various devices being employed to effect this object. Cannon were formerly classed as whole cannons, demi-cannons, culverins, sakers, etc., but are now classified as guns, howitzers, carronades, and mortars; also as field-, mountain-, coast-, sea-, and siege-guns. See *gun*.

2. In *mach.*, a hollow cylindrical piece through which a revolving shaft passes, and which may revolve independently, and with a greater or less speed than that of the shaft. Such, for example, is the prolongation of the eye of a wheel when bored to fit a spindle or shaft on which it is intended to work loose, as the part *a* of the wheel *A*, loose on the shaft *b*.



3. That part of a bit let into the horse's mouth. Also *canon*, *cannon-bit*, *canon-bit*.—4. The cannon-bone.—5. The ear or loop of a bell by which it is suspended. Also spelled *canon*.

Church bells used always to be hung by 6 long ears, called *canons*, which cut a large piece out of the stock, and weakened it very much.

Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 368.

6. In *surg.*, an instrument used in sowing up wounds.—7. *pl.* Ornamental rolls which terminated the breeches or hose at the knee. *Minshew*, 1617. Also written *canions*, *cannions*, and *canons*.

'Tis pity that thou wast ever bred to be thrust through a pair of *canions*; thou wouldst have made a pretty foolish waiting-woman.

Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i. 4.

Chausses à queue de merlus, round breeches with strait *canions*, having on the seat a piece like a fishes tail, and worn by old men, scholars, and such niggardly or needy persons. *Cotgrave*.

(Lord's Day.) This morning I put on my best black cloth suit, . . . with my good silk knit *canons* I bought a month ago. *Pepys*, Diary, 11. 69.

8. [*< cannon, v., 2.*] In *billiards*, a earom; a little used in the United States, but common in Great Britain. See *carom*.—Cannon of seven, cannon of eight, cannon with a 7- or 8-inch bore. The latter was termed a cannon royal (which see, below).

In the morning come Mr. Chichey to Sir W. Coventry, to tell him the ill success of the guns made for the Loyal London; which is, that in the trial every one of the great guns, the whole *cannon* of seven, as I take it, broke in pieces. *Pepys*, Diary, 11. 404.

Cannon royal, a cannon or big gun formerly in use. It weighed 8,000 pounds, and was 12 feet long, the diameter of the bore being 8 inches. It carried a charge of 324 pounds of powder, and a ball weighing 48 pounds. Also called *cannon of right* (that is, 8-inch bore). *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**Rifled cannon**, or **rifle cannon**, a piece of ordnance in the surface of whose bore spiral grooves or rifles are cut to impart rotation to the projectile.

cannon (kan'on), *v. i.* [*< F. canonner = Sp. cañonear = Pg. canhonear = It. cannonare; from the noun.*] 1. To discharge cannon; cannonade.—2. In *billiards*, to make a cannon or earom; hence, to strike one thing and then rebound and strike another; earom. [Great Britain.]

The first (torpedo) struck one of the iron-clads just abaft the fore-chains, . . . did not explode, but cannoned off as it were to the shore. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 386.

The train sent her violently forward against a woman, from whom she cannoned off against the brick-layer.

Miss Toosey's Mission, p. 80.

cannonade (kan-on-ād'), *n.* [= *G. canonade, kanonade, < F. canonade (= Pg. canhonada = It. cannonata), < canon, cannon; see cannon and -ade.*] A continued discharge of cannon or artillery; specifically, such a discharge directed against an enemy.

cannonade (kan-on-ād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cannonaded*, ppr. *cannonading*. [*< cannonade, n.*] **I. trans.** To attack with ordnance or artillery; batter with cannon.

II. intrans. To discharge cannon; fire large guns.

Both armies cannonaded all the ensuing day. *Tatler*, No. 63.

cannon-ball (kan'on-bāl), *n.* A ball or missile, originally of stone, but now usually of east-iron or steel, designed to be thrown from a cannon. Spherical projectiles are now to a great extent superseded by elongated ones, so that the term *ball* as applied to them is not literally correct.—**Cannon-ball mill**, a mill for grinding certain kinds of dry materials. It consists of a cylinder in which revolving cannon-balls effect the desired grinding.—**Cannon-ball tree**, the *Couroupita Guianensis*, of tropical America, bearing a large globose fruit with a woody shell.

cannon-basket (kan'on-bās'ket), *n.* A gabion.

cannon-bit (kan'on-bit), *n.* Same as *cannon*, 3.

cannon-bone (kan'on-bōn), *n.* In *farriery* and *vet. surg.*, one of the functional and complete metacarpal or metatarsal bones of a hoofed quadruped, supporting the weight of the body upon the feet. The former, in the fore leg, extends from the carpus or so-called "knee" to the fetlock-joint, and the latter, in the hind leg, from the tarsus or "hock" to the fetlock-joint. In a solidungulate, as the horse, the cannon-bone is the single (third) metacarpal or metatarsal; in cloven-footed quadrupeds, as the ox, it is composed of two metacarpals or metatarsals fused in one. The rudimentary or incomplete lateral metacarpals or metatarsals, on either side of the cannon-bone, are called *splint-bones*. The cannon-bone represents the extent of the limb from the carpo-metacarpal or tarso-metatarsal articulation to the meta-carpo- or metatarsophalangeal articulation. Also spelled *cannon-bone*.

cannon-bullet (kan'on-būl'et), *n.* A cannon-ball. [Rare.]

cannoneer (kan-on-ēr'), *n.* [Also written *cannonier*; *< F. canonier (= It. cannoniere), < canon, cannon; see cannon and -er.*] One who takes part in the loading and discharging of cannon; an artilleryman.

Let the kettle to the trumpet speak,

The trumpet to the *cannoneer* without.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

cannoneering (kan-on-ēr'ing), *n.* [*< cannoneer + -ing.*] The act or art of using cannons; practice with cannons. Also *cannoniering*.

Gunnery, *cannoneering*, bombarding, mining.

Burke, Vind. of Nat. Society.

cannoning (kan'on-ing), *v.* [Verbal *n.* of *cannon*, *v.*] A loud noise, as of cannon.

cannon-lock (kan'on-lok), *n.* A contrivance placed over the touch-hole of a cannon to explode the charge.

cannon-pinion (kan'on-pin'yen), *n.* In a clock or watch, a squared tubular piece, placed on the arbor of the center-wheel, and adapted to hold the minute-hand. *E. H. Knight*.

cannon-proof (kan'on-prōf), *a.* Proof against cannon-shot.

cannon-range (kan'on-rānj), *n.* The range of a cannon; the whole field that can be reached with projectiles from a cannon, or the cannon of a given battery or port; cannon-shot: as, to come within *cannon-range*.

cannonry (kan'on-ri), *n.* [*< cannon + -ry.*] Artillery; cannon in general. [Rare.]

cannon-shot (kan'on-shot), *n.* 1. A ball or shot for cannon.—2. The range or distance a cannon will throw a ball.

cannon-stove (kan'on-stōv), *n.* A tall cylindrical stove, somewhat resembling a cannon set up on its breech.

Cannopylea (kan'ō-pī-lō'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. káva, a reed, + πύλη, a gate.*] A group or legion of radiolarians: same as *Phæodaria*.

Cannoraphididae (ka-nor-ā-fid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cannoraphis (-phid-) + -idae.*] A fam-

ily of phæodarian radiolarians with a skeleton consisting of detached hollow tubes or reticulated pieces of silex, deposited tangentially around the central capsule. Also called *Cannoraphida*. *Haeckel*.

Cannoraphis (ka-nor'ā-fis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. káva, a reed, + ράφις, a needle, also a needle-shaped fish, < ράπτειν, sew.*] The typical genus of the family *Cannoraphididae*. Also *Cannoraphis*.

Cannosphæra (kan-ō-sfē'rā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. káva, a reed, + σφαῖρα, sphere.*] The typical genus of the family *Cannosphæridæ*.

Cannosphæridæ (kan-ō-sfē'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Cannosphæra + -idæ.*] A family of phæodarian radiolarians with a fenestrated shell, spherical or subspherical, and double. The inner shell (medullary layer) is composed simply of solid beams; the outer (cortical layer), of hollow tubes with radial spicules at the nodes of junction. The two layers are connected by hollow radial rods. Also *Cannosphærida*. *Haeckel*.

cannot (kan'ot). A way of writing *can not*, due to the silencing in pronunciation of one of the *n*'s.

cannula (kan'ū-lā), *n.* [L. (ML. also *canula*). dim. of *canna*, a reed, pipe: see *canal*.] 1. A small tube used by surgeons for various purposes, as for a sheath to a stylet or other sharp instrument, along with which it is thrust into a cavity or tumor containing a fluid. The perforation being made, the sharp instrument is withdrawn and the tube left, in order that the fluid may pass through it. Also *canula*.

2. *Eccles.*, a cruet for use at the altar. See *cruet*.—**Belloq's cannula**, an instrument for plugging the posterior nares to stop bleeding from the nose.

cannular (kan'ū-lār), *a.* [*< cannula + -ar.*] Tubular; having the form of a tube. Also *canular*.

cannulate (kan'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cannulated*, ppr. *cannulating*. [*< cannula + -ate.*] To make hollow, like a cannula.—**Cannulated needle**, a surgeon's needle made hollow to allow a wire or thread to pass through its entire length.

canny, cannie (kan'i), *a.* [Se., of uncertain origin; popularly associated with *can*¹, *n.*, skill, knowledge, ability, and *cunning*¹, knowing, and thus ult. with *can*¹, *v.*, know; but perhaps ult. due to *leel. kann* (for *kann*, i. e., *kann*), wise, skilful, expert, clever, = AS. *cēne*, bold, E. *keen*, sharp (cf. *E. sharp* in a similar sense): see *keen*¹.] A term of commendation of various application. 1. Knowing; cautious; prudent; wary; watchful; cunning; artful; crafty.

I trust in God to use the world as a *canny* and cunning master doth a knave servant. *Rutherford*, Letters.

Whate'er he wins I'll guide with *canny* care.

Ramsay.

White-tail [deer] are very *canny*, and know perfectly well what threatens danger and what does not.

T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 113.

2. Skilled; handy; expert.

His wife was a *cannie* body, and could dress things very well for ane in her line o' business. *Scott*, Old Mortality, v.

3. Moderate; reasonable. (a) In expense: Frugal; not extravagant. (b) In charges or exactions: Not extortionate. (c) In conduct: Not severe.

4. Quiet; easy; soft. (a) Quiet in disposition; gentle; tractable. (b) Quiet in movement; still; slow.

I'll be her nurse, and I'll gang about on my stockin' soles as *canny* as pussy.

Dr. John Brown, Rab and his Friends.

(c) Sung; comfortable; neat.

Edge me into some *canny* post.

Ramsay.

5. Safe; not dangerous; fortunate; lucky.—6. Good; worthy.—7. Possessed of supernatural power; skilled in magic.

Canny Elshie, or the Wise Wight o' Muckelstane Moor.

Scott, Black Dwarf, p. 39.

canny, cannie (kan'i), *adv.* [Se.] In a *canny* manner; *cannily*; cautiously; gently; slowly.

Yell tak me in your arms twa, Jo, lift me *cannie*.

Bonnie Annie, in Child's Ballads, 111. 48.

Speak her fair and *canny*.

Scott, Pirate, i. 66.

Ca' cannie (literally, drive gently), proceed with caution; don't act rashly. [Scotch.]

canoat, *n.* [See *canoe*.] A canoe. *Raleigh*.

Canobic (ka-nob'ik), *a.* Same as *Canopic*.

canoe (ka-nō'), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *canoo*, *canow*, *canovee*, orig. *canoa*; = *Pg. It. canoa* = *F. canot* = *D. kanoo* = *Sw. kanot* = *Dan. kano*, *< Sp. canoa*, *< canōa*, the native West Indian (Carib) name.] **I. n.** A light boat designed to be propelled by a paddle or paddles held in the hands without fixed supports. The canoes of savage races are constructed of bark (as the birch-bark canoe of the American Indians) or hide, or formed of the trunks of trees, excavated by burning or cutting them into a suitable shape. The birch-bark canoes are light and can be carried on the shoulders, one large enough for four per-

sons sometimes weighing no more than 40 or 50 pounds. The modern canoe, employed chiefly for pleasure, is a light boat, carved or clinker-built, sharp at both ends and with a beam one eighth or one sixth its length; it is usually



War-canoe of the Thlinket Indians, Alaska.

built of wood, but sometimes of canvas, paper, galvanized iron, or other material, and often provided with sails. The typical wooden cruising canoe is about 14 feet long, 27 to 30 inches beam, decked over, and fitted with water-tight compartments. The paddle is 8 or 10 feet long, and the sails are usually lugs.

I encountered with two *Canoes* of Indians, who came aboard me. *Capt. John Smith, Works (Arber), p. 10.*

To paddle one's own canoe, to make one's own way in life; depend upon one's own unaided exertions for success. [*Colloq.*]

II. a. Canoe-shaped. (a) Applied by Pennsylvania geologists to the mountains of that State whose structure gives them a resemblance in form to an Indian canoe. There are anticlinal and synclinal *canoe* mountains, the one being like the other inverted. (b) Applied in embryology to an early state of a vertebrate embryo, when it has acquired a definite long axis and bilaterally symmetrical sides curved in over the yolk-sac, as in man.

canoe (kā-nō'), *v. i.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *canoed*, *ppr. canoeing*. [*< canoe, n.*] To paddle a canoe; sail in a canoe.

canoe-birch (kā-nō'berch), *n.* A tree, *Betula papyrifera* or *papyracea*, also known as the paper-birch, and sometimes as the white birch, the tough durable bark of which is used for making canoes in North America by the Indians and others. The bark of the young trees is chalky-white.

canoe-cedar (kā-nō'sē'djār), *n.* See *cedar*, 2. **canoeing** (kā-nō'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *canoe*, *v.*] The art or practice of managing a canoe.

Canoeing, as the term is now [1883] understood, dates back, in the United States, to 1871, when the New York Canoe Club was organized. *Forest and Stream*, XXI. 5.

canoist (kā-nō'ist), *n.* [*< canoe + -ist.*] One who paddles a canoe; one skilled in the management of a canoe.

All this country lies within the reach of the *canoist*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 226.

canoeman (kā-nō'man), *n.*; *pl.* *canoemen* (-men). One occupied or skilled in managing a canoe.

canoe-wood (kā-nō'wūd), *n.* The tulip-tree, *Liriodendron Tulipifera*.

canon¹ (kan'on), *n.* [*< ME. canon, canoun, a rule, < AS. cān, a rule, canon (canones bōc, the book of the canon), = D. canon = G. canon, kanon = Sw. Dan. kanon = F. canon = Sp. canon = Pg. canon = It. canone = W. canon = Russ. kanon, < L. canon, a rule, in LL. also the catalogue of sacred writings, < Gr. κανών, a rule, the catalogue of the sacred writings, a rule of the church; the orig. seuse being 'a straight rod,' < κάνν, a rare form of κάνν, kánva, a reed: see cane¹. Cf. cannon, a doublet of canon¹, and canon², a deriv.] 1. A rule or law in general.*

Contrary to thy established proclaimed edict and continent canon. *Shak., L. L. L. i. 1.*

O, that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!
Or that the Everlasting had not fixed
His canon 'gainst self-slaughter!

Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

She shocked no canon of taste.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

The scientific *canon* of excluding from calculation all incalculable data places Metaphysics on the same level with Physics. *G. H. Leves, Probs. of Life and Mind, i. 1. § 54.*

2. Eccles.: (a) A law or rule of doctrine or discipline, enacted by a council or other competent ecclesiastical authority.

Various *canons*, which were made in councils held in the second century. *Hook.*

In the wording of a *canon*, it is not enough to admonish or to express disapprobation; its wording must be explicitly permissive or prohibitory, backed by the provision, expressed or admittedly understood, that its infringement will be visited with punishment.

The Churchman, LIV. 462.

(b) In *liturgies*, that part of the liturgy or mass which includes the consecration, great oblation, and great intercession. It begins after the Sanctus (in the Roman liturgy, and other Latin liturgies influenced by the Roman, with the words *Te igitur*), and ends just before the Lord's Prayer, sometimes a

part of it. The Roman canon is divided into ten portions or paragraphs, generally named from their initial words. See *liturgy*.

3. The books of the Holy Scripture accepted by the Christian church as containing an authoritative rule of religious faith and practice. With the exception of the books called *antilegomena*, the canonicity of which was not at first universally recognized, the canon of the New Testament has always consisted of the same books. The books comprised in the Hebrew Bible, and constituting the Hebrew canon, that is to say, the books of the Old Testament as given in the authorized version from Genesis to Malachi inclusive, are universally recognized as canonical. The canonical character of the books not found in the Hebrew, but contained in the Septuagint or Vulgate, was disputed by many in the early church; and although they are received without distinction by the Greek Church, and, with the exception of some among the number, by the Roman Catholic Church, they are not accounted canonical by the Anglican Church (which, however, treats them as *ecclesiastical* books, that is, books to be read in the church), nor by any of the Protestant churches. See *antilegomena*, *apocrypha*, 2, *deutero-canonical*, and *ecclesiastical*.

4. The rules of a religious order, or of persons devoted to a strictly religious life, as monks and nuns; also, the book in which such rules are written.—**5. A catalogue or list; specifically, the catalogue of members of the chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church.**—**6. A catalogue of saints acknowledged and canonized, as in the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches.**

—**7. In art, a rule or system of measures of such a character that, the dimensions of one of the parts being given, those of the whole may be deduced, and vice versa.** A canon is established, for instance, when it is shown that the length of any well-proportioned figure is a certain number of times that of the head taken as a unit, and that the length of the head is contained a certain number of times in the torso or the legs.

8. In music, a kind of fugal composition in two or more parts, constructed according to the strict rules of imitation. One voice or instrument begins a melody, and after a few beats, the number depending upon the character of the melody, a second takes up the same melody at the beginning, at the same pitch or at some definite interval, and repeats it note for note, and generally interval for interval. The principle of the canon is that the second voice or instrument, when it begins the melody, must combine continuously, according to the strict rules of harmony, with that part at which the first voice has arrived, and when the third voice begins it must combine in the same manner with those parts at which the other two have arrived, and so on for any number of voices. A round is sometimes improperly called a canon.

Here we had a variety of brave Italian and Spanish songs, and a canon for eight voices, which Mr. Lock had lately made on these words: "Domine salvum fac Regem." *Pepys, Diary, i. 26.*

9. In math.: (a) A general rule for the solution of cases of similar nature. (b) An extensible table or set of tables. (c) A collection of formulas.—**10. In logic, a fundamental and invariable maxim, such as, Nothing ought to be done without a reason.**—**11. In the Kantian philosophy, the science which determines the right use of any faculty of cognition: as, pure logic is the canon of the formal use of the understanding and reason; transcendental analytics is the canon of the use of the understanding a priori, and so on.**—**12. In phar., a rule for compounding medicines.**—**13. In Gr. hymnology, a hymn consisting normally of a succession of nine odes, but usually of eight (sometimes of only three or four), the second being omitted, except in Lent, the numbers of the third, fourth, etc., however, remaining unaltered.** See *ode*, *tetradion*, *tridion*.—**14. Annual charge for use of land; rent; a quit-rent.**—**15. In printing, a large text printing-type, in size about 17½ lines to the linear foot: so called from its early employment in printing the canon of the mass and the service-books of the church.**—**Ancyrene canons.** See *Ancyrene*.—**Apostolic canons.** See *apostolic*.—**Boole's canon, in math., a certain rule according to which a differential equation can be integrated if certain sufficient but not necessary conditions are fulfilled.**—**Canon cancrizans.** See *cancerizans*.—**Canon law, rules or laws relating to faith, morals, and discipline, enjoined on the members of any church communion by its lawful ecclesiastical authority; specifically, a collection of rules of ecclesiastical order and discipline embodied in the Corpus Juris Canonici (body of canon law). It is a compilation from the canons of councils, the decrees of the popes and fathers, and the decretals and canonical replies made to questions put at various times to the Roman pontiffs. The principal parts of which it consists are the Decretum, or collection of decrees made by Gratian A. D. 1151, and the decretals of Gregory IX., to which are added the decretals of Boniface VIII., the Clementine constitutions, and the books called the Extravagantes of John xxii. and the Extravagantes Communes. The canon law of the Church of England consists of canons passed in national and provincial synods and foreign canons adopted by custom and common law. The canon law of the Greek Church is embodied in the collections called the Syntagma Canonum, Nomocanon, and Synagoge Canonum of Photius. See *nomocanon*.—**Canon lawyer, a person versed in the canon law.****

Ovid was not only a fine poet, but (as a man may speak) a great Canon lawyer. *Selden, Table-Talk, p. 85.*

Canon of Lysippus, in Gr. art, a system of typical proportions for the human body, based upon the works of the sculptor Lysippus of Sicyon. Lysippus made the head smaller than his predecessors, and sought to express a strongly marked muscular development.—**Canon of Polykletus, in Gr. art, the system of typical proportions for the human body elaborated by the sculptor Polykletus, or deduced from his works.** It is held to be particularly illustrated in his figure called the *doryphorus* (which see).

—**Canons of inheritance, in law, rules directing the descent of real property.**—**Circular canon, in music:** (a) A canon whose subject returns into itself; an infinite or perpetual canon. (b) A canon whose subject ends in a key one semitone above that in which it began, so that twelve repetitions traverse the circle of keys.—**Enigmatical canon, canon enigmatical, riddle canon, in old music, a canon in which one part was written out in full and the number of parts was given; the remaining parts were to be written out by the student in accordance with the requirements of an enigmatical inscription written upon the music.** See *inscription*.—**Perpetual canon, in music, a canon so constructed that it may be repeated any number of times without break in time or rhythm.** = *Syn. Ordinance, Regulation, etc.* See *law*.

canon² (kan'on), *n.* [*< ME. canon, canoun, canun, assimilated chanoun, < OF. canone, assimilated chanone, chanoine, F. chanoine = Pr. canonge = Sp. canónigo = Pg. conego = It. canonico = AS. canonic, ME. kanunk = MD. kanonick, D. kanonick = late MHG. kanonike, G. kanonich, now usually canonicus, = Icel. kanóki, kanuki = Sw. kanik, also kanonicus, = Dan. kannik = Russ. kanonik, < L. ML. canonicus (also canonijs), a canon or prebendary (prop. adj., pertaining to the rules or institutes of the church canonical: see *canonic, canonical*), later also (ML.) simply canon (LGr. κανών, a canon, prebendary), < L. canon, < Gr. κανών, a rule: see *canon*¹.] A dignitary who possesses a prebend or revenue allotted for the performance of divine service in a cathedral or collegiate church; a member of the chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church. In the Roman Catholic Church in England and elsewhere canons were formerly divided into three classes, *regular, secular, and honorary*. The *regular canons* lived in monasteries, and added the profession of vows to their other duties. *Secular or lay canons* did not live in monasteries, but they kept the canonical hours. *Honorary canons* were not obliged to keep the hours. The name *foreign canon* was given to such as did not officiate in their canopies: opposed to *mansionary or residentiary canons*. Canons of the English cathedrals must be in residence for three months each year. Collectively, with the dean at their head, they form the chapter. There are also canons of a lower grade, called *minor canons*, who assist in performing the daily choral service in the cathedral. *Honorary canons* may also be appointed, but receive no emolument.*

In the Chirehe of Seynt Sepulchre was wont to ben Chanouns of the ordre of seynt Angustyn, and hadden a Priour: but the Patriark was here Sovereigne.

Manderly, Travels, p. 79.

Because they were enrolled in the list of clergy belonging to the church to which they became associated, the cathedral and collegiate clergy of the higher grades continued to be, and are yet, called *canons*.

Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 83.

canon³, *n.* See *cannon*, 7.

cañon, canyon (kan'yon; *Sp. pron. kā-nyón'*), *n.* [The E. spelling *canyon* (like the ult. identical *canyon*) suits the pronunciation, *Sp. ñ* being equiv. to E. *ny*; < *Sp. cañon*, aug. of *caña*, a tube, funnel, cannon: see *cannon* and *cane*¹.] The name given throughout the Cordilleran region of the United States to any rather narrow valley with more or less precipitous sides, and also frequently applied to what would properly be called in English a defile, ravine, or gorge. This use of the word *cañon* is peculiar to the United States, it being rare in Mexico, and not at all known in Spain or in Spanish South America. The word used in Spain and the Argentine Republic is *cañada*; in Peru, *quebrada*; and in Chili, *garganta*. A small and steep cañon, called in English *ravine, gorge, or gulch*, is known in Spain and Spanish America as *barranca* and *quebra*. = *Syn. Gorge, etc.* See *valley*.

cañon, canyon (kan'yon), *v. i.* [*< cañon, canyon, n.*] To enter a defile or gorge: said of a stream. [Western U. S.]

canon-bit (kan'on-bit), *n.* Same as *cannon*, 3.

canon-bone, n. See *canon-bone*.

canoness (kan'on-es), *n.* [*< ML. canonissa (> F. chanoinesse)*, a fem. form of *canon*: see *canon*² and *-ess*.] *Eccles.*, a member of a community of women living under a rule, but not obliged to make any vows or to renounce the world.

There are in popish countries women they call secular canonesses, living after the example of secular canons.

Ayliffe, Parergon.

canonical, *a.* [*< ME. canonial, < ML. as if *canonialis, < canonia, a canonicate, < canon, a canon: see canon*².] Same as *canonical*.

canonic (kā-non'ik), *a. and n.* [*< L. canonicus, pertaining to a canon or rule, esp. (in ML.) to the Scriptural or ecclesiastical canons, < Gr.*

κανονικός, < κανών (κανον-), > L. *canon*, a rule, etc.: see *canon*¹ and *canon*².] I. a. Same as *canonical*.

You are my learned and *canonic* neighbour.

B. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, l. 3.

Canonic imitation, in music, the exact or methodical imitation of one voice-part by another. See *canon*¹, 8.

II. n. [Gr. τὸ κανονικόν, nout. of κανονικός; see above.] In the *Epicurean philosophy*, a name for logic, considered as supplying a norm or rule to which reasoning has to conform.

canonical (ka-non'i-kal), a. and n. [As *canonic* + -al. Cf. ML. *canonicus*, pertaining to a canon, < *canonicus*, a canon or prebendary; see *canon*².] I. a. 1. Of the nature of or constituting a canon or rule; accepted as a norm or rule: as, *canonical* writings.

The term *canonical* signified normal, as constituting a rule and source of faith, or it was used as a synonym of authorized, or approved in this character.

G. P. Fisher, *Begin. of Christianity*, p. 573.

2. Forming a part of the sacred canon. See *canon*¹, 3.—3. Conformed or conforming to rule; fixed or determined by rule; specifically, regulated by or in accordance with the canons of the church; authorized: as, *canonical* age; *canonical* hours.

These two prelates [Giso of Wells and Walter of Hereford], having doubts about the *canonical* competency of Archbishop Stigand, went to Nicolas II, in 1061, and received consecration at his hands.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 704.

We have one [successful epic] here, subdivided into ten distinct poems, each of which suits the *canonical* requirement, and may be read at a single sitting.

Stedman, *Vict. Poets*, p. 177.

Canonical age. See *age*.—**Canonical books**, or **canonical Scriptures**, those books or writings which are received by the church as the rule of faith and practice. (See *apocrypha*, 2.)—**Canonical dissection**, in math., a standard mode of cutting up a Riemann's surface.—**Canonical epistles**, an appellation given to those epistles of the New Testament which are called *general* or *catholic*. They are the epistles of Peter, John, James, and Jude.—**Canonical form**, in alg., the simplest form to which a quantic can be reduced without loss of generality. Thus, a binary quantic of the $(2m+1)$ th degree can be expressed as the sum of $m+1$ powers.—**Canonical hours**, certain stated times of the day, fixed by ecclesiastical laws, appropriated to the offices of prayer and devotion. In the Roman Catholic Church the canonical hours are the seven periods of daily prayer, viz., matins (consisting of nocturns with lauds), prime, terce, sext, none, evensong or vespers, and complin. In England the same name is also sometimes given to the hours from eight o'clock to twelve in the forenoon, before and after which marriage cannot be legally performed in a parish church.—**Canonical letters**, letters formerly interchanged by the orthodox clergy, as testimonials of their faith, to keep up the catholic communion, and to distinguish them from heretics.—**Canonical life**, the method or rule of living prescribed by the ancient clergy who lived in community. It was less rigid than the monastic life.—**Canonical obedience**, the obedience, as regulated by the canons, of an ecclesiastic of lower rank to his superior, as of a presbyter to his bishop.—**Canonical punishments**, such punishments as the church may inflict, as excommunication, degradation, penance, etc.—**Canonical scholar**, a scholar in a cathedral school who is supported upon an episcopal foundation.—**Canonical sins**, in the ancient church, those sins for which capital punishment was inflicted, as idolatry, murder, adultery, heresy, etc.

II. n. pl. [Cf. ML. *canonica vestes*, canonicals.] The dress or habit prescribed by canon to be worn by the clergy when they officiate; hence, the prescribed official costume or decoration of any functionary, as, in English usage, the pouch on the gown of an M.D., the eolf of a serjeant-at-law, the lambskin on the hood of a B. A., the strings of an Oxford undergraduate, the tippet on a barrister's gown, proctors' and subproctors' tippetts, etc.

An ecclesiastic in full *canonicals*.

Macaulay.

canonically (ka-non'i-kal-i), adv. In conformity with a canon or rule; specifically, in conformity with, or in the manner prescribed by, the canons of a church: as, "*canonically* admitted bishops," Bp. Bale, *Apology*, p. 23.

canonicalness (ka-non'i-kal-nes), n. The quality of being canonical.

The *canonicalness* of the Apostolic Constitutions.

Bp. Burnet, *Hist. Own Times*, an. 1711.

canonicate (ka-non'i-kät), n. [= F. *canonicat*, < ML. **canonicatus*, n., office of a canon; cf. *canonicatus*, pp. of *canonicare*, make a canon, < *canonicus*, a canon: see *canonic*, *canon*².] The office of a canon; a canonry.

canonicity (kan-q-nis'i-ti), n. [= F. *canonicité*, < ML. **canonicitas* (t-s), < *canonicus*, canonical.] The quality of being canonical; canonicalness.

The *canonicity*, that is, the divine authority, of the books of the New Testament.

J. H. Newman, *Development of Christ. Doct.*, iii. 4.

canonisation, **canonise**, etc. See *canonization*, *canonize*, etc.

canonism (kan'on-izm), n. [*canon*¹ + -ism.] Adherence to canon or rule.

canonist (kan'on-ist), n. [= F. *canoniste*; < *canon*¹ + -ist.] One skilled in ecclesiastical or canon law.

He must be a *canonist*: that is to say, one that is brought up in the study of the pope's laws and decrees.

Latimer, *Sermon of the Plough*.

West and Clark, the Bishops of Ely and of Bath, . . . were both celebrated *canonists* and devoted adherents of the old religion. R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, i.

All through the Middle Ages the lawyer who was avowedly a priest held his own against the lawyer who professed to be a layman; and ours (England) is the only country in which, owing to the peculiar turn of our legal history, it is difficult to see that, on the whole, the *canonist* exercised as much influence on the course of legal development as the legist or civilian.

Maine, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 27.

canonistic (kan-q-nis'tik), a. [*canonist* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to canonists.

They became the apt scholars of this *canonistic* exposition. Milton, *Tetrachordon*.

canonizant (ka-non'i-zant), n. [*canonize* + -ant.] In math., a certain covariant used in reducing quantics to the canonical forms. The canonizant of a quantic of odd order is the catalecticant of the penultimate emanant. Thus, the canonizant of the quantic $(a, b, c, d, e, f)(x, y)^5$ is

$$\begin{aligned} ax + by, & bx + cy, & cx + dy \\ bx + cy, & cx + dy, & dx + ey \\ cx + dy, & dx + ey, & ex + fy. \end{aligned}$$

canonizate (ka-non'i-zät), v. t. [*ML. canonizatus*, pp. of *canonizare*, canonize: see *canonize*.] To canonize.

canonization (kan'on-i-zä'shon), n. [= F. *canonisation*, < ML. *canonizare*, canonize: see *canonize*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the act of enrolling a beatified person among the saints.

See *beatification*. Originally each bishop was accustomed to declare that particular deceased persons should be regarded as saints; but the exercise of this power was gradually assumed by the popes, who since 1179 have exercised the exclusive right of canonization. In order to canonization, it must be shown that two miracles have been wrought by the candidate before beatification, and two more after it by his intercession. The pope, on application, resumes the case of the beatified person, with the view of testing his qualifications for the higher rank which is claimed for him. A secret consistory is summoned, at which three cardinals are appointed to inquire into the matter, who make their report at a second private meeting. In the third, which is a public consistory, one person, called the *advocatus diaboli*, or devil's advocate, attacks the person to be canonized, raises doubts as to the miracles said to have been wrought by him, and exposes any want of formality in the procedure; while another person, called *advocatus Dei*, or God's advocate, supports his claim. Lastly, a fourth consistory is held, in which the votes of the prelates are taken for or against the canonization. If a plurality of votes are cast in favor of the candidate, the pope announces the day appointed for the ceremony, which takes place at St. Peter's. Also spelled *canonisation*.

canonize (kan'on-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *canonized*, ppr. *canonizing*. [= F. *canoniser*, < ML. *canonizare*, canonize, put into the canon or catalogue of the saints, < *canon*, a canon, catalogue of the saints, etc.: see *canon*¹.] 1. To enroll officially in the canon or catalogue of the saints; declare to be a saint; regard as a saint. See *canonization*.

The king, desirous to bring into the house of Lancaster celestial honour, became auditor to Pope Julius, to canonize King Henry VI. for a saint. Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*

The best of them will never be canonized for a saint when she's dead. Goldsmith, *Good-Natured Man*, i.

And has a Champion risen in arms to try His Country's virtue, fought, and breathes no more; Him in their hearts the people canonize. Wordsworth, *Eccles. Sonnets*, l. 32.

2. To admit into the canon, as of Scripture. [Rare.]

Bathsheba was so wise a woman that some of her counsels are canonized for divine. Bp. Hall, *David's End*.

3. To embody in canons. [Rare.]

Planting our faith one while in the old convocation house; and another while in the chapel at Westminster; when all the faith and religion that shall be there canonized is not sufficient without plain conviction, and the charity of patient instruction. Milton, *Areopagitica*, p. 55.

Also spelled *canonise*.

canonizer (kan'on-i-zér), n. One who canonizes. Also spelled *canoniser*.

canonly (kan'on-li), a. [*canon*¹ + -ly.] According to the canon; canonically.

canonry (kan'on-ri), n.; pl. *canonries* (-riz). [*canon*² + -ry.] The benefice filled by a canon.

The patronage of the *canonries* was secured to the Archbishop of York by the Act 13 and 14 Vict., c. 98, s. 25.

N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 479.

canonst (kan'onz), n. pl. See *canon*, n., 7.

canonship (kan'on-ship), n. [*canon*² + -ship.] The position or office of canon; canonry.

canon-wiset (kan'on-wiz), a. Versed in the canon law: as, "*canon-wise* prelate," Milton, *Reformation in Eng.*, i.

cañon-wren (kan'yon-ren), n. A bird of the family *Troglodytidae* and genus *Catherpes*, as



Cañon-wren (*Catherpes mexicanus*).

C. mexicanus: so called from its frequenting cañons. Coues. See *Catherpes*.

canooskie (ka-nös'ki), n. A local name in Alaska of the crested auklet, *Simurbhynchus cristatellus*. H. W. Elliott.

can-opener (kan'ō-pn-ēr), n. An implement for cutting open one end of a sealed tin can.

Canopic (ka-nop'ik), a. [*L. Canopicus*, < *Canopus*: see *Canopus*.] Of or pertaining to Canopus, an ancient city of Egypt. Also written *Canobie*.

—**Canopic vases**, vases of a special type, with tops in the form of heads of human beings or divinities, used in ancient Egypt to hold the entrails of embalmed bodies, four being provided for each body. They were made in large numbers at Canopus, whence their name. Their form is



Etruscan Canopic Vases

that of a reversed truncated cone rounded off above hemispherically, with the opening in the top, which is closed by the head as a lid. Their material is generally terracotta, but frequently some valuable stone. The name is also given to vases of similar form containing the ashes of the dead found in Etruscan tombs of the eighth and seventh centuries B. C. The Etruscan examples have handles, and bear human arms as well as the head, represented either in low relief along the body of the vase, or in complete relief, and sometimes articulated to the handles.

Against the walls [of the mummy-chamber] were piled . . . libation jars of bronze and terra cotta, and *canopic* vases of precious Lycopollitan alabaster.

Harper's Mag., LXV. 187.

Canopus (ka-nō'pus), n. [L., the brightest star in the constellation Argo, named from *Canopus*, < Gr. Κάνωπος, earlier Κάνωπες, a town in Lower Egypt.] The brightest star but one in the heavens, one magnitude brighter than Arcturus and only half a magnitude fainter than Sirius. It is situated in one of the steering-paddles of Argo, about 35° south of Sirius and about the same distance east of Achenar; it is of a white or yellowish color, and is conspicuous in Florida in winter. Astronomers call it a or *alpha Argus*, or a or *alpha Carinae*. See *cut* under *Argo*.

canopy (kan'ō-pi), n.; pl. *canopies* (-piz). [Early mod. E. also *canapy*, *canapic*; = D. *kanapee* = G. *kanapee*, *kanapee*, a canopied couch, sofa, < F. *canapé* (after It.), prop. *canopée* (Cotgrave) = OPg. *ganapé* = Sp. Pg. *canape* = It. *canope* = Wall. *canapeu*, a canopy, canopied couch, < ML. *canapeum*, *canapetum*, *canapium*, *canopium*, prop. *conopeum*, a mosquito-net, a tent, pavilion, < Gr. κανωπίον, κανωπέων, an Egyptian bed with mosquito-curtains, a pavilion, < Κάνωπ (κάνωπ-), a gnat, mosquito, perhaps an accom. of a foreign (Egyptian?) word, but appar. 'cone-faced,' as if from some fancied likeness to a cone, < Κώνος, a cone, + ὤψ, face: see *cone* and *optic*.] 1. In general, any suspended covering

that serves as a protection or shelter, as an awning, the tester of a bed, or the like; especially, an ornamental covering of cloth suspended on posts over a throne or the seat of a high dignitary, or any covering of cloth so disposed.

He was escorted by the military of the city under a royal canopy borne by the deputies.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

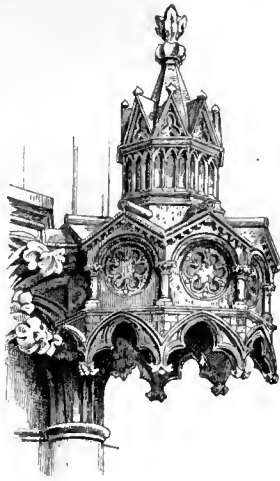
2. In specific figurative use, the sky: as, anywhere under the canopy, or the canopy of heaven.

Bnt, of what substance shall I, after thee
(O Matchless Maker), make Heav'n's Canopy?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas, Weeks, i. 2.

And now
The forest's solemn canopies were changed
For the uniform and lightsome evening sky.
Shelley, Alastor.

3. In arch., a decorative hood or cover supported or suspended over an altar, throne, chair of state, pulpit, and the like; also the ornamental projecting head of an arch or tabernacle. The label-molding or dripstone which surrounds the head of a door or window, if ornamented, is also called a canopy.

4. Naut.: (a) A light awning over the stern-sheets of a boat. (b) The brass framework over a hatch.—5. A large smoke-bell. See smoke-bell. Car-Build-er's Dict.



Canopy.

Portal of the church of St. Pères-sous-Vézelay, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

canopy (kan'ō-pi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *canopied*, ppr. *canopying*. [*canopy*, *n.*] To cover with a canopy, or as with a canopy.

Trees . . . Which erst from heat did canopy the herd.

Shak., Sonnets, xii.

Canopied with golden clouds. Chapman, Iliad, xlii.

A bank

With ivy canopied. Milton, Comus, l. 544.

Beneath thy pinions canopy my head. Keats.

canoræ (ka-nō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *aves*, birds: see *Aves*) of L. *canorus*: see *canorous*.] The singing birds. See *Cantatores* and *Cantores*.

canorous (ka-nō'rus), *a.* [*L. canorus*, singing, musical, < *canere*, sing: see *cant*.] Musical; tuneful. [Rare.]

Birds that are canorous . . . are of little throats and short necks.

Sir T. Broigne, Vulg. Err., vii. 14.

The Latin has given us most of our canorous words, only they must not be confounded with merely sonorous ones, still less with phrases that, instead of supplementing the sense, encumber it.

Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 75.

canorously (ka-nō'rus-li), *adv.* Melodiously; tunefully.

canorousness (ka-nō'rus-nes), *n.* Musicalness.

Spenser . . . chooses his language for its rich canorousness rather than for intensity of meaning.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 184.

canoust, *a.* [*L. canus*, white, hoary, esp. of the gray hair of the aged.] Hoary; gray.

cansh (kansh), *n.* A small mow of corn, or a small pile of fagots, etc. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

canstick (kan'stik), *n.* A contraction of *can-dlestick*.

I had rather hear a brazen canstick turn'd.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

canstowt. An old abbreviation of *canst thou*.

cant¹ (kant), *n.* [= *D. kant*, border, edge, side, brink, margin, corner, = *OFries. kant* (in comp.), side, = *MLG. kant, kante, LG. kante* (> *G. kante* = mod. *leel. kantr* = *Dan. Sw. kant*), border, edge, margin, prob. < *OF. cant*, corner, angle, = *Sp. Pg. lt. canto*, side, edge, corner, angle, < *ML. cantus*, side, corner. Of uncertain and prob. various origin: (1) in part, like *W. cant*, the rim of a circle, < *L. canthus*, *ML. cantus*, *contus*, the tire of a wheel (in *ML.* also explained as the nave or spokes of a wheel, in *L.* also poet. a wheel); cf. *Gr. κανός*, the felly of a wheel (a late word, perhaps due to the *L.*, which was, according to Quintilian, a barbarous

Hispanian or African word); (2) cf. *Gr. κανός*, the corner of the eye (see *canthus*); (3) cf. *OBulg. kantū* = *Bulg. kūt* = *Sloven. kót* = *Serv. kut* = *Bohem. kout* = *Pol. kant* = *Russ. kulū* = *Lett. kante*, a corner. In some senses the noun is from the verb. Hence, *cantle*, *canton*.] 1†. A corner; an angle; a niche

The . . . principal person in the temple was Irene or Peace; she was placed aloft in a cant.

B. Jonson, Coronation Entertainment.

2. The corner of a field.—3. An external or salient angle: as, a six-canted bolt, that is, one of six *cants*, or of which the head has six angles.

—4. One of the segments forming a side piece in the head of a cask.—5. A ship's timber, near the bow or stern, lying obliquely to the line of the keel.—6. A piece of wood which supports the bulkheads on a vessel's deck. [Eng.]—7. A log that has received two side cuts in a sawmill and is ready for the next cut.—8. An inclination from a horizontal line; a sloping, slanting, or tilted position.

When the berg first came in contact with the ship, a large tongue of ice below the water was forced under the bows of the vessel, raising her somewhat, and with the help of the wind giving her a cant.

C. F. Hall, Polar Exp., p. 245.

9. A toss, thrust, or push with a sudden jerk: as, to give a ball a cant.—10. In *whale-fishing*, a cut in a whale between the neck and fins.

E. D.

cant¹ (kant), *v.* [= *D. kanten*, cut off an angle, square, = *G. kanten*, cant, tilt, = *Sw. kanta*, bevel, = *LG. freq. kantein, kantern*, turn over, tilt, *af-kanten*, cut off an angle, = *Dan. kentre*, upset, capsize, cant; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To put or set at an angle; tilt or move from a horizontal line: as, to cant or cant up a plank; to cant over a pail or cask.—2. Naut., to turn (something) so that it is no longer fair and square; give (a ship) an inclination to one side, as in preparing her to be careened.—3. To set upon edge, as a stone.—4. To throw with a sudden jerk; toss: as, to cant a ball.

The sheltie canted its rider into the little brook.

Scott, Pirate.

5. To cut off an angle of, as of a square piece of timber.

II. *intrans.* To tilt or incline; have a slant.

The table is made to cant as usual, being clamped in position by a nut screwed up against a quadrant underneath.

Ure, Dict., IV. 963.

cant² (kant), *v.* [First at the end of the 16th century; usually referred to *L. cantare* (> *ult. E. chant*, *q. v.*), sing (in form a *freq. of canere*, pp. *cantus*, sing, from a root represented in *E.* by the noun *ken*, *q. v.*), in eccl. use (*ML.* also perform mass or divine service, and, as a noun, an anniversary service for the dead, alms, esp. when given as an anniversary observance (see *cant², n.* and *a.*). The word *cant* may thus have become associated with beggars; but there may have been also an allusion to a perfunctory performance of divine service, and hence a hypocritical use of religious phrases.] I. *intrans.* 1. To speak with a whining voice or in an affected or assumed tone; assume a particular tone and manner of speaking for the purpose of exciting compassion, as in begging; hence, to beg.

You are resolved to cant, then? where, Savil,

Shall your scene lie?

Beau. and FL., Scornful Lady, v. 3.

2. To make pharisaical, hypocritical, or whining pretensions to goodness; affect piety without sincerity; sham holiness.

I could not cant of creed or prayer.

Scott, Rokeby, i. 18.

3. To talk in a certain special jargon; use the words and phraseology peculiar to a particular sect, party, profession, and the like.

A merry Greek, and cants in Latin comely.

B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

The Doctor here,
When he discourseth of dissection,
Of vena cava and of vena porta,
Of miserales and the mesenterium,
What does he else but cant?

B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

II. *trans.* To use as a conventional phraseology or jargon.

Is it so difficult for a man to cant some one or more of the good old English cants which his father and grandfather canted before him, that he must learn, in the schools of the Utilitarians, a new sleight of tongue, to make fools clap and wise men sneer?

Macaulay, On West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

cant² (kant), *n.* and *a.* [*cant², v.*] I. *n.* 1. A whining or singing manner of speech; spe-

cifically, the whining speech of beggars, as in asking alms.—2. The language or jargon spoken by gipsies, thieves, professional beggars, or the like, and containing many words different from ordinary English; a kind of slang or argot.—3. The words and phrases peculiar to or characteristic of a sect, party, or profession; the dialect of a class, sect, or set of people: used in an unfavorable sense.

Of all the *cants* which are canted in this canting world, though the cant of hypocrites may be the worst, the cant of criticism is the most tormenting.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 12.

The cant of party, school, and sect

Provoked at times his honest scorn.

Whittier, My Namesake.

4. A pretentious or insincere assumption, in speech, of a religious character; an ostentatious or insincere use of solemn or religious phraseology.

That he [Richard Cromwell] was a good man, he evinced by proofs more satisfactory than deep groans or long sermons, by humility and suavity when he was at the height of human greatness, and by cheerful resignation under cruel wrongs and misfortunes; but the cant then common in every guard-room gave him a disgust which he had not always the prudence to conceal.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

Supplied with cant the lack of Christian grace.

Whittier, Daniel Neall.

Hence—5. Any insincerity or conventionality in speech, especially insincere assumption or conventional pretense of enthusiasm for high thoughts or aims.

But enthusiasm, once cold, can never be warmed over into anything better than cant.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 157.

= *Syn.* 2 and 3. *Cant, Slang, Colloquialism.* *Cant* belongs to a class; *slang* to no one class, except where it is specified: as, college *slang*; parliamentary *slang*. *Slang* is generally over-vivid in metaphor and threadbare from use, and is often vulgar or ungrammatical; *cant* may be correct, but unintelligible to those outside of the class concerned. *Cant* has also the meaning of insincere or conventional use of religious or other set phrases, as above: *A colloquialism* is simply an expression that belongs to common conversation, but is considered too homely for refined speech or for writing.

The *Cant* or flash language, or thieves' jargon, was scarcely known even by name in the United States until . . . some forty years ago.

Science, V. 380.

The use of *slang*, or cheap generic terms, as a substitute for differentiated specific expressions, is at once a sign and a cause of mental atrophy.

O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 275.

Colloquialisms have a place in certain departments of literature, namely, familiar and humorous writing, but in grave compositions they are objectionable.

J. De Mille, Rhetoric, § 270.

II. *a.* Of the nature of cant or jargon.

The affectation of some late authors to introduce and multiply *cant* words is the most ruinous corruption in any language.

Swift.

cant³ (kant), *n.* [Said to be vagabonds' slang. Cf. *ML. cantare*, pl. *cantaria*, alms: see *cant², v.*] Something given in charity. *Imp. Dict.*

cant⁴ (kant), *n.* [Short for *OF. encant*, *F. encan* = *Pr. enquant*, *encant* = *OSp. encante* = *It. incanto* (*ML. incantum, incantus, inquantus*), an auction, orig. a call for bids at an auction, < *L. in quantum*, for how much? See *quantum*, *quantity*, etc.] An auction; sale by auction. *Grosc.* [Prov. Eng.]

Numbers of these tenants are now offering to sell their leases by cant.

Swift, Hist. Eng., Wm. II.

cant⁴ (kant), *v. t.* [*cant⁴, n.* Cf. equiv. *ML. incantare, inquantare*.] 1. To sell by auction.

Is it not the general method of landlords to . . . cant their land to the highest bidder?

Swift, Against the Bishops.

2†. To enhance or increase, as by competitive bidding at an auction. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

When two monks were outbidding each other in *canting* the price of an abbey, he [William Rufus] observed a third at some distance, who said never a word: the king demanded why he would not offer: the monk said he was poor, and besides would give nothing if he were ever so rich; the king replied, Then you are the fittest person to have it, and immediately gave it him.

Swift, Hist. Eng., Wm. II.

cant⁵ (kant), *a.* [*E. dial.* and *Sc.*, also *canty*; < *ME. cant, kant, kaunt*, bold, brave; origin obscure.] Bold; strong; hearty; lusty. Now usually *canty* (which see).

And Nestor anon, with a nowmber grete
Of knights & cant men, cairty him with
Lyuely to his londe, & leuyt hym noight.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3573.

The king of Beme was cant and kene,
Bot there he left both play and pride.

Minot, Poems, p. 30.

cant⁵ (kant), *v. i.* [*E. dial.*, < *cant⁵, a.*] To recover or mend; grow strong.

cant (kant or kant). A colloquial contraction of *cannot*.

Cantab. (kan'tab). 1. An abbreviation of the Latin adjective *Cantabrigiensis* (see *Cantabri-*

gian): as, John Jones, M. A. *Cantab.* (that is, Master of Arts of Cambridge University).—2. [As a noun.] A member or graduate of the University of Cambridge in England.

The rattle-pated trick of a young *cantab*. Scott.

Cantab are sketched in a series of Academical portraits, and University life then was apparently much the same as it is now. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL, 65.

3. [As an adjective.] Of or belonging to the University of Cambridge.

How oft the *Cantab* supper, host and guest,
Would echo helpless laughter to your jest!
Tennyson, To the Rev. W. H. Brookfield.

cantabank (kan'ta-bangk), *n.* [A pl. *cantabancu* is cited in Halliwell; < It. *cantabanco*, formerly *cantinbanco* (Florio), a mountebank, a ballad-singer, lit. one who sings on a bench, < *cantare*, sing, + *in*, on, + *banco*, bench; see *cant*², in¹, bank². Cf. *mountebank*, *saltimbando*.] A strolling singer; a common ballad-singer; used in contempt. [Rare.]

He was no tavern *cantabank* that made it,
But a squire minstrel of your Highness' court.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I, lll. 2.

cantabile (kân-tâ'bê-le), *a.* [It., < L. *cantabilis*, that may be sung; see *cantabile*.] In music, executed in the style of a song; flowing; sustained; lyrical.

cantabile, *a.* [< L. *cantabilis*, that may be sung, < *cantare*, sing; see *cant*². Cf. *chantable*.] That may be sung. Bailey, 1727.

Cantabrian (kan-tâ'bri-an), *a.* [L. *Cantabria*, Cantabria, in northern Spain.] Pertaining to the Cantabri, an ancient people of northern Spain, or to Cantabria, the region formerly inhabited by them.

Cantabrigian (kan-ta-brij'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< M.L. *Cantabrigiensis*, pertaining to Cambridge, < *Cantabrigia*, Cambridge.] *I.* A. Relating to Cambridge, England, or to its university. Also incorrectly spelled *Cantabrigian*.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant or a native of Cambridge.—2. A student or graduate of Cambridge University. Abbreviated *Cantab*.

Cantabrigically (kan-ta-brij'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of the students in Cambridge University. [Humorous and rare.]

cantaliver, cantilever (kan'ta-liv-er, kan'ti-lev-er), *n.* and *a.* [Also written *cantilever*, *cantilever*, *cantilever*; of uncertain origin.

The form *cantaliver* (accented *cantalliver* in Bailey, 1733—*cantalliver*, Johnson, 1755) appears to be the earliest, and is nearest the probable original, namely, < L. (NL.) *quantā librā*, of what weight or balance (L. *quantā*, abl. fem. of *quantus*, how much (see *quantity*); *librā*, abl. of *libra*, a pound, weight, balance, counterpoise (see *libra*, *livre*); cf. *caliber*, *caliver*, prob. of similar formation), a phrase which, if used technically in early modern (NL.) works on architecture, would naturally take in E. the forms given. Hardly, as by some supposed, < *cant*¹, an angle, + *-a-*, *-i-*, a mere syllable of transition, + *lever*, a support; cf. E. dial. *lever*, the support of the roof of a house.] *I.* *n.* 1. A block or large bracket of stone, metal, or wood, framed into the wall of a building, and projecting from it, to support a molding, a balcony, eaves, etc. Cantalivers serve the same end as modillions and brackets, but are not so regularly applied. Hence—2. One of two long brackets or arms projecting toward each other from opposite banks or piers, serving to form a bridge when united directly or by a girder.

II. *a.* Formed on the principle of the cantaliver, or with the use of cantalivers.—**Cantaliver bridge.** See *bridge*.

cantaloup (kan'ta-löp or -löp), *n.* [Also written *cantaloupe*, *cantaloupe*, *cantaloupe*, etc.; < F. *cantaloupe*, < It. *cantalupo*, a cantaloup, so called from *Cantalupo*, a town in Italy where it was first grown in Europe.] A variety of muskmelon, somewhat ellipsoidal in shape, ribbed, of pale-green or yellow color, and of a delicate flavor.

cantankerosity (kan-tang-ke-rös'i-ti), *n.* [< *cantankerous* + *-ity*.] Cantankerousness. [Humorous.]

Sir, the gentleman from South Carolina made a speech; and if I may be allowed to coin a word, I will say it had more *cantankerosity* in it than any speech I ever heard on this floor.

A. Burlingame, Speech in House of Rep., June 21, 1856.

cantankerous (kan-tang'ke-rus), *a.* [Prop. dial., with suffix *-ous*, < E. dial. *cantanker*, "cantanker, a corruption (by assimilation of adjacent syllables) of ME. *conteckour*, *conteckour*, prob. also "cantackour, "cantakour, a quarrelsome person, < *conteck*, *conteck*, *conteck*, *cantak*, contention, quarreling; see *conteck*, *conteckour*.] Given to or marked by ill-tempered contradiction or opposition; contradictory; mulish; contentious; cross; waspish; ill-natured; as, "a cantankerous humour," Thackeray. [Colloq.]

There's not a more bitter *cantankerous* toad in all Christendom. Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, li.

I hope, Mr. Falkland, as there are three of us come on purpose for the game, you won't be so *cantankerous* as to spoil the party by sitting out. Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

cantankerously (kan-tang'ke-rus-li), *adv.* In a cantankerous manner; ill-naturedly; waspishly; crossly. [Colloq.]

cantankerousness (kan-tang'ke-rus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cantankerous; ill-tempered opposition; crossness; waspishness. [Colloq.]

By all means tell the truth, we reply, but we refuse to believe that the truth is to be found in *cantankerousness*. London Times, Aug. 14, 1863.

cantar (kan'tär), *n.* [= It. *cantaro* = Bulg. *kantar*, *kantar* = Serv. *kantar*, < Turk. *qantar* (kantar), < Ar. *qintār*, a hundredweight, quintal (> It. *quintale* = Sp. Pg. Pr. F. *quintal*, > E. *quintal*, *quintal*, q. v.). < L. *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred (pounds, feet, years, etc.): see *centenary*, *centner*, and *quintal*, all ult. doublets of *cantar*.] An Arabian and Turkish unit of weight, a hundred rotls or pounds. Many different rotls are in use in Mohammedan countries, for different commodities, and each has its *cantar*. The *cantar* thus has all values from 98.05 pounds avoirdupois (the government *cantar* of Alexandria) to 890 pounds (the great *cantar* of Aleppo). The *cantar* of Constantinople is 124.65 pounds, that of Smyrna 127.43 pounds; that of the calif Almamun (A. D. 813-833) was 103.4 pounds.

cantara (kân'tä-rä), *n.* [< Sp. *cántara* = Pg. *cantara*, also *cántara*, a liquid measure (see *def.*), < *cántara*, *cántara* = It. *cantaro*, a jar or pitcher, < L. *cantharus*, a drinking-vessel; see *cantharus*.] In Spain and Portugal, same as *arroba*.

cantata (kan-tä'tä), *n.* [It., < *cantare*, < L. *cantare*, sing; see *cant*².] Originally, a musical recitation of a short drama or story in verse by one person, without action, accompanied by a single instrument, and later with airs or melodies interspersed; now, a choral composition, either sacred in the manner of an oratorio, but shorter, or secular, as a lyric drama or story adapted to music, but not intended to be acted.

Cantate (kan-tä'tē), *n.* [L., 2d pers. pl. pres. impv. of *cantare*, sing; see *cant*².] The ninety-eighth psalm, so called from the first words in Latin, *Cantate* (O sing), more fully *Cantate Domina* (Sing ye unto the Lord). It is appointed in the Book of Common Prayer to be used as a canticle after the first lesson at Evening Prayer, except when it is read in the ordinary course of the Psalter on the nineteenth day of the month. In the American book it is the alternate of the *Magnificat*. In the American book it has the *Bonum est confiteri* as its alternate, and is itself, since 1886, an alternate of the *Magnificat*.

cantation (kan-tä'shon), *n.* [< L. *cantatio* (n-), < *cantare*, pp. *cantatus*, sing; see *cant*².] A singing. Cockeram.

Cantatores (kan-tä-tō'rēs), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cantator*, singer, < *cantare*, pp. *cantatus*, sing; see *cant*².] In ornith., a group of passerine perching birds, more or less nearly co-extensive with *Passeres*, *Cantores*, or *Oscines*: the singing birds or songsters. In Macgillivray's system (1839), where the term is first technically used, the *Cantatores* are the fifth order of birds; the order as there constituted, however, is not exactly continuous with any now recognized group of birds, but includes some heterogeneous non-oscine forms.

cantatory (kan'tä-tō-rī), *a.* [< L. as if "cantatorius," < *cantator*, singer; see *cantatores*.] Of or pertaining to singing or to singers. Dr. S. Miller. [Rare.]

cantatrice (kan'tä-trēs; It. pron. kân-tä-trē'-che), *n.* [F. *cantatrice*, < It. *cantatrice*, < L. *cantatrice*, acc. of *cantatrix*, fem. of *cantator*, a singer; see *Cantatores*.] A female singer; applied especially to one who sings in opera or public concerts.

cant-block (kant'blok), *n.* A large block used in canting whales, that is, turning them over in flensing. E. H. Knight.

cant-board (kant'börd), *n.* A division made in the conveyor-box of a flour-bolt to separate different grades.

cant-body (kant'bod'i), *n.* In ship-building, the portion of a vessel which contains the cant-frames.

The square body ends and the *cant-body* commences just where the angles between the level lines and square stations in the half-breadth plan begin to deviate greatly from right angles, or where a difficulty is found in obtaining suitable timber owing to the bevelling required. Theatre, Naval Arch., § 54.

cant-chisel (kant'ehiz'el), *n.* A large strong chisel having a rib and the basil on one side.

cant-dog (kant'dog), *n.* Same as *cant-hook*, 1. Brockett. [Prov. Eng.]

canted (kan'ted), *a.* [< *cant*¹ + *-ed*.] 1. Having cants or angles: in arch., applied to pillars, turrets, or towers the plan of which is a polygon.—2. Tilted to one side.

canteen (kan-tén'), *n.* [Also *cantine*; < F. *cantine*, < It. *cantina*, a cellar, cave, grotto (cf. dim. *cantinetta*, a small cellar, ice-pail, cooler), = Sp. *cantina*; dim. of It. Sp. *canta*, a side, corner, angle; see *cant*¹.] 1. A sort of sutler's shop in barracks, camps, garrisons, etc., where provisions, liquors, etc., are sold.

The king of France established a sufficient number of *canteens* for furnishing his troops with tobacco. Dees, Cyc.

Much of the time formerly wasted in the *canteen*, to the injury alike of health and morals, is now devoted to reading. Dr. J. Broten, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 181.

2. A vessel used by soldiers for carrying water or liquor for drink. In the British army the canteen is a small vessel capable of containing 3 pints, which is carried by each soldier on the march, on foreign service, or in the field. In the United States army the regulation canteen is of tin, covered with a woolen fabric, is circular in shape, with sharp periphery and bulging sides like a double-convex lens, fitted with a cylindrical spout stopped by a cork, and holds about 3 pints; it is slung over the shoulder. A much larger kind, of the same materials, but with flat sides, and holding a gallon or more, is sometimes used, but not commonly carried on the person.

3. A square box, fitted up with compartments, in which British officers on foreign service pack a variety of articles, as spirit-bottles, tea and sugar, plates, knives, forks, etc.

cantelt, *n.* See *cantile*.

canteleup, canteloup, *n.* See *cantaloup*.

canter (kan'ter), *n.* [An abbr. of *Canterbury gallop*; see *gallop*.] 1. A moderate running pace of a horse: a moderate or easy gallop.

The *canter* is to the gallop very much what the walk is to the trot, though probably a more artificial pace. Fouatt, The Horse, p. 547.

2. Figuratively, a brisk but easy movement of any kind: a running over or through; a run; a scamper.

A rapid *canter* in the "Times" over all the topics of the day. Sir J. Stephen.

To win in a *canter*, in horse-racing, to distance all the other horses so much that urging toward the end of the race is unnecessary; hence, figuratively, to overcome an opponent easily.

canter (kan'ter), *v.* [< *canter*¹, *n.*] *I.* intrans. 1. To move in a canter: said of horses.—2. To ride a cantering horse.

II. *trans.* To cause to canter.

canter (kan'ter), *n.* [< *cant*², *v.* + *-er*.] 1. One who cants or whines; a professional beggar or vagrant.

Jugglers and gypsies, all the sorts of *canters*, and colonies of beggars. B. Jonson.

2. One who talks cant, in any sense of the word; especially, a canting preacher.

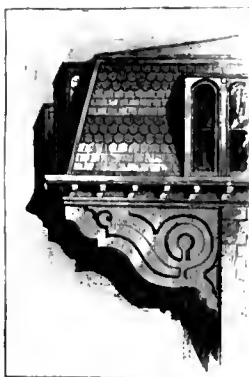
You are the second part of the society of *canters*, outlaws to order and discipline, and the only privileged church-robbers of Christendom. B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 2.

On Whitsunday I went to the church (w* is a very fair one), and heard one of the *canters*, who dismissed the assembly rudely and without any blessing. Evelyn, Diary, June 4, 1652.

canter (kan'ter), *n.* [< *cant*⁴, *v.* + *-er*.] One who bids at an auction. See *extract*.

A class of men called *canters*, who were accustomed to bid for the title of their neighbours' land, and who by Whiteboy terrorism were almost exterminated from Munster. Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

canterbury (kan'ter-ber-i), *n.* [< *Canterbury* (a city of England), in AS. *Cantwareburh*, gen. and dat. *-byrig*, < *Cantware*, gen. pl. of *Cantware*, people of Kent (< *Cant*, *Cent*, Kent, + *ware*, pl., inhabitants, related to *wer*, a man; see *wer*), + *burh*, city; see *borough*¹, *bury*¹.] A stand with divisions, for holding music, portfolios, loose papers, etc., usually made some-



Cantalivers.—House on Fifth Avenue, New York.

what ornamental as a piece of furniture, and mounted on casters.

canterbury-bell (kan'tér-ber-i-bel'), *n.* The popular name of the plant *Campanula Trachelium*, given to it by Gerard because of its abundance about Canterbury, England. The common canterbury-bell of the gardens is *C. Medium*, a native of central Europe, of which there are several varieties. See cut under *Campanula*.

Canterbury gallop. See *gallop*.

canterinet, *a.* [ME. *canternye*, < L. *canterinus*, *cantherinus*, of a horse (*hordeum canterinum*, horse-barley, winter barley), < *canterius*, *cantherius*, a gelding.] Of a horse.—**Canterine barley**, horse-barley.

This moon is some eke *barly canternye*;
Lande lene, or fatte, or drie, is to it digne.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

cant-fall (kant'fál), *n.* The fall rove through the cant-blocks at the mainmast-head of a whaler, forming a purchase for turning a whale over while flensing, or cutting off the blubber.

cant-file (kant'fil), *n.* A file the cutting faces of which form an obtuse angle. It is used for filing interior faces in machine-work, as of spanners or wrenches.

cant-frames (kant'frámz), *n. pl.* In ship-building, the frames or ribs of a ship which are near the extremities, and are canted away from the perpendicular.

Cantharellus (kan-tha-rel'us), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), dim. of L. *cantharus*, a drinking-cup (see *cantharus*), with ref. to the shape of the fungus; but prob. suggested by the F. *chanterelle*, a mushroom (*Agaricus cantharellus*, Linnaeus, 1753): see *chanterelle*.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, allied to *Agaricus*. The chanterelle, *Cantharellus cibaris*, is a well-known edible species.

canthari, *n.* Plural of *cantharus*.

cantharid (kan'tha-rid), *n.* [ME. *cantharide*, *cantharide* = F. *cantharide* = Pr. Sp. *Pg. cantarida* = It. *cantaride*, < L. *cantharis* (-rid-): see *Cantharis*.] 1†. Some worm-insect injurious to plants.

Bestes forto sle
That dooth thi vynes harm let sle the fle,
The cantharide in roses that we se.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

2. A beetle of the genus *Cantharis* or group *Cantharides*; especially, *C. vesicatoria*. See cut under *Cantharis*.

Cantharidæ (kan-thar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cantharis* + -idæ.] A family of coleopterous insects, the type of which is the genus *Cantharis*. Other genera are *Meloe* and *Mylabris*.

cantharidal (kan-thar'i-dal), *a.* [< *cantharides*, 2, + -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cantharides; composed of or treated with cantharidin.

cantharidate (kan-thar'i-dāt), *n.* [< *cantharidic* + -ate¹.] A salt of cantharidic acid.

Cantharides (kan-thar'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cantharis* (-rid-), the Spanish fly; or F. pl. of *cantharide*: see *Cantharis*.] 1. In zool., a group of beetles containing the genus *Cantharis* and a number of closely related genera.—2. [< L. c.] A medicinal preparation of Spanish flies, used for blistering and other purposes.

cantharidian (kan-tha-rid'i-an), *a.* [< L. *cantharis* (-rid-), the Spanish fly, + -ian.] Pertaining to beetles of the genus *Cantharis*; made of cantharides.

Oh, how they fire the heart devout,
Like cantharidian plasters. Burns, Holy Fair.

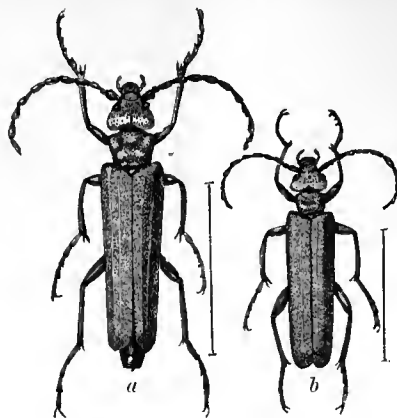
cantharidic (kan-tha-rid'ik), *a.* [< *cantharid* + -ic.] Pertaining to or derived from cantharidin.

cantharidin, **cantharidine** (kan-thar'i-din), *n.* [< L. *cantharis* (-rid-), the Spanish fly, + -in², -ine².] A peculiar poisonous substance (C₁₀H₆O₂) existing in the *Cantharis vesicatoria* (Spanish fly) and other insects, and causing vesication. It is a volatile crystalline body, very soluble in ether, alcohol, and essential oils. Cantharidin is even better prepared from *Mylabris cichorii* than from the Spanish fly, as the former insect contains less fat. It is only in solution that this substance possesses blistering powers.

Cantharina (kan-tha-ri'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cantharus*, 3, + -ina².] In Günther's classification of fishes, the first group of *Sparidae*, having more or less broad trencant teeth in front of the jaws, no molars nor vomerine teeth, and the lower pectoral rays branched. The species are mostly vegetable-feeders. Also *Cantharina*, *Cantharini*.

Cantharis (kan'tha-ris), *n.* [L. (> E. *cantharid*, q. v.), < Gr. *kavθapίς*, a blistering fly, < *kavθapός*, a kind of beetle. Cf. *cantharus*.] 1. A genus of coleopterous insects having the head separated

from the thorax by a neck; the type of the family *Cantharidæ*. The best-known species is that which is called the Spanish or blistering fly, *C. vesicatoria*. This



Spanish Fly (*Cantharis vesicatoria*).
a, female; b, male. (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

insect is 9 or 10 lines in length, of a shining green color mixed with azure. It has a nauseous smell, and is when bruised extensively used as the active element in vesicatory or blistering plasters. It feeds upon the leaves of trees and shrubs, preferring the ash. The flies are collected in Spain, Italy, Hungary, and southern Russia; the Russian ones are the largest and most esteemed.

2. [< L. c.; pl. *cantharides* (kan-thar'i-dēz).] A member of the genus *Cantharis*.

cantharus (kan'tha-rus), *n.*; pl. *canthari* (-ri). [L. *cantharus* (ML. also *cantharum*, *cantarus*, *cantarius*, a tankard, > It. *cantaro* = Sp. *cantaro*, *cantara*: see *cantara*), a large drinking-cup with handles, a tankard, pot, also a kind of sea-fish, etc., < Gr. *kavθapός*, a sea-fish, the sea-bream, a kind of beetle, etc., also a kind of drinking-cup, a tankard, a pot.] 1. In classical antiquity, a wide-mouthed cup or vase, with a foot, and two handles rising above the rim. It was used especially for drinking wine.—2. [LL.] A fountain or cistern in the atrium or courtyard before ancient and some Oriental churches, where persons could wash before entering the church; a laver. Now generally called *phiale*.—3. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, of the family *Sparidae*. *C. griseus*, a British species, is known as the black bream, or black sea-bream. Cuvier, 1829.—4. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of mollusks. Montfort, 1808.

canthi, *n.* Plural of *canthus*.

canthitis (kan-thi'tis), *n.* [NL., < *canthus* + -itis.] Inflammation of one or both canthi of the eye.

Canthon (kan'thon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *kavθων*, a pack-ass, applied humorously in Aristophanes (Pax 82) to a beetle; cf. *kavθapός*, a kind of beetle: see *cantharus*.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidae*, containing dung-beetles resembling those of the genus *Copris* in having narrow epipleuræ, hornless head and prothorax, and slender curved hind tibiae. *C. lævis* is a common United States species, black, and half an inch long.

cant-hook (kant'huk), *n.* 1. A wooden lever with an iron hook hinged at the end for canting or turning over heavy logs.—2. A sling with hooks, used to empty casks by raising and tipping them.

canthoplastic (kan-thō-plas'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in canthoplasty: as, a canthoplastic operation.

canthoplasty (kan'thō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *kavθός*, the corner of the eye (see *canthus*), + *πλαστικός*, verbal adj. of *πλασσειν*, form, mold.] The operation of slitting up the outer canthus, or corner of the eye, so as to enlarge the opening between the lids.

canthus (kan'thus), *n.*; pl. *canthi* (-thi). [NL., < Gr. *kavθός*, the corner of the eye: see *canthi*.]

1. The angle formed by the junction of the eyelids. The two canthi of the human eye are distinguished as the *outer*, *temporal*, or *lateral*, and the *inner*, *nasal*, or *great*. In most animals the corresponding canthi are called the *posterior* and *anterior*.

2. In entom.: (a) One of the upper and



a, inner Canthus; b, outer Canthus.

lower or anterior and posterior extremities of the compound eyes of insects. (b) A corneous process of the clypeus, completely or partly dividing the compound eye. It is found in certain beetles, which thus appear to have four eyes.

cantic, **cantick**, *n.* [< L. *canticum*, q. v.] A song.

[He] gave thanks unto God in some fine canticks made in praise of the Divine bounty.

Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, l. 23.

cantica, *n.* Plural of *canticum*.

cantick, *n.* See *cantic*.

cantick-quin (kan'tik-koin), *n.* Same as *canting-coin*.

canticle (kan'ti-kl), *n.* [< ME. *canticle*, < L. *canticulum*, dim. of *canticum* (> also AS. *cantic*), a song, < *cantus*, a singing, < *canere*, sing: see *cant*², *chant*.] 1. One of the non-metrical hymns recorded in the Bible as sung on some special occasion, and expressive of joy, thanksgiving, or confidence in God's help.—2. One of these hymns, or a composition of similar character, arranged for chanting, and so used in church service. Both the Roman Catholic and the Greek churches use as canticles the songs of Moses (Ex. xv. 1-19 and Deut. xxxii. 1-43), Hannah (1 Sam. ii. 1-10), and Habakkuk (iii. 2-19). In Isaiah the Roman Catholic Church has canticles taken from chapters xli. and xxxviii. (10-20), and the Greek from chapter xxvi. (9-20). The Roman Catholic, Greek, and Anglican churches all use the *Benedictus* as found in the third chapter of Daniel in the Septuagint and Vulgate, comprising verses 35-66 of the Song of the Three Holy Children in the English Apocrypha; the Greek Church also employs the preceding verses (3-34) as a separate canticle. The three taken from the gospels, and accordingly known as the *Evangelical Canticles* (namely, the *Magnificat*, the *Benedictus*, and the *Nunc Dimittis*), are also used by all the three churches just named. The *Te Deum* is accounted a canticle, although not found in the Bible. The English and American Books of Common Prayer also use certain psalms as canticles, namely, psalms lxxvii. (*Deus Misereatur*), xcvi. (*Cantate*), and c. (*Jubilate*), to which the American book adds xcii. (*Bonum est*) and ciii. (*Benedicite*). Some writers also account the *Venite* (psalm xcvi.), the *Gloria in Excelsis*, and the *Trisagion* canticles.

Specifically.—3. [cap.] *pl.* The Songs, otherwise called the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon (LL. *Canticum Canticorum Salomonis*), one of the books of the Old Testament. Until the nineteenth century it was universally ascribed to Solomon, but some critics now think it of later date.

4†. A division of a song or poem; a canto. *Spenser*.

canticum (kan'ti-kum), *n.*; pl. *cantica* (-kū). [L.: see *canticle*.] 1. In the ancient Roman drama, any passage sung by the actors; especially, in comedy, a solo accompanied by dancing and music.—2. [LL.] A canticle.—**Canticum Canticorum**, the Song of Songs, or Canticles.

cantilate, **cantilation**, etc. See *cantillate*, etc.

cantilet, *v. t.* An erroneous spelling of *cantile*.

cantilena (kan-ti-lē'nā), *n.* [= F. *cantilène* = Sp. *cantilena*, *cantinea* = Pg. *cantilena* = It. *cantilena*, < L. *cantilena*, a song, in classical use an old song, gossip, < *cantillare*, dim. of *cantare*, sing: see *cant*², *chant*.] 1. In medieval music: (a) A singing exercise or solfeggio. (b) A cantus firmus, or melody for church use.—2. In modern music, a ballad or light popular song.

cantilever, *n.* See *cantilever*.

cantillate (kan'ti-lāt), *v. t. and i.* [< L. *cantillatus*, pp. of *cantillare*, sing low, hum, dim. of *cantare*, sing, chant: see *cant*².] To chant, intone, or recite in a half-singing style, as in Jewish synagogues. Also spelled *cantilate*. [Rare.]

cantillation (kan-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **cantillatio* (-n-), < *cantillare*: see *cantillate*.] A chanting, intoning, or recitation in a half-singing style: especially used in Jewish synagogues. Also spelled *cantilation*. [Rare.]

cantillatory (kan'ti-lā-tō-ri), *a.* Chanted, or arranged for chanting: as, *cantillatory* responses. Also spelled *cantillatory*.

cantily (kan'ti-li), *adv.* In a canty manner; cheerfully; lively. [Scotch.]

cantine (kan-tēn'), *n.* See *canteen*.

canting (kan'ting), *p. a.* [< Pr. of *cant*², v.] 1. Affectedly or hypocritically pious; whining: as, a *canting* hypocrite; a *canting* tone of voice.

A pedant, canting preacher, and a quack,
Are load enough to break one ass's back.
Dryden, Prol. to Pilgrim, l. 49.

2. In her., allusive; descriptive of the bearer's name, estate, or the like. See *allusive arms*, under *arm*².—**Canting coat**, a coat of arms in which allusive bearings are used.

canting-coin (kan'ting-koin), *n.* A triangular wooden block with which a cask is choiced to keep it from rolling when stowed. Also called *cantick-quin*.

cantingly (kan'ting-li), *adv.* In a canting manner; whiningly; hypocritically.

canting-wheel (kan'ting-hwél), *n.* A star-wheel for an endless chain, the cogs having the corners cut off or canted. *E. H. Knight.*

cantinière (kan-tē-hyār'), *n.* [*F.*, fem. of *cantiniere*; sutler, < *cantine*, a sutler's shop, a canteen: see *canteen*.] A female sutler to a regiment; a vivandière.

cantino (kan-tō'nō), *n.* [*It.*, < *cantare*, < *L. cantare*, sing: see *cant²*, *chant*.] The treble string of a violin.

cantiont (kan'shon), *n.* [= *F. chanson* (see *chanson*), < *L. cantio(n)*, a song, < *canere*, pp. *cantus*, sing: see *cant²*, *v.*] A song; anything that is sung.

Singing a *Cantion* of Collins making.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, October, Glossae.

cantle (kan'tl), *n.* [*< ME. cantel, cantil*, < *OF. cantel* (*F. chantel*) = *Pr. cantel*, a corner, a piece, bit (cf. *Sp. cantillo*, a little stone), < *ML. cantellus*, dim. of *cantus*, side, corner: see *cant¹*. Hence ult. *scantle, scantlet, scantling*, *q. v.*] 1. A corner; fragment; piece; portion.

See how this river comes me cranking in,

And cuts me, from the best of all my land,

A huge half-moon, a monstrous *cantle* out.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Do you remember

The *cantle* of immortal cheese you carried with you?

Fletcher (and another), *Queen of Corinth*, ii. 4.

2. The protuberant part of a saddle behind; the hind bow. In the war-saddles of the middle ages, after the thirteenth century, the cantle was made high and strong enough to bear the weight and pressure of the person of the rider, who, when he put lance in rest to charge, stood up in the stirrups and braced himself against it.

cantlet (kan'tl), *v. t.* [*< cantle, n.*] To cut into pieces; cut a piece out of.

The Duke of Lorraine was for *cantling* out some part of France, which lay next his territories.

Dryden, *Vind. of Duke of Guise*.

cantlet (kan'tlet), *n.* [Dim. of *cantle, n.* Cf. *scantlet*.] A corner; piece; fragment; a cantle.

Huge *cantlets* of his buckler strew the ground.

Dryden, *tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.*, xii.

Thanks to his clasp-knife, he was able to appropriate a wing of fowl and a slice of ham; a *cantlet* of cold custard-pudding he thought would harmonize with these articles.

Charlotte Brontë, *Shirley*, xxxiii.

cantling (kan'tling), *n.* [*< cant¹ + -ling¹*.] The lower course of bricks inclosing a brick-clamp.

cantly, *adv.* [*< cant⁵, a., + -ly²*.] Boldly.

Then crie he full *cantly* the knights vpon,

And the tyde men of Troy, with a rore stenyng,

In hast for to hye to there hed pryse.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 6504.

cant-molding (kant'mōl'ding), *n.* A molding with a beveled face.

canto (kan'tō), *n.* [*< It. canto* (= *Pg. Sp. canto* = *F. chant*, > *E. chant*), < *L. cantus*, a song, < *canere*, sing: see *cant²*, *chant*.] 1. A part or division of a poem of some length: as, the six *cantos* of "The Lady of the Lake."—2. In *music*, the highest voice-part in concerted music; soprano.

canto fermo (kan'tō fēr'mō), [*It.*, < *ML. cantus firmus*: *L. cantus*, song; *firmus*, firm: see *chant*, *canto*, and *firm*.] 1. Firm or fixed song; the ancient traditional vocal music of the Christian church: so called because, its form being settled and its use prescribed by ecclesiastical authority, it was not allowable to alter it in any manner. It was originally sung in unison, or in octaves only, and in its strictest form one note was assigned to each syllable of the words. After the third century it was allowable to add other parts in harmony with the *canto fermo*, which was then assigned to the tenor voice and sung without change, the other parts moving above and below it in counterpoint more or less free, the composer being at liberty to give to each syllable as many notes, and to arrange them in such manner, as his taste and his ideas of harmony and fitness dictated. These additional parts, being more elaborate and ornamental than the *canto fermo*, were called, in contradistinction to it, *canto figurato*.

2. A theme or subject taken by a composer from the ancient *canto fermo* of the church, for contrapuntal treatment. The term is also technically applied to themes written in imitation of the ancient *canto fermo*, and treated contrapuntally. See *plain-song*.

canto figurato (kan'tō fig-ō-rā'tō), [*It.*, < *ML. cantus figuratus*: *L. cantus*, song; *figuratus*, figured, florid: see *chant*, *canto*, and *figured*.] Figured or florid song. See *canto fermo*.

canton¹ (kan'ton), *n.* [= *G. canton* (but Swiss *G.* usually *ort*: see *ord*), < *F. canton* = *Sp. cantón* = *Pg. cantão* = *It. cantone*, < *ML. cantō(n)* (also *cantonum*), a region, district, quarter of a city, also a squared stone, < *cantus* (> *OF. cant* = *Sp. Pg. It. canto*), a corner: see *cant¹*.] 1.

An angle or corner; also, an angular space or nook.

In a *canton* of the wall, right against the North end of the Sepulchre, there is a cliff in the rock.

Sandys, *Travels*, p. 148.

2. A portion of space; a parcel of ground.

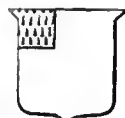
There are no grotesques in nature; not any thing framed to fill up empty *cantons*, and unnecessary spaces.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, i. 16.

3. A small district; a subdivision of a country. Specifically—(a) In Switzerland, one of the separate territorial members of the confederation, constituting a distinct state or government.

The *canton* of Unterwald consists only of villages and boroughs, although it is twenty-five miles in length and seventeen in breadth.

J. Adams, *Works*, IV. 518.



Argent, a Canton crmine.

The King gave us the arms of England to be borne in a *canton* in our arms.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Aug. 21, 1662.

5. A distinct part or division: as, the *cantons* of a painting or other representation, or of a flag.

A square piece or *canton* of the fish Tunny salted and condit.

Holland, *Plays*, II. 434.

canton¹ (kan'ton), *v. t.* [= *F. cantonner*; from the noun.] 1. To divide into cantons or districts, as territory; divide into distinct portions; with *out*, to cut out and separate.

They *canton* out to themselves a little Goshen in the intellectual world.

Locke, *Conduct of Understanding*, § i.

You shall hear how I have *canton'd* out the day.

Mrs. Centlivre, *Love at a Venture*, i.

2. To allot separate quarters to the different divisions or parts (usually regiments) of: as, to *canton* an army or a detachment. [In this sense pronounced kan-ton' and kan-tōn'.]

The practice of *cantoning* a body of soldiers near the plain where the kings are elected, has been adopted by several foreign powers for near a century.

J. Adams, *Works*, IV. 576.

canton², *n.* A variant of *canto*.

Write loyal *cantons* of contemned love,

And sing them loud even in the dead of night.

Shak., *T. N.*, i. 5.

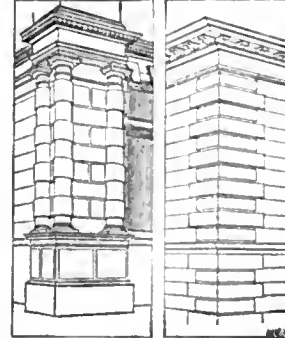
cantonal (kan'ton-al), *a.* [*< F. cantonal* (= *Pr. cantonal*), < *canton*: see *canton¹*.] Pertaining to or consisting of a canton or cantons.

Canton crane. See *crane*.

cantoné (kan-ton-ā'), *a.* [*F. cantonné*, pp. of *cantonner*: see *canton¹*, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *cantoned*, 1.

cantoned (kan'tond), *a.* [*< canton¹ + -ed²*; after *F. cantonné*.] 1. In *her.*, between or surrounded by charges which occupy the corners: said of a cross when depicted of the full size of the field, as an honorable ordinary.

—2. Furnished at the angles or sides with some projecting part: in *arch.*, applied to a building of which the corners are decorated with projecting pilasters or columns. The expression is more particularly employed in describing pillars as those of the Renaissance style, which have a projecting shaft on each of their faces or on each of their angles.



Cantoned Building.

1. Hôtel de Ville, Paris, France.
2. College of the Sapienza, Rome.

Canton flannel. See *flannel*.

cantonite (kan'ton-it), *n.* [*< Canton* (see *def.*) + *-ite²*.] Copper sulphid (covellite) in eubic crystals, probably pseudomorphous, from the Canton mine in Georgia.

cantonize (kan'ton-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cantonized*, ppr. *cantonizing*. [*< canton¹ + -ize*.] To canton or divide into small districts.

Thus was all Ireland *cantonized* among ten persons of the English nation.

Sir J. Davies, *State of Ireland*.

cantonment (kan'ton- or kan-ton'ment), *n.* [*< F. cantonnement*, <

cantonner, *canton*: see *canton¹*, *v.*] 1. A part or division of a town or village assigned to a particular regiment of troops; especially, in India, a permanent military station forming the nucleus of the European quarter of a city.

You find by degrees that an Indian station consists of two parts: the *cantonments* of the Europeans, the native city and bazaar.

W. H. Russell, *Diary in India*, i. 189.

2. *pl.* The dwelling-places occupied by an army during any suspension of active operations in the field; the temporary shelter, other than that of tents, which an army may occasionally take, as when, during a season of excessive heat, the troops are distributed in villages, houses, etc., but so as not to be widely scattered; military quarters; specifically, the winter quarters of an army.

The troops lay principally in *cantonments* about the mouth of the Thames.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, i. 89.

cantoon (kan-tōn'), *n.* A strong cotton cloth smooth on one side and corded on the other.

See *corded*.

cantor (kan'tor), *n.* [*L.*, a singer, < *canere*, sing: see *cant²*, *v.*] *Eccles.*, an officer whose duty is to lead the singing in a cathedral or in a collegiate or parish church; a precentor.

cantoral (kan'tō-rāl), *a.* [*< cantor + -al*.] Relating or pertaining to a cantor or precentor: as, a *cantoral* staff.

Cantores (kan-tō-rēs), *n. pl.* [*L.*, *pl.* of *cantor*, a singer, < *canere*, sing: see *cant²*, *v.*] In Blyth's classification (1849), the fourth order of birds, including the restricted *Passerine*, or the *Passerine* of Cuvier divested of all their heterogeneous elements: it was thus equivalent to the order *Passeres* of modern naturalists. See *Cantatores*, *Oscines*, and *Passeres*.

cantoris (kan-tō-ris), *a.* [*L.*, gen. of *cantor*, a singer: see *cantor*.] *Eccles.*, of or belonging to the cantor or precentor: as, the *cantoris* side of the choir, the side on the left or north of one facing the altar: opposed to the *decani* side.

Cantor's theorem. See *theorem*.

cant-piece (kant'pēs), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the pieces of timber secured to the angles of fishes and sidetrees, to take the place of any piece that may prove deficient.

cant-rail (kant'ral), *n.* 1. A triangular rail. *Haltiwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. A fire-pole. *Haltiwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—3. A timber running along the tops of the upright pieces in the sides of the body of a railway-carriage and supporting the roof and roof-sticks. [*Eng.*] Called in the United States a *plate*. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

canttrap, *cantrap*, *n.* See *cantrip*.

cantred (kant'tred), *n.* [Also *cantref*, *cantren*, *kantry*; < *ME. cantrede* (*ML. cantredus*, *candredus*, *cantaredus*), < *W. cantref*, a hundred (i. e., a district so called), < *cant* (= *L. centum* = *E. hundred*) + *tre*, also *tred*, *tre*, a dwelling-place, homestead, town.] In Wales, a division of country; a hundred.

The principal land measure [of Wales] was the *crw*, which seems to have contained about the same area as our English acre. Four *crws* constituted a *tyddyn* or tennement; 12,800 *crws* formed the territorial division called a *cymwd*, and about double that number a *cantref*.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 75.

cantrip, *cantrap* (kan'trip, -trap), *n.* [*Sc.*, also written *cantrap*; origin unknown. According to one conjecture, < *Ir. gandr*, witchcraft, + *trapp*, tramping; according to another, < *cant²*, in sense of 'charm or incantation,' + *Sc. raip* = *E. rope*, a cord, and orig. meaning 'magic cord,' cords knotted in various ways figuring frequently in old spells or charms. Cf. *contraption*.] 1. A charm; a spell; an incantation.

And by some deev'lish *cantrip* slight
Each in its canid hand held a light.

Burns, *Tam o' Shanter*.

2. A piece of mischief artfully or adroitly performed; a trick.

As Waverley passed him, . . . approaching his stirrup, he bade "Tak' heed the auld Whig played him nae *cantrip*."

Scott, *Waverley*, xxix.

cant-robin (kant'rob'in), *n.* The dwarf dog-rose. [*Scotch.*]

cant-spar (kant'spär), *n.* *Naut.*, a small pole or spar fit for making a small mast or yard, a boom, or the like.

cant-timber (kant'tim'bër), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of the timbers at the end of a ship which rise obliquely from the keel. The pair at the stem (called *knight-heads*) form a bed for the reception of the bowsprit, and incline forward, while the pair at the stern incline aft.

Cantuarian (kan-tū-ā'-ri-an), *a.* [*< ML. Cantuarii*, *Cantuariensis*, of Canterbury, < *AS.*

Cantware, pl., the inhabitants of Kent (or Canterbury): see *canterbury*.] Of or pertaining to Canterbury, especially as the archiepiscopal see of the primate of the Church of England.

cantus (kan'tus), *n.*; pl. *cantus*. [L.: see *chant*, *canto*.] A song or melody; especially, an ecclesiastical melody or style of music.—**Cantus Ambrosianus** (LL.), the style of church music instituted by Ambrose, the first style of plain-song (which see).—**Cantus ecclesiasticus** (ML.). (a) Church music in general. (b) Plain-song in particular. (c) A musical rendering of a liturgy, as contrasted with mere reading.—**Cantus figuratus** (ML.), figured plain-song, or counterpoint. See *canto figurato*.—**Cantus firmus** (ML.), the melody in plain-song (originally given to the tenor voice), or a melody taken as the theme or subject for contrapuntal composition. See *canto fermo*.—**Cantus Gregorianus** (ML.), the style of church music instituted by Gregory the Great, the second style of plain-song.—**Cantus mensurabilis** (ML.), measured or metrical melody, having all its notes commensurate in duration: invented about the twelfth century.—**Cantus planus** (ML.), plain-song.

canty (kan'ti), *a.* [North E. and Sc., also *cant*; < ME. *cant*, *kant*, spirited, bold: see *cant*.] Lively; sprightly; cheerful: applied to persons and things.

Contented wi' little and cantie wi' mair. Burns, Song.

Then at her door the canty dame

Would sit, as any linnet gay.

Wordsworth, Goody Blake.

There were the bailie's wife, and the bailie's three daughters, and the bailie's grown-up son, and three or four stout, bushy eyebrowed, canty old Scotch fellows.

Dickens, Pickwick, xlix.

Canuck, Kanuck (ka-nuk'), *n.* and *a.* [Of Amer. Ind. origin.] *I. n.* A Canadian: a nickname in the United States.

II. a. Canadian.

canula, *n.* See *canula*.

canut (ka-nūt'), *n.* [< NL. *canutus*, specific name of the knot: see *knot*.] A book-name of a sandpiper, the knot, *Tringa canutus*. See *knot*. Edwards.

canutillo (ka-nū-tē'lyō), *n.* [Sp. *cañutillo*, lit. a small pipe or tube, dim. of *cañuto*, a pipe, part of a cane from knot to knot, < *caña*, a cane, pipe: see *cane*.] In the United States of Colombia, one of the fine separate crystals of emerald found in that country.

The canutillos, or the crystallized and more valuable stones. Encyc. Brit., VIII. 170.

canvas (kan'vas), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *canvesse*, *canmesse*, < ME. *canvas*, *kanvas*, *caneras* = D. *kanevas* = G. *canecas*, *kanevas* = Sw. *kansass* = Dan. *kameras* = Russ. *kanna*, < OF. *canavas*, *canavers*, also (in deriv.) **canabas*, also assimilated *chaneras*, *chaneraz*, *chanvenas*, mod. F. *caneras* = Pr. *canabas* = Sp. *cañamazo* = Pg. *canhamago* = It. *canaraccio*, formerly also *caneraccio*, *caneraccio*, *canpazzo*, *canvas*, hempen cloth, < ML. *caneravium*, *canabacius*, prop. **cannabaceum*, **cannabaceus*, neut. or masc. of adj. *cannabaceus* (> OF. *chanerace*), of hemp, < L. *cannabis* = E. hemp: see *hemp*, *Cannabis*, and *-accous*. Hence *canvas*, *v.*, and *canvass*, *v.* and *n.*] *I. n.*; pl. *canvases*, sometimes *canvasses*. 1. A closely woven, dense, heavy cloth of hemp or flax, used for any purpose for which strength and durability are required. Specifically—(a) Sail-cloth (which see). (b) A carefully woven fabric used as a surface or support for oil-painting. It is prepared by stretching it on long frames, and covering it with one or two coats of neutral-colored paint. Four kinds are known in trade: single prime, smooth, Roman, and twilled.

Touch'd the canvas into life.

Addison, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

2. A fabric woven in small square meshes, used for working tapestry or embroidery with the needle.

And on the flore yeast a caneras.

Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 386.

3. Naut., cloth in sails, or sails in general: as, to spread as much *canvas* as the ship will bear.

In the north, her canvas flowing,

Rose a ship of France.

Tennyson, The Captain.

Boll of canvas. See *boll*.—**Chess-board canvas**. See *chess-board*.—To be or live under *canvas*, to be or live in tents.—To give one the *canvas*, to receive the *canvas*, to dismiss a person, or to be dismissed: old phrases equivalent respectively to *to give one the sack* and *to get the sack*, said to be in allusion to the *canvas* used for mechanics' tool-bags.

Rid. If she would affect one of us, for my part I am indifferent.

Vent. So say I too, but to give us both the *canvas*!

Shirley, Hyde Park, i. 1.

II. a. Made of *canvas*.

Where-e'er thy navy spreads her *canvas* wings,

Homage to thee and peace to all she brings.

Waller, To the King.

canvas (kan'vas), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *canvassed* or *canvassed*, ppr. *canvassing* or *canvassing*. [<

canvas, *n.*] 1. To provide or cover with *canvas*.

The door had been nailed up and *canvassed* over.

Dickens.

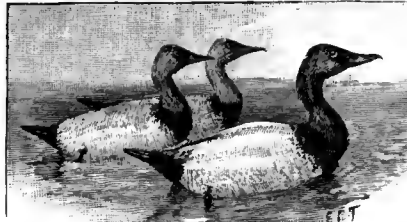
2. To toss as in *canvas*; shake; take to task.

Ill *canvas* thee between a pair of sheets.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

3. To sift; examine; discuss: in this sense now usually spelled *canvass* (which see).

canvasback (kan'vas-bak), *n.* A North American duck of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Fuligininæ*, the *Fuligula* (or *Aristonetta*) *vallisneria*, highly esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh. It is found in North America at large, breeding from the Northern States northward, and wintering in the Middle States and southward, being especially abundant in winter along the Atlantic coast, where it feeds much on



Canvasbacks (*Fuligula (Aristonetta) vallisneria*).

the wild celery, *Vallisneria spiralis*, and is then in the best condition for the table. The name is derived from the color of the back, which is white, very finely vermiculated with narrow, zigzag, blackish bars or rows of dots. In general, the *canvasback* closely resembles the common pochard or redhead, *Fuligula ferina*, but the bill and head are differently shaped. The head is not coppery-red, as in the pochard, but dusky reddish-brown, and the size is greater.

canvas-climber (kan'vas-klī'mēr), *n.* A sailor who goes aloft to handle sails. [Rare.]

From the ladder-tackle washes off

A *canvas-climber*. Shak., Pericles, iv. 1.

canvas-cutter (kan'vas-kut'ēr), *n.* A machine for cutting *canvas*, cardboard, and other fabrics into strips.

canvass (kan'vas), *v.* [Formerly *canvas*, being merely a particular use of *canvas*, *v.* (cf. OF. *canbasser*, "to *canvas*, curiously to examine, search or sift out the depth of a matter"—Cotgrave), lit. sift as through *canvas*, this fabric in its coarser texture having been used as a sifting-cloth; < *canvas*, *n.* Cf. *boit*, *v.*, sift, examine, of similar origin.] *I. trans.* 1. To examine; scrutinize.

The . . . merits of the petitioners are *canvassed* by the people. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxiii.

As if life offered nothing but a variety of diversions, and it was incumbent upon one who appreciated life at its true value to *canvass* that variety in the shortest space possible.

J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 288.

Specifically—2. To sift or examine by way of discussion; discuss; debate.

An opinion that we are likely soon to *canvass*.

Sir W. Hamilton.

To *canvass* with official breath

The future and its viewless things.

M. Arnold, A Wish.

The very undue disposition of what is questionably called "good society" to *canvass* in an ill-natured manner the character and position of one who did not stoop to flatter his many vulgar fancies.

Gladstone, Gleanings, I. 83.

3. To sift or investigate by inquiry; examine as to opinions, desires, or intentions; apply to or address for the purpose of influencing action, or of ascertaining a probable result: as, to *canvass* the people of a city with reference to an approaching election, for the promotion of a public undertaking, or the like.—4. To traverse for the purpose of inquiry or solicitation; apply to or address the inhabitants of with reference to prospective action: as, to *canvass* a district for votes, for subscriptions, etc.—5. To shake; take to task. See *canvas*, *v. t.*, 2.

II. intrans. To solicit or go about soliciting votes, interest, orders, subscriptions, or the like: followed by *for*: as, to *canvass* for an office or preferment; to *canvass* for a friend; to *canvass* for a mercantile firm.

canvass (kan'vas), *n.* [< *canvass*, *v.*] 1. Examination; close inspection; scrutiny: as, a *canvass* of votes. Specifically—2. An examination or scrutiny of a body of men, in order to ascertain their opinions or their intentions, especially whether they will vote for or against a given measure or candidate; an estimate of the number of votes cast or to be cast for or against a candidate or bill: as, a *canvass* of the

legislature disclosed a majority of six in favor of the measure.—3. A seeking; solicitation; specifically, systematic solicitation for the votes and support of a district or of individuals by a candidate for office or by his friends.

No previous *canvass* was made for me.

Burke, Speech at Bristol, Nov. 3, 1774.

The fall campaign in this city has been begun already by the organization of a great anti-Tammany movement, with a general committee of twelve hundred and all the appliances of an active *canvass*. The Nation, XXVII. 18.

4. Discussion; debate.

Worthy the *canvass* and discussion of sober and considerate men. Dr. H. More, Pre-existence of the Soul, Pref.

canvasser (kan'vas-ēr), *n.* 1. One who solicits votes, mercantile orders, etc.

As a *canvasser* he [Wharton] was irresistible.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

2. One who examines the returns of votes cast for a public officer; a scrutineer.

canvas-stretcher (kan'vas-strech'ēr), *n.* A wooden frame consisting of four strips mortised together, upon which *canvas* is stretched for artists to paint upon.

canvas-work (kan'vas-wērċ), *n.* 1. Embroidery upon cloth over which *canvas* has been laid to guide the stitches, the threads of the *canvas* being then pulled out.—2. A kind of embroidery done in Berlin wool upon silk *canvas* with plush-stitch, which when completed has the appearance of velvet pile. Also called *raised canvas-work*. Dict. of Needlework.

cany (kā'ni), *a.* [< *cane* + *-y*.] 1. Consisting or made of cane.

Of Sericana, where Chinese drive

With sails and wind their *cany* waggons light.

Milton, P. L., iii. 439.

2. Abounding with canes: as, *cany* brakes.

canyon, *n.* and *v.* See *cañon*.

canzonē, *n.* [< It. *canzona*, *canzone*, a song, ballad: see *canzona*.] A poem; a song.

Cannot the body weep without the eyes?

Yes, and frame deepest *canzons* of lament.

Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, xvii.

canzona, canzone (kān-zō'nā, -ne), *n.* [It., a song, ballad, ode, = F. *chanson* = E. *cantion*, < L. *cantio(n)*, a song: see *chanson* and *cantion*.] 1. A particular variety of lyric poetry in the Italian style, and of Provençal origin, which closely resembled the madrigal. Grove.

The Canzoniere includes also a few political poems—a *canzone* to Italy, one supposed to be addressed to Cola di Rienzi, and several sonnets against the court of Avignon. Encyc. Brit., XIII. 504.

2. In music: (a) A setting of such poetry, differing from the madrigal in being less elaborate and artistic. (b) An instrumental piece resembling a madrigal.

canzonet (kan-zō-net'), *n.* [< It. *canzonetta*, dim. of *canzone*: see *canzona*.] 1. A little or short song, shorter and less elaborate than the aria of oratorio or opera.

The *canzonet* and roundelay.

Rogers, An Italian Song.

I amused the fair Discretion with some *canzonets*, and other toys, which could not but be ravishing to her inexperienced ears.

Scott, Monastery, II. 96.

He drank a few cups of claret, and sang (to himself) a strophe or two of the *canzonettes* of the divine Astrophel.

Scott, Monastery, II. 131.

Poor soul! I had a maid of honour once;

She wept her true eyes blind for such a one,

A rogue of *canzonets* and serenades.

Tennyson, The Princess, iv.

2. In music, a short concerted air; a madrigal.

canzonette, *n.* Same as *canzonet*.

caouane, caouanne (kā-wān'), *n.* [A F. spelling of a native W. Ind. name (NL. *caouana*).] A name of the loggerhead turtle, *Thalassochelys caretta* or *T. caouana*. J. E. Gray.

caoutchin, cautchine (kō'chin), *n.* [< *caoutch(ouc)* + *-in*, *-inc*.] An inflammable volatile oil produced by distillation of caoutchouc at a high temperature. Also *caoutchoucine* and *caoutchoucine*.

caoutchouc (kō'chūk), *n.* [= G. *cautschuck* = Russ. *kauchuk*, < F. *caoutchouc*, formerly also *caoutchou*, from the native S. Amer. name *cahuchu*.] An elastic gummy substance, the inspissated milky juice of various tropical trees belonging to the natural orders *Apocynaceæ*, *Urticaceæ*, and *Euphorbiaceæ*; india-rubber (which see).—**Artificial caoutchouc**, a thick solution of glue to which sodium tungstate and hydrochloric acid are added. A precipitate of glue and tungstic acid is formed, which, when cool, can be made into sheets.—**Caoutchouc cement**. Same as *rubber cement*, (b). See *cement*.—**Mineral caoutchouc**. See *mineral*.—**Vulcanized caoutchouc**. See *vulcanization*.

caoutchouc, **caoutchoucine** (kō'chū-sin), *n.*
Same as *caoutchouin*.

cap¹ (kap), *n.* [(1) Early mod. E. also *cappe*, < *MF. cappe*, *cappe*, *keppe*, < *AS. cappe*, also *cappe*, = *OFries. kappe* = *MD. kappe*, *D. kap* = *MLat. Lā. kappe* = *OHG. chappa*, *MHG. G. kappe* = *Norw. kapp* = *Sw. kapp* = *Dan. kappe* = *OF. cape*, *F. cape*, also *chape* (< *ML. cappa*), a cap, hood, cowl; parallel with (2) *E. cape*¹, < *ME. cope*, earlier *cape*, < *AS. *cāpe* = *IEcl. kapa* = *Norw. kaupa* = *Sw. kapa* = *Dan. kuabe* (< *ML. cāpa*); (3) *E. cape*¹, < *ME. cape*, < *Pr. Sp. Pg. capa* = *It. cappa*, a hood, cape, cloak; all < *ML. cappa*, also *cāpa*, a cape, a hooded cloak, a word of uncertain origin; said to be < *L. capere*, take, take in, "quia quasi totum capiat hominem," because it envelops, as it were, the whole person (Isidorus of Seville, 19, 31); by others referred to *L. caput*, head; but neither derivation is satisfactory. See *cape*¹ and *cape*², doublets of *cap*¹, and the deriv. *chapel*, *chaplet*, *chaplain*, *chaperon*, etc.] 1. A covering for the head; a hood; now, especially, a head-covering or head-dress made of soft material and usually fitting more closely to the head than a hat. Men's caps are usually made of cloth, silk, or fur, are without a brim, except sometimes a peak in front, cover the crown or top of the head, and are worn as an outdoor covering. Women's caps are made of lace, muslin, ribbons, and other light materials, and sometimes cover both the back and sides of the head, as well as the top. They are worn as an indoor covering or ornament. Caps are in many cases made to serve, by their form, color, ornamentation, etc., as insignia of rank or dignity, or emblems of particular principles or occupations, as the ecclesiastical cap (see *biretta*), the cap of liberty (see *Phrygian cap*, below), the fool's cap, the nurse's cap, etc.

2. Anything resembling a cap in appearance, position, or use. Specifically—(a) In bot., the pilius of a mushroom. See *pilius*. (b) In ornith., the pileum or top of a bird's head, especially when in any way notable, as by special coloration. See *pilius*. (c) A percussion-cap. (d) An inner plate secured as a cover over the movement or "works" of some kinds of watches; now nearly disused. (e) *Naut.*: (1) A covering of metal or of tarred canvas for the end of a rope, to prevent fraying. (2) A large thick block of wood, strengthened by iron bands, and having a square and a round hole in it, used to confine the heel of one mast to the head of another above which it is erected. The square hole of the lower cap is fixed firmly on the tenon in the head of the lower mast, while the topmast traverses through the round hole. The topmast-cap is secured in the same way on the head of the topmast, the topgallantmast passing through the round hole. The bowsprit also is fitted with a cap, through which the jib-boom passes. (3) One of the square blocks of wood laid upon others on which the keel of a vessel rests in the process of building. (f) In bookbinding, the envelop of paper which the binder puts around the edges of a book-cover to protect it from injury while he is at work on other parts of the book. (g) In *nach.*: (1) The upper half of a journal-box: the lower half is called the *pillow*. *E. H. Knight*. (2) The tire or face of a glaze-wheel. (3) The terminal section of a pipe having a plug at the end. (4) The part connecting a pump-rod with a working-beam. (5) The band connecting the handstaff and swingel of a flail; the capling. (h) The movable top of the house of a windmill. (i) In *carp.*, the uppermost of any assemblage of parts, as the lintel of a door or window-frame, a horizontal beam joining the heads of a row of piles, etc. (j) In *mining*, as sometimes used, any kind of rock beneath which miners expect or hope to find ore in paying quantities. Sometimes, though rarely, it is used for *outcrop*, especially when this is comparatively barren of ore. Any unproductive rock, whether it be a portion of a vein or not, may be called *cap* or *capping* if valuable ore is found beneath it. In such cases the lode might be said by some to be *capped*. (k) In *coal-mining*, the bluish halo of ignited gas appearing above and around the flame of a safety-lamp when a dangerous amount of fire-damp is present. Also called *blue-cap*. (l) In *her.*, the figure of a cap used in changes, and as part of a crest or an accessory in a coat of arms, sometimes of very conventional shape.

3. [*< foolscap*, orig. used with ref. to the old water-mark of the fool's cap and bells.] A name given, with distinctive qualifications, to several sizes of writing-paper. *Foolscap*, usually folded the long way, ranges from 12 × 15 to 12½ × 15½ inches. *Law cap*, folded the narrow way, is of the same dimensions. *Pot cap* and *legal cap*, always flat or unfolded, are 13 × 16 inches. *Flat cap*, or *full cap*, is 14 × 17 inches. *Double cap* is 17 × 28 inches. In England pot is 12½ × 15½ inches, and foolscap or cap is 13½ × 16½ inches. *Exchange cap* is a thin, highly calendered paper of good quality, made of new stock, and used for printing bills of exchange, etc.

4. The head, chief, or top; the acme.

Thou art the cap of all the fools alive.

Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

5. Head, chief, or master. [*Prov. Eng.*]—6. An act of respect performed by uncovering the head.

Give a cap and make a leg in thanks.

Fuller.

7. A cap-sheaf (which see).—8. *pl. Fungi*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—9t. A cape. See *cape*¹.—A feather in one's cap. See *feather*.—Belt-rail cap. See *belt-rail*.—Black cap. (a) The cap worn by a judge when passing sentence of death. [*British*.] (b) The cap drawn over the head of a criminal immediately before he is hanged.—Cap copped, in *her.*, a bycock used as a bearing.—Cap in crown, in *her.*, the cap within the rim or circle of the crown, and covering the head. Such caps are represented of different colors, which are mentioned

in the blazon.—Cap of a cannon, a piece of lead laid over the vent to keep the priming dry. Also called an *apron*.—Cap of dignity. Same as *cap of maintenance*.—Cap of estate. Same as *cap of maintenance*.—Cap of fence, any defensive head-dress; specifically, one quilted, stuffed, or lined with iron, or having plates of iron sewed between the thicknesses. See *coat of fence*, under *coat*.—Cap of liberty. See *Phrygian cap*, below.—Cap of mail. Same as *coif of mail* (which see, under *coif*).—Cap of maintenance. See *maintenance*.—Four-cornered cap, the square-topped cap worn in English universities and public schools. The cap part fits close to the head, and is surmounted by a square flat board measuring about a foot diagonally across.—Phrygian cap, the pointed cap, with its apex turned over toward the front, commonly worn by some of the peoples of Asia Minor in classical times, and considered by the Greeks as a distinctive part of Oriental as contrasted with Hellenic costume. This form of cap is now received as the type of the cap of liberty. See *cut under brace*.—Statute cap, a woolen cap enjoined to be worn by an English statute passed in 1571 in the interest of the cap-makers: as, "plain statute-caps." *Shak.*, L. L., v. 2.—To set one's cap, to deceive, beguile, or cheat one.

Yit this maunciple sette here aller [= of them all] cappe.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog., C. T., l. 586.

To set one's cap at or for, to use measures to gain the regard or affections of; aim to secure in marriage; said of a woman in regard to a man.

cap² (kap), *r.*; pret. and pp. *capped*, ppr. *capping*. [*< cap*¹, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To put a cap on; cover with or as with a cap, in any sense of that word; cover the head, top, end, or some particular part of: as, to cap a dunce at school; to cap (the nipple of) a gun.

The cloud-capped towers.

Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

Bones capped by a layer of hard cement.

Queen, Anat. Vert.

Hampstead Heath is . . . formed of London clay capped by Lower Bagshot sand.

Rusley, Physiography, p. 25.

The snow has capped you distant hill.

O. W. Holmes, An Old Year Song.

2. To complete; consummate; crown; bring to a climax; follow up with something more remarkable than what has previously been done: as, to cap a story with its moral; he capped this exploit by another still more audacious.—3. To puzzle. [*North. Eng.*]—4t. To deprive of the cap.

As boys sometimes used to cap one another.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

5. To salute by taking off the cap: as, to cap a proctor.

You would not cap the Pope's commissioner.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 2.

Capped quartz. See *quartz*.—**Capped rail**, an iron rail with a steel cap or tread. See *rail*.—To cap a rope (*naut.*), to cover the end of it with tarred canvas or metal.—To cap off, in *glass-making*, to detach (a cylinder of blown glass) by drawing a circle around the closed end.—To cap texts or proverbs, to quote texts or proverbs alternately in emulation or contest. See *to cap verses*, below.

I will cap that proverb with—There is flattery in friendship.

Shak., Hen. V., iii. 7.

Henderson and th' other masses,

Were sent to cap texts and put cases.

S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1240.

To cap the climax, to go to the utmost limit in words or action; exceed expectation or belief: as, that story caps the climax; his conduct in this affair caps the climax of absurdity.

In due time the old gentleman capped the climax of his favors by dying a Christian death.

Haethorne, Twice-Told Tales, l. 445.

To cap verses, to quote alternately verses each beginning with the same letter with which the last ended. The capping of Latin verses is a common game in classical schools. No verse may be used twice, and no hesitation or delay is permitted; so that a moderate proficiency in the game supposes several thousand verses arranged in the memory alphabetically. If the correctness of a verse is challenged, the player who gave it must show where it occurs.

II. *intrans.* To uncover the head in reverence or civility.

Still capping, cringing, applauding—waiting at men's doors with all affability.

Burton, Anat. of Mel.

cap² (káp), *n.* [Same as *cap*² = *E. cap*, *q. v.*] A wooden bowl: as, a cap of porridge and milk. Also *caup*. [*Scotch*.]

cap³ (kap), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *capped*, ppr. *capping*. [*< D. kappen* (= *Sw. kapa*), seize, catch, make prize of, as a privateer or pirate (> *D. kaap*, privateering); appar. < *L. capere*, take, seize, capture; see *capable*, *captive*, *capture*, etc. Hence *capers*³ and *cappers*³, *r.*] 1. To arrest.

Twelve shillings you must pay, or I must cap you.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, III. 2.

Ralph has friends that will not suffer him to be cap't for ten times so much.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, III. 2.

2. To seize; lay hold of violently; specifically, to seize (a vessel) as a prize; hence, to entrap or insnare. [*Scotch and prov. Eng.*]

cap⁴ (kap), *r. i.*; pret. and pp. *capped*, ppr. *capping*. [*Unassimilated form of chap*¹, *chap*¹, *q. v.*] 1. To chap, as the hands.—2. To wrinkle.—3. To coagulate. [*Prov. Eng.*]

cap. An abbreviation (a) of *capital*¹; (b) of Latin *caput* or *capitulum*, chapter; (c) in printing, of *capitalize*.

capa (káp'pá), *n.* [*Sp.*, a cloak, cape; see *cape*¹, *cap*¹.] 1. A Spanish cape or cloak.—2. A Cuban tobacco of fine quality, specially suited for the outsoles or wrappers of the best cigars.

capability (ká-pá-bil'i-ti), *n.*; *pl. capabilities* (-tiz). [*< LL. as if *capabilita(t)-s*, < *capabilis*, capable; see *capable*.] The quality of being capable; ability to receive, or power to do; capacity of undergoing or of doing; capacity; ability; capableness.

There are nations in the East so enslaved by custom that they seem to have lost all power of change except the capability of being destroyed. W. K. Clifford, Lectures, l. 105.

We have arrived at the stage where new capabilities are no longer imperiously demanded by the advancement of culture. Welsh, Eng. Lit., l. 290.

capable (ká-pá-bl), *a.* [*< F. capable*, capable, able, sufficient, able to hold, < *LL. capabilis*, comprehensible, susceptible (the modern senses in part coinciding with those of *L. capax*, capacious), < *L. capere*, take hold of, seize, hold, etc. (whence ult. a great number of *E. words*, as *capacious*, *captious*, *captive* = *cattif*, *capture*, *accept*, *except*, *intercept*, *precept*, *conceive*, *deceive*, *perceive*, *receive*, *conception*, *deception*, etc., *receptacle*, *recipient*, *occupy*, etc.), = *Goth. hafjan* = *AS. hebban*, *E. heave*, lift, raise, orig. 'hold': see *heave*.] 1t. Able to hold or contain; sufficiently capacious (for): followed by *of*.

The place chosen was the cathedral church, capable of about 400 persons.

Lord Herbert.

2t. Capacious; extensive; comprehensive: as, "a capable and wide revenge." *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.—3. Able to receive; open to influences; impressible; receptive; susceptible; admitting: usually followed by *of*: as, capable of pain and grief; capable of long duration; capable of being colored or altered: sometimes used absolutely.

His form and cause conjoin'd, preaching to stones, Would make them capable.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 4.

If thou be'st capable of things serious, thou must know the king is full of grief.

Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

To his capable ears Silence was music from the holy spheres.

Keats, Endymion, II.

We have no right to conclude, then, that the order of events is always capable of being explained.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, l. 149.

4t. Able to be received. [*Rare*.]

Lean upon a rush,

The claretree and capable impresario

Thy palm some moment keeps.

Shak., As you like it, III. 5.

5t. Fitted or deserving to receive: as, "capable of mercy." *Lord Herbert*.

That place in the world's account which he thinks his merit capable of.

B. Jonson, Pref. to Every Man out of his Humour.

6. Sufficiently able (to do something): as, a man capable of judging.

Every mind seems capable of entertaining a certain quantity of happiness which no institutions can increase, no circumstances alter, and entirely independent of fortune.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xlv.

7. Having legal power or capacity: as, a bastard is not capable of inheriting an estate.

Of my land.

Loyal and natural boy, I'll work the means

To make thee capable.

Shak., Lear, II. 1.

8. Possessing a good degree of intelligence or ability; qualified; able; competent: as, a capable judge; a capable instructor.

To be born rich and feeble is as bad a fate as to be born poor and capable.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 457.

= *Syn.* 8. Qualified, fitted, adapted, efficient, clever, skilful, gifted, accomplished.

capableness (ká-pá-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being capable; capability; capacity.

capably (ká-pá-bli), *adv.* In a capable manner.

capacify (ká-pas'i-fi), *r. t.* [*< L. capax* (capac-), capable, + *-fy*, *q. v.*] To qualify.

Wisdom capacifies us to enjoy pleasantly and innocently all good things.

Barrow, Sermons, I. i.

capacious (ká-pá'shus), *a.* [*< L. capax* (capac-), able to contain, able to contain much, wide, large, spacious, also capable, susceptible (< *capere*, hold, contain: see *capable*), + *-ous*. For the term, cf. *audacious*, *fallacious*.] 1t. Capable of receiving or holding: as, a jar capacious of 20 gallons.—2. Capable of holding much; roomy; spacious: as, a capacious vessel; a capacious bay or harbor; a capacious mind or memory.

Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,

Capacious bed of waters.

Milton, P. L., vii. 290.

The fancy which he [Edmund Burke] had in common with all mankind, and very probably in no eminent degree, in him was urged into unusual activity under the necessities of his *capacious* understanding.

De Quincey, Rhetoric.

3†. Disposed to receive or take comprehensive views (of).

For I write not to such translators, but to men *capacious* of the soul and genius of their authors, without which all their labour will be of no use but to disgrace themselves, and injure the author that falls into their slaughter-house. Dryden, Life of Lucian.

capaciously (kā-pā'shus-li), *adv.* In a capacious manner or degree.

capaciousness (kā-pā'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being capacious. (a) Wideness; largeness; extensiveness. (b) Comprehensiveness; power of taking a wide survey; applied to the mind.

capacitate (kā-pas'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capacitated*, ppr. *capacitating*. [*capacitate* + *-ate*. Cf. the equiv. It. *capacitare*, from an assumed L. **capacitare*.] 1. To make capable; enable.

By this instruction we may be *capacitated* to observe these errors. Dryden.

Specifically—2. To furnish with legal powers; qualify: as, to *capacitate* one for an office.

capacitation (kā-pas-i-tā'shon), *n.* [*capacitate* + *-ation*.] The act of making capable. [Rare.]

capacity (kā-pas'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *capacities* (-tiz). [*capacitate* = Pr. *capacitat* = Sp. *capacidad* = Pg. *capacidade* = It. *capacità*, < L. *capacitas* (t-s), < *capax* (capae-), able to contain: see *capacious*.] 1. The power of receiving or containing; specifically, the power of containing a certain quantity exactly; cubic contents.

Our globe is sailing on through space, like some huge ocean steamer, whose *capacity* for coal is strictly limited. R. D. Hittcock, Address 48th Anniv. U. n. Theol. Sem.

2. Receptivity; susceptibility to being passively affected in any way; power of receiving impressions, or of being acted upon.

Faculty . . . is properly limited to active power, and, therefore, is abusively applied to the mere passive affections of mind. *Capacity*, on the other hand, is more properly limited to these. Its primary signification, which is literally room for, as well as its employment, favors this; although it cannot be denied that there are examples of its usage in an active sense. Leibnitz, as far as I know, was the first who limited its psychological application to the passivities of mind. . . . The active [power] may be called faculty, and perhaps the passive might be called *capacity*, or receptivity. Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, Bowen's Abridgment, viii.

Capacity signifies greater passiveness or receptivity than . . . [power or faculty]. Hence it is more usually applied to that in the soul by which it does or can suffer, or to dormant and inert possibilities to be aroused to exertions of strength or skill, or to make striking advances through education and habit. N. Porter, Human Intellect, § 36.

3. Active power; ability: as, mental *capacity*; the *capacity* of a substance to resist pressure.

Hate, and fear, and remorse, and crime have in them the *capacity* of stirring in us a horror of moral repugnance such as pagan art had no means of awakening. J. Caird.

Man's *capacities* have never been measured.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 12.

Powhatan gave him Namontack his trusty servant, and one of a shrewd, subtil *capacitee*.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 167.

4. Ability in a moral or legal sense; legal qualification; legal power or right: as, a man or a corporation may have a *capacity* to give or receive and hold estate; A was present at the meeting in his *capacity* of director (that is, in virtue of his legal qualification as a director).

Ouer that, that the same Master and Wardens, and their successors, should be perpetual and have *capacitee*. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 310.

He had been restored to his *capacity* of governing by renouncing the errors of Popery. Brougham.

Hence—5. Character; profession; occupation; function.

You desire my thoughts as a friend, and not as a member of parliament; they are the same in both *capacities*. Swift.

6†. A license; authorization.

They gave the monks leave to depart, and most of them, they said, desired *capacities* or licenses to depart to be granted to them, though some desired to be assigned to other places of religion.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., v.

Breathing capacity. Same as *differential capacity*.—**Capacity for heat,** the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of any object one degree, being the product of its mass into its specific heat. Also sometimes used as a synonym of *specific heat*, when it is generally called the *specific capacity for heat*.—**Capacity of a conductor, in elect.,** the quantity of electricity required to raise its potential from zero to unity. The capacity of a sphere is proportional to its radius, and in the C. G. S. system is numerically equal to its radius expressed in centimeters. The capacity is increased by proximity to a charge of an opposite kind, as is shown by a condenser

like the Leyden jar. The unit of *capacity* is the farad, or, practically, the microfarad. See *farad*.—**Differential capacity, extreme differential capacity, or vital capacity,** the amount of air which can be expelled from the lungs by the greatest possible expiration after the greatest possible inspiration. It is usually about 214 cubic inches.—**Specific inductive capacity, in elect.,** the ratio of capacity of an accumulator formed of the dielectric substance whose specific capacity is spoken of to the capacity of an accumulator of the same form and size filled with air.—**Standard measure of capacity.** See *measure*.—**Thermal capacity** of a body, in *thermodynamics*, the quantity of heat required to raise its temperature by one degree on the absolute thermodynamic scale. Sir H. Thomson, Encyc. Brit., XI. 576.—**Vital capacity.** Same as *differential capacity*.—**Syn. 1.** Dimensions.—**3.** Aptitude, Faculty (see *genius*), turn, forte, aptness; Ability, Capacity (see *ability*).—**5.** Office, sphere, post, function.

capade (ka-pād'), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] In *hat-making*, a bat. E. H. Knight.

cap-a-pie (kap-ā-pē'), *adv.* [Earlier also *cap-a-pe*, *cap-a-pee*, *capapee*, *cape-a-pe*; < OF. *de cap a pic*, from head to foot (now *de pied en cap*, from foot to head): *cap*, head (see *cape*); *pie*, pied, < L. *pes* (ped-) = E. foot, q. v.] From head to foot; all over. Also written *cap-à-pie*. See cuts under *armor*.

Arm'd at all points, exactly, *cap-a-pe*.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

A yellow ointment, with which, after they [the Indians] have bathed, they anoint themselves *capapee*.

Beverly, Virginia, iii. ¶ 42.

Far from being disheartened, however, he was seen, armed *cap-a-pie*, on horseback from dawn to evening.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 4.

caparison (ka-par'i-sōn), *n.* [*OF. caparasson*, *caparasson*, F. *caparaçon*, < Sp. *caparazon* = Pg. *caparazão*, a cover for a saddle, a cover for a coach, a kind of aug. of *cape*, a cloak, cover, < ML. *capa*, *cappa*, a cape: see *cap* and *cape*.] 1. A cloth or covering, more or less ornamented, laid over the saddle or furniture of a horse, especially of a sumpter-horse or horse of state.

What cares he now for curb or pricking spur?
For rich *caparisons* or trapping gay?

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 286.

Hence—2. Clothing, especially sumptuous clothing; equipment; outfit.

My heart groans

Beneath the gay *caparison*.

Smollett, The Regicide, iii. 4.

caparison (ka-par'i-sōn), *v. t.* [*caparison*, *n.*] 1. To cover with a caparison, as a horse.—2.

To dress sumptuously; adorn with rich dress.

caparisoned (ka-par'i-sōnd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *ca-*



War-horse Caparisoned, from seal of Philip of Burgundy.

parison, *v.*] 1. Covered with a caparison or decorated cloth, as a horse; decked; adorned.

The steeds, *caparison'd* with purple, stand
With golden trappings, glorious to behold. Dryden.

2. In *her.*, harnessed: used of a horse when saddled and prepared for the field.—**Caparisoned ancient, in her.**, covered with harding and housse.—**Caparisoned modern, in her.**, having saddle, etc., like a modern cavalry charger.

capcaset (kap'kās), *n.* A case for containing caps, collars, or other articles of apparel; a small traveling-case. In the seventeenth century it seems to have become a receptacle for papers, money, etc.

A *capcase* for your linen and your plate.

Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

Shut up in a silver *capcase*. Burton, Anal. of Mel., p. 602.

cape (kāp), *n.* [*ME. cape*, < OF. *cape*, F. *cape*, also assimilated *chape*, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *capa* = It. *cappa*, a cloak, *cape*, < ML. *capa*, *cappa*, a cape, whence also by different channels E. *cap* and *cope*, which are thus doublets of *cape*: see *cap*, *cope*.] 1. A circular covering for the shoulders and adjacent parts, either separate or attached to the top of a garment, as that of a gown or an overcoat.—2. A short circu-

lar garment hanging from the shoulders, worn for protection against the weather.—3. The coping of a wall. [North. Eng.].—4. pl. Ears of corn broken off in thrashing. [North. Eng.]

cape (kāp), *n.* [*F. cap*, a cape, headland, head of a ship, also lit. a head, < It. *capo* = Sp. Pg. *cabo*, a cape, headland, end, extremity, It. also lit. a head, < L. *caput*, head: see *caput*, *capital*, etc.] 1. A piece of land jutting into a sea or a lake beyond the adjoining coast-line.—2. [*cap*.] A wine resembling sherry or canary, from the Cape of Good Hope.—**Cape ash.** See *ash*.—**Cape chestnut, jasmine,** etc. See the nouns.

cape (kāp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caped*, ppr. *caping*. [*cape*, *n.*, after the orig. F. *cap*, in sense of 'head of a ship'; cf. F. *mettre le cap au nord* ('sud, etc.), bear north (south, etc.).] Naut., to keep a course; head or point: as, how does she *cape*?

cape (kāpē), *n.* [ML., 2d pers. sing. pres. impv. of L. *capere*, take: see *capable*.] In England, a judicial writ, now abolished, used in proceedings by the king or a feudal lord to recover land on the default of a tenant: called *cape* from its initial word. The *cape magnum*, or *grand cape*, was the writ for possession when the tenant failed to appear. The *cape parvum*, or *petit cape*, was the shorter writ issued when the plaintiff prevailed after the tenant had appeared.

cape (kāpē), *v. i.* [ME. *capen* = MLG. LG. *kapen* = OHG. *chapfen*, MHG. *kappfen*, gaze, stare, gaze: in form a diff. word from *gape*, in which in E. it is now absorbed: see *gape*.] To gaze; gape.

This Nicholas sat aye as stille as stoon,
And evere *caped* [var. *gappd*] upward into the air.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 287.

cape-a-pet, adv. See *cap-a-pie*.

cape-cloak (kāp'klōk), *n.* A cloak with a cape. **caped** (kāpt), *a.* [*cape* + *-ed*.] Furnished with a cape or tippet.

He [Lord Kilmarnock] wears a *caped* riding coat, and has not even removed his laced hat.

N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 422.

capel (kāp), *n.* [ME., also *capul*, etc., = Icel. *kapall*, < Gael. *capull* = Ir. *capull*, *capal*, < L. *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal* and *cheval*.] A horse.

And gaf hym *capeles* to hws cart.

Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 333.

Bothe hey and cart and eek his *capeles* thre.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 256.

capel (kāp), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In *mining*, a wall of a lode: so called by Cornish miners, and chiefly when the country closely adjacent to the lode itself has been more or less altered by those chemical agencies under the influence of which the latter was formed. This alteration usually shows itself in a silicification and hardening of the rock. The capels are sometimes themselves so impregnated with metalliferous particles as to be worth working; in such cases they are usually recognized as forming a part of the lode. If barren of ore, they are considered as belonging to the country. At the Mary Ann wheel (or mine) in Cornwall, and perhaps in other mines, the capel is called the *cab*; it is there described as consisting of chalcidonic quartz, and is considered as being a part of the lode, although barren of ore. The word is rarely heard outside of Cornwall. In the United States *caping* takes its place to some extent.

capel (kāp), *n.* [Cf. *cap*, *n.*, 2, and *capling*.] The horn joint which connects the two parts of a flail. [Prov. Eng.]

capelan (kap'e-lan), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Gadidae*, *Gadus minutus*, the poor.—2. Same as *caplin*.

capelin (kap'e-lin), *n.* Same as *caplin*.
capeline, capelline (kap'e-lin), *n.* [*F. capeline* = Sp. Pg. *capellina* = It. *capellina*, < ME.

capellina, *capellina*, *cappellina*, dim. of *capella*, itself a dim. of *capa*, *cappa*, a cap, hood: see *cap*, *cape*.] A small skull-cap of iron worn by light-armed men, such as archers, in the middle ages. Also written *capelline*, *chapeline*.

Capella (ka-pel'ā), *n.* [L., a star so called, lit. a she-goat, dim. of *capra*, a she-goat: see *caper*.] A star, the fifth in the heavens in order of brightness. It is situated on the left shoulder of Auriga. In front of the Great Bear, nearly on a line with the two northernmost of the seven stars forming Charles's Wain: and it is easily recognized by the proximity of "the Kids," three stars of the fourth magnitude forming an isosceles triangle. The color of Capella is nearly the same as that of the sun. See cut under *Auriga*.
capellane (kap'e-lān), *n.* [*ML. capellanus*: see *chaplain*.] A chaplain; a curate of a chapel. Fuller.



Capeline, 13th century, placed upon the cannon, but not attached to it. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

capellet (kap'e-let), *n.* [*< F. capellet, < LL. capelletum, capelletus, a little cap, dim. of capella, a cap, cape, hood, dim. of capia, cappa, a cap, cape: see cap¹, capel¹.*] A kind of swelling like a wen, growing on the back part of a horse's hock, or on the point of the elbow. Also written *capulet*.

capellina (Sp. pron. kâ-pe-lyé'nâ), *n.* [*Sp., an iron helmet, the headpiece of a helmet: see capeline.*] In the western mining districts of the United States, a vessel employed in separating the quicksilver from the amalgam. *H. W. Hilleck.*

capelline, *n.* See *capeline*.

capellmeister, *n.* See *Kapellmeister*.

cape-merchant, **cap-merchant**, *n.* [*An E. accon. of It. capo, head (see cape²), + merchant, merchant (see merchant).*] A master merchant. Specifically—(a) The purser or supercargo of a ship. (b) The chief manager of a trading expedition or of a factory.

Enemy of the petty merchants to shew his reckoning to the *cape-merchant*, when they, or any of them, shall be required. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 228.

The president and Captain Martin's sickness compelled me to be *cape-merchant*. *Captain John Smith, Quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit.*, I. 23.

capel¹ (kâ'pêr), *v. i.* [*Short for equiv. capriole, formerly spelled caprell, < It. capriolare, caper, leap about as a goat or kid (capriola, > F. capriole, now cabriole, a caper, a capriole), < capriolo, a kid (as dim. of caprio, a roebuck, a wild goat), < L. capreolus, a kind of wild goat, dim. of (ML.) capreus, in fem. form caprea, a wild goat, prop. adj., < caper, m. (ML. also cabro(n-)), a he-goat, capra, f., a she-goat (> It. capro, m., capra, f., = Sp. cabron, m., cabra, f., = Pg. cabra, m., cabra, f., = Pr. cabra, f., = F. cabri (< ML. capritus), m., OF. chevre, chierre, F. chèvre, f., > ult. E. cheveril, chevette, chevron, etc.). Cf. Gr. κάπρος, a boar; AS. hær = Icel. hær, a buck, a he-goat. See capret, capriole.*] To leap; skip or jump; prance; spring: as, to *capel* about (as a lamb or a child); "making a roan horse *capel*," *Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine*.

He *capers*, he dances, he has eyes of youth.

Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2.

capel¹ (kâ'pêr), *n.* [*< capel¹, v.*] A leap; a skip or spring, as in dancing or mirth, or in the frolic of a kid or lamb, or a child; hence, a sportive or capricious action; a prank.

We that are true lovers run into strange *capers*.

Shak., As you like it, II. 4.

To cut *capers*. See *cut*.

capel² (kâ'pêr), *n.* [*Of the product, usually in pl. capers; MB. caperis, cappares, caperis, after L.; < F. capre, cappe, now capre = It. cappero (= Sp. Pg. with Ar. article alcaparra) = D. kapper = G. kaper = Dan. kapers = Sw. kapis, < L. capparis, < Gr. κάπρις, the caper-plant, a caper, < Ar. kabbâr, qabbâr = Pers. kabâr, capers.*] A plant, *Capparis spinosa*, the buds of which (called *capers*) are much used as a condiment. The bush is a low shrub, growing on old walls, in fissures of rocks, or among rubbish, in the countries bordering the



Caper-bush (*Capparis spinosa*).

Mediterranean. The buds are collected and preserved in vinegar. In some parts of Italy the unripe fruit is employed in the same way. Also called *caper-bush* or *caper-plant*, and formerly *caper-tree*.

The *caper plant*, with its white-and-purple blossoms, flourishes among the piles of rubbish. *B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen*, p. 206.

Bean-caper, the *Zygophyllum Fabago*, the flower-buds of which are used as capers.—**Wild caper**, the *caper-spurge*, *Euphorbia Lathyrus*, whose immature capsules are used as a substitute for real capers.

caper³ (kâ'pêr), *n.* [= *G. kaper = F. capre, < D. kaper (= Dan. kaper = Sw. kapare), a privateer, < kaper = Sw. kapa (cf. G. kapern = Dan. kapre, from the noun), take, seize, make a prize of at sea: see cap³.*] *Naut.*, a light-armed vessel of the seventeenth century, used by the Dutch for privateering.

The trade into the Strait can neither be secured by our own convoys, nor by the French fleets in the Mediterranean, from the Dutch *capers*.

Sir W. Temple, To the Duke of Ormond, Works, I. 122.

caperatet, *n.* [*L. caperatus, pp. of caperare, wrinkle, draw together in wrinkles.*] To frown. *Coles*, 1717.

caper-bush (kâ'pêr-bûsh), *n.* Same as *caper²*. **capercaillie**, **capercaillie** (ka-pêr-kâl'yô), *n.* [*A book-word of uncertain etym., and hence of unstable form; also written capercally, and formerly capercaille, -caylie, -caille, -callie, -culi, -caly, -kally, -caley, -cail, -kailie, clobber-kely; also capercailie, "capercailie or wilde horse" (Boece, tr., A. D. 1536), capercalcane, and (with z repr. the old form of y, and properly pronounced y) capercailzie (A. D. 1621), -calze (said to have been first used A. D. 1578), -kailze, etc.;*



Capercaillie *Tetrao urogallus*.

Latinized *capricalea*; a Sc. word of Gael. origin, the Gael. form being *capull-coille*, explained as the 'cock of the wood,' or lit. the 'horse of the wood' (appar., like the NL. name *urogallus*, 'ox-cock,' in ref. to its size), < *capull*, horse, or rather mare (see *capel¹*), + *coille*, a wood, forest. But the Gael. form may be an accon. one, and the word is otherwise explained as < Gael. *cabhar*, a hawk, any old bird, + *coilleach*, a cock. Cf. Gael. comp. *coilleach-coille*, a wood-cock (*coille*, a wood); *coilleach-dubh*, a black-cock (*dubh*, black); *coilleach-fraoich*, a moor-cock or red-grouse cock (*fraoich*, heath, moor); *coilleach-oidhe*, an owl, lit. night-cock (*oidhe*, night).] The Scotch name for the wood-grouse, *Tetrao urogallus*, the largest of the gallinaceous birds of Europe, the male sometimes weighing 12 to 13 pounds. It is most frequently found in the northern parts of the continent of Europe, Norway and Sweden being its favorite homes. For some time it was almost or wholly extinct in Great Britain; but it now again holds a place in the British fauna, and constitutes one of its greatest ornaments. The male is commonly called the *mountain-cock* or *cock-of-the-woods*.

capercaillie, *n.* Same as *capercaillie*.

caperclawt, **capperclawt**, *v. t.* [*Erroneous forms of clapperclaw.*] To tear with the nails; elapperclaw; abuse.

He *caperclaweth* Beza very sore.

Birch.

caper-cutting (kâ'pêr-kut'ing), *a.* Dancing in a frolicsome manner; flighty. *Beau. and Fl.* **caperdewiet**, *n.* [*Origin unknown.*] The stocks.

I here engage myself to loose ye,
And free your heels from *caperdewie*.

S. Butler, Hudibras, II. I. 831.

caperer (kâ'pêr-êr), *n.* One who capers, leaps, and skips about, or dances frolicsomely.

The nimble *caperer* on the corl.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

caperkaillie (ka-pêr-kâl'yô), *n.* Same as *capercaillie*.

caperlash (kâ'pêr-lash), *n.* [*E. dial.*] Abusive language. *Halliwel.* [*North. Eng.*]

caperlonger (kâ'pêr-long'gêr), *n.* [*< It. cappa longa (now lunga), pl. "cappalonghe, a kind of long scallops or cockles" (Florio); cappa, a cape; longa, lunga, fem. of longo, lungo, long: see capel¹ and long¹.*] A bivalve mollusk of the family *Pinnide* or wing-shells, *Pinna pectinata*,

having a wedge-shaped shell gaping at the broad end: the largest of British bivalves. [*Local at Plymouth in England.*]

capernoity (kap-êr-nô'i'ti), *a.* [*Also capernoity, -noitie, -nutie, -noited; formation uncertain.*] Crabbed; irritable; peevish. *Jamieson.* [*Scotch.*]

capernoity (kap-êr-nô'i'ti), *n.* [*Cf. capernoity, a.*] The noddle. *Jamieson.* [*Scotch.*]

caperoni, *n.* [*< It. cupperone, aug. of capparo, caper.*] A kind of caper. See *extract*.

Caperoni [It.], a kind of great capers for sallots, called *caperona*. *Florio.*

caper-plant (kâ'pêr-plant), *n.* Same as *caper²*. **capers** (kâ'pêr), *n. pl.* The buds of the caper-plant. See *caper²*.

caper-sauce (kâ'pêr-sâs), *n.* A sauce seasoned with or containing capers: usually a white sauce.

caper-spurge (kâ'pêr-spêrj), *n.* A plant, *Euphorbia Lathyrus*, also called *wild caper*. See *caper²* and *spurge*.

caper-tea (kâ'pêr-tô), *n.* A peculiar kind of black tea, with a knotty curled leaf, so named from its fancied resemblance to the caper.

caper-tree (kâ'pêr-trô), *n.* The *Capparis nobilis*, a small tree of Australia, with a pulpy fruit of the size of a large orange.

Capetian (ka-pê'shian), *a.* [*After F. Capétien, < Capet.*] Pertaining or relating to the posterity of Hugh Capet, founder of the dynasty which succeeded the Frankish Carolingians on the throne of France (A. D. 987): as, the *Capetian* family or dynasty; *Capetian* documents. The succeeding royal houses (that of Valois, 1328, and that of Bourbon, 1589) being of the same blood, Capet was popularly considered their family name; hence Louis XVI. was arraigned before the National Convention under the name of Louis Capet.

capeuna (kap-e-ô'nû), *n.* [*Braz.*] A fish of the family *Hamuloidae*, *Hamulan trivittatum* or *quadrilicatum*. It has a more slender body and smaller mouth than most of its congeners, and the body has three or four distinct longitudinal golden streaks on the sides. It inhabits the Caribbean sea and Brazilian coast. Also called *white grunt*.

cape-weed (kap'wêd), *n.* 1. The archil lichen, *Rocella tinctoria*: so called from the Cape Verd islands, whence the article is exported.

—2. In Australia, the *Cryptostemma calendulacea*, a composite plant of South Africa (the Cape), allied to the marigold, which has become extensively naturalized in some districts.

capful (kap'fûl), *n.* [*< cap¹ + ful.*] As much as fills a cap; a small quantity.

There came a *capful* of grape right in our faces.

W. H. Russell.

A *capful* of wind (*naut.*), a moderate gale lasting only a short time.

I warrant you you were frightened, wa'n't you, last night, when it blew but a *capful* of wind.

Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

caph, **kaph** (kaf), *n.* [*Heb. kaph.*] An ancient Jewish liquid measure, equal to about 2½ pints.

caphar (kaf'âr), *n.* [*Ar. khafar, road-guard, road-toll, < khafara, watch, guard.*] 1. A post or station where money is collected from passengers for maintaining the security of the roads.

I and my horse swam separately ashore: at a small distance from thence was a *caphar*, or turnpike.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, Int., p. 161.

2. The tax so collected.

These *Caphars* are certain duties which Travellers are obliged to pay, at several passes upon the Road, to Officers, who attend in their appointed Stations to receive them. *Maunder, Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 4.

In the self same place a Temple was erected, . . . unto which the Arabians would not suffer us to ascend, . . . until we had payed the *caphar* they demanded.

Sandys, Travels (1652), p. 135.

capias (kâ'pi-as), *n.* [*L., take (impv.), 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (an impv. use) of capere, take: see capable.*] In law, a writ in a civil action directing that the person of the defendant be taken into custody. The commonest kinds are the *capias ad respondendum* (take to answer), which is issued to arrest before judgment (this is the usual sense when the word *capias* is used alone), and the *capias ad satisfaciendum* (take to satisfy, usually abbreviated to *ca. sa.*), which is issued after judgment, for execution against the person. A *testatum capias* was a second or further writ, allowed in certain cases where the return of the first attested the absence of the defendant.

capibara (kap-i-bâ'râ), *n.* [*Sp. Pg., from the native name.*] The cabiai, carpineho, or gigantic water-cavy of South America, *Hydrochaeris capibara*, the largest living quadruped belonging to the hystriomorph series of the simpidicent rodents; the type and only known representative of the family *Hydrochaeridae*. It is related to the *Coide*, but distinguished from them by certain cranial and dental characters. The animal is 3

or 4 feet long, has a massive body, a heavy flat head, broad obtuse muzzle, small eyes and ears, short stout legs with hoof-like claws, a mere stump of a tail, coarse pelage, and brownish coloration, and weighs about 100 pounds. It abounds in tropical rivers, and is especially common in



Capibara, or Water-cavy (*Hydrochærus capibara*).

Brazil and among the islands of the La Plata, living generally in small companies in the heavy vegetation of the banks, and on alarm taking to the water, in which it swims and dives with ease. It is mild and inoffensive in disposition, and is easily tamed. The flesh is edible. Also called *water-hog* and *water-pig*. Also written *capybara*, *capibara*, *capybara*.

In shaded nooks beneath the boughs, the *capybaras*, rabbits as large as sheep, went paddling sleepily round and round. *Kingsley*, *Westward Ho*, p. 356.

capidgi (kap'i-jī), *n.* [*Turk. qapji*, lit. a porter, doorkeeper, < *qapi*, door, gate.] An executioner in Turkey and Persia.

In Turkey and Persia, when the enemies of a great man have sufficient influence to procure a warrant for his death, a *capidgi* or executioner is despatched with it to the victim, who quietly submits to his fate.

T. H. Horne, *Introduct. to Study of Holy Script.*, III. 140.

capillaceous (kap-i-lā'shius), *a.* [*L. capillaceus*, hair-like, of *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] Hair-like in dimensions or appearance; capillary.

capillaire (kap-i-lār'), *n.* [*F.*, the maidenhair fern (= *E. capillary*, *n.*, 3), and a syrup made from it, < *L. capillaris* (see *herba*, herb), maidenhair: see *capillary*.] 1. The maidenhair fern, *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*.—2. A kind of syrup prepared with maidenhair fern; also, by extension, any simple syrup, as of sugar or honey, flavored with orange-flowers or orange-flower water.

capillament (ka-pil'a-ment), *n.* [*L. capillamentum*, the hair, hairy fibers of plants, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] A filament or fine fiber; specifically, in *bot.*, the filament forming the stalk of the stamen; a small fine thread like a hair.

The solid *capillaments* of the nerves.

Bp. Berkeley, *Siris*, § 224.

capillarimeter (kap'i-lā-rim'e-tēr), *n.* [*L. capillaris* (see *capillary*) + *metrum*, measure.] A device for testing oils by the size of the drops which fall from a point of standard size under fixed conditions of temperature, etc.

capillariness (kap'i-lā-ri-nes or ka-pil'a-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being capillary; capillarity. [*Rare.*]

capillarity (kap-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* [*L. capillaris* (see *capillary*) + *-ity*.] The state or condition of being capillary; capillary attraction.

I was already perfectly familiar with the notion of a skin upon the surface of liquids, and I had been taught by means of it to work out problems in *capillarity*.

W. K. Clifford, *Lectures*, I. 147.

capillary (kap'i-lā-ri or ka-pil'a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*L. capillaris*, pertaining to the hair (*LL. herba capillaris*, maidenhair fern), < *capillus*, the hair, prop. of the head (for **capillus*?), < *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling hair: as, a *capillary* lotion; *capillary* fibers or threads.—2. Specifically, in *bot.*, resembling hair in the manner of growth: applied in this sense by Ray, Boerhaave, and other early botanists to ferns.

Capillary or capillaceous plants are such as have no main stalk or stem, but grow to the ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their seeds in little tufts or protuberances on the backside of their leaves. *Quincy*.

3. Resembling a single hair; specifically, in *anat.*, having (as a tube) so small a bore that water cannot be poured into it, and will not run through it.—4. Pertaining to a capillary or to capillaries: as, *capillary* circulation.

The quickness with which a withered slip revives on being placed in water, shows us the part which *capillary* action plays. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Biol.*, § 12.

5. Pertaining to the phenomena of the rise of fluids in tubes and chinks, and, more generally, to the collecting of liquids in drops,

their spreading over surfaces (as oil on water), and various other phenomena explicable proximately by surface-tension and ultimately by cohesion and adhesion, considered as forces acting at finite but insensible distances.—6. In *surg.*, linear: descriptive of a fracture of the skull without separation of the parts of the injured bones.—**Capillary antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ in which the joints are long, slender, and very loosely articulated, the outer ones being generally a little longer; this is regarded as a modification of the clavate type.—**Capillary attraction**, *capillary repulsion*, the excess or deficiency of the attraction of one of two fluids (the other being generally air) for the wall of a vessel with which they have a common line of contact. The common surface of the wall and of the more attracted fluid makes the acute angle with the common surface of the fluids. Capillary attraction is proximately accounted for by surface-tension; but the latter has to be explained by the attractions between the molecules of the fluids. See *capillary tubes*, below.—**Capillary bottle**, a bottle with a dropping-tube, used in preparing objects for the microscope.—**Capillary bronchitis**. See *bronchitis*.—**Capillary electrometer**. See *electro-capillary*.—**Capillary filter**, a simple water-filter, consisting of a cord of loose fiber, as a cotton candle-wick, one end of which is placed in the water, while the other end hangs over the edge of the vessel. The water is drawn through the cord by capillary action, without its impurities.—**Capillary pyrites**, in *mineral*. See *millerite*.—**Capillary repulsion**. See *capillary attraction*, above.—**Capillary tubes**, tubes with very small bores, of which the diameter is only a half, a third, a fourth, etc., of a line. If a tube of this sort, open at both ends, is taken and one of its ends immersed in water, the water will rise within the tube to a sensible height above the surface of the water in the vessel, the height being inversely as the diameter of the bore; that is, the smaller the bore the greater the height. Different liquids rise in capillary tubes to different heights. The rise is explained by the action of cohesion as a force acting at insensible distances (hence called *capillary attraction*), which produces a tension of the superficial film of the liquid (see *surface-tension*) that exerts a pull upward where the surface is concave, as when the tube is moistened by the liquid (as glass or metal by water, alcohol, etc.), but a pressure downward where the surface is convex; consequently, those liquids which do not adhere to or wet the surface of the tube immersed in them stand lower within than without. Mercury, for example, is depressed in a glass tube, but rises in one of tin, to which it can adhere. The oil rises in the wick of a lamp or candle by this principle.—**Capillary vessels**, in *anat.*, the capillaries.

II. *n.*; pl. *capillaries* (-riz). 1. A tube with a small bore. Specifically.—2. In *anat.*: (a) One of the minute blood-vessels which form a network between the terminations of the arteries and the beginnings of the veins. They are formed of a single endothelial coat, and the finer ones may be no larger in diameter than is sufficient to allow the passage of a blood-corpuscle. (b) One of the minute lymphatic ducts. (c) One of the intercellular passages in the liver which unite to form the bile-ducts.—3. In *bot.*, a fern: especially applied to such ferns as grow like tufts of hair on walls. *Sir T. Browne*. See I., 2.

capillation (kap-i-lā'shon), *n.* [*L. capillatio* (*n.*), prop. being hairy, < *capillatus*, hairy, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] 1. A blood-vessel like a hair; a capillary. *Sir T. Browne*.—2. Hairiness; a making a thing hairy. *Bailey*, 1727.

capillature (ka-pil'a-tūr), *n.* [*L. capillatura*, the hair, esp. false hair, < *capillatus*, hairy: see *capillation*.] A bush of hair; frizzling of the hair. [*Rare.*]

capilli (ka-pil'i), *n. pl.* [*L. (NL.)*, pl. of *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] In *entom.*, hairs on the upper part or front and vertex of an insect's head.

capillifolious (ka-pil-i-fō-li-us), *a.* [*L. capillus*, hair, + *folium*, leaf: see *folio*.] Having hair-like leaves.

capilliform (ka-pil'i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. capillus*, hair, + *forma*, form.] In the shape or form of a hair or hairs: as, a *capilliform* fiber.

capillitium (kap-i-lish'i-um), *n.* [*L.*, the hair collectively, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] In *bot.*: (a) The variously constituted intricate filamentous structure which together with the spores fills the spore-case of many of the lower fungi, especially the *Myxomycetes*. (b) The thready or hair-like filaments developed within the spore-capsules or sporangia of certain *Mycetozoa*.

capillose (kap'i-lōs), *a.* [*L. capillosus*, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] Hairy; abounding with hair.

capirote (kap'i-rōt), *n.* A name of the common blackcap warbler of Europe, *Sylvia atricapilla*.

capistra, *n.* Plural of *capistrum*.

capistrato (ka-pis'trāt), *a.* [*L. capistratus*, pp. of *capistrare*, tie with a halter, bind, fasten, < *capistrum*, a halter: see *capistrum*.] In *ornith.*, cowed or hooded; masked; having the

front of the head covered, as if by a mask, with marked color.

capistrum (ka-pis'trum), *n.*; pl. *capistra* (-trā). [*L.*, a halter, a muzzle, a band, < *capere*, hold: see *capable*.] 1. A bandage worn by ancient flute-players to prevent the undue distention of the cheeks in blowing their instruments.—2. In *surg.*, a bandage for the head.—3. In *ornith.*: (a) Properly, the face of a bird; the part of the head about the bill, especially when distinguished in any way, as by a mask of color. *Sunderall*. (b) A mask of color enveloping more or less of the head like a hood, as in the hooded gull, *Larus capistratus*.

capita, *n.* Latin plural of *caput*.

capitaine (kap'i-tān), *n.* [*F. capitaine*, a captain.] A labroid fish, *Lachnolaimus maximus* or *falcatus*, better known as *hogfish*. See cut under *hogfish*.

capital¹ (kap'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. capital*, < *OF. and F. capital* (*AS. capitol*, in comp. *capitol-mæsse*, first mass) = *Pr. Sp. Pg. capital* = *It. capitale*, < *L. capitalis*, relating to the head, and hence to life, dangerous, capital, also chief, preëminent, < *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*.] 1. *a.* 1. Relating to the head; situated on the head.

Needs must the serpent now his *capital* bruise
Expect with mortal pain. *Milton*, *P. L.*, xii. 383.

2. Used at the head or beginning, as of a sentence, line, or word. See *capital letters*, below.—3. Affecting the head or life; incurring or involving the forfeiture of life; punishable with death: as, treason and murder are *capital* offenses or crimes; hence, fatal; most serious: as, a *capital* mistake.

By the laws of all kingdoms it is a *capital* crime to devise or purpose the death of the king.

Spenser, *State of Ireland*.

The law which made forgery *capital* in England was passed without the smallest reference to the state or society in India. *Macaulay*, *Warren Hastings*.

4. First in importance; chief; principal.

This had been
Perhaps thy *capital* seat, from whence had spread
All generations. *Milton*, *P. L.*, xi. 343.

Whatever is *capital* and essential in Christianity.

Is. Taylor.

The *capital* peculiarity of the eloquence of all times of revolution . . . is that the actions it persuades to are the highest and most heroic which men can do.

R. Choate, *Addresses*, p. 173.

A ministry which has been once defeated on a *capital* question rarely recovers its moral force.

Locky, *Eng.* in 18th Cent., I.

5. Very good; excellent; first-class: as, a *capital* singer or player; a *capital* dinner; a *capital* fellow.

When the reading was over, nobody said *capital*, or even good, or even tolerable. *T. Hook*, *Gilbert Gurney*, I. ii.

In a dirty little inn, ill-kept by friendly, simple people, I had a *capital* breakfast.

C. D. Warner, *Roundabout Journey*, p. 52.

Capital cross. See *cross*.—**Capital letters** (*capital A, B, C*, etc.), in *writing and printing*, letters of a larger face than, and differing more or less in form from, the letters constituting the bulk of the text (small or lower-case letters), and corresponding in the main (especially in printing) to the majuscules of ancient inscriptions and manuscripts, which were wholly written in such letters: so called because used in headings, and at the beginning or head of sentences, lines of poetry, proper names, etc.—**Capital manse**. See *manse*.—**Capital offense**, *crime*, or *felony*, a crime or offense which involves the penalty of death. All the more serious offenses against society were punishable with death until comparatively recent times (the number in England in Blackstone's time, without benefit of clergy, being 160); but now the only civil crimes generally treated as capital are murder, piracy, and treason, to which rape, arson, and one or two others are added in some countries or states.—**Capital stock**. See *capital*², *n.*, and *stock*, = *Syn.* 4. Leading, prominent, important, essential.—5. Prime, splendid, perfect.

II. *n.* 1. The city or town which is the official seat of government in a country, state, or province, or of justice in a county.—2. A capital letter (which see, under I.). Abbreviated *cap.*—**Rustic capitals**, in early Roman manuscripts, a form of letters differing from the square capitals in that the lines are more free and the forms more slender and less angular.—**Square capitals**, in early Roman manuscripts, a form of letters in which the horizontal lines are carefully made at right angles with the vertical strokes. The forms are based on those of the lapidary inscriptions. The rustic and square capitals were used contemporaneously, and were generally superseded by the uncial characters as early as the sixth century.

capital² (kap'i-tal), *n.* [= *D. kapitaal* = *G. Dan. kapital* = *Sw. kapital*, < *F. capital* = *Sp. Pg. capital* = *It. capitale*, < *ML. capitale*, wealth, stock (whence also ult. the earlier *E. forms chattel and cattle*, *q. v.*), prop. neut. of *L. capitalis*, principal, chief: see *capital*¹.] 1. In *polit. econ.*, that part of the produce of industry which, in the form either of national or of in-

dividual wealth, is available for further production; an accumulation of the products of past labor capable of being used in the support of present or future labor.

What *capital* does for production is to afford the shelter, protection, tools, and materials which the work requires, and to feed and otherwise maintain the laborers during the process. . . . Whatever things are destined for this use—destined to supply productive labor with these various prerequisites—are *capital*.

J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. iv. § 1.

Capital . . . is that part of wealth, excluding unimproved land and natural agents, . . . which is devoted to the production of wealth. *F. A. Walker, Pol. Econ., § 73.*

2. Specifically, the wealth employed in carrying on a particular trade, manufacture, business, or undertaking; stock in trade; the actual estate, whether in money or property, which is owned and employed by an individual, firm, or corporation in business. As commonly used to indicate financial resources, it implies ownership, and does not, without qualification, include borrowed money. With reference to a corporation, it is the aggregate of the sum subscribed and paid in, or secured to be paid in, by the shareholders, with the addition of all undivided gains or profits realized in the use and investment of those sums; or if losses have been incurred, then it is the residue after deducting such losses. See *stock*.

3. Figuratively, productive resources of any kind, whether physical or moral; means of influence or of increasing one's power.

The Lords have no constituents to talk to, and no speeches to make merely as political *capital*. *Quart. Rev.*

Active capital. See *active*.—**Circulating capital**, that part of capital which is consumed in, or assumes a new form by the effect of, a single use, or, having been once used, ceases to be directly available for the same service, as the wages of laborers, or the raw materials used in the manufacture of any article.

Capital which . . . fulfils the whole of its office in the production in which it is engaged, by a single use, is called *Circulating Capital*. *J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. vi. § 1.*

Fixed capital, capital which is of a permanent character and is available for more than a single use, as the buildings in which and the machinery by which articles are manufactured.

Capital which exists in any of these durable shapes, and the return to which is spread over a period of corresponding duration, is called *Fixed Capital*.

J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. vi. § 1.

To make *capital of*, to seize and use for the furtherance of private advantage or party purposes.

capital³ (kap'i-tal), *n.* [*ME. capitale*, prop. **capitel* = *OF. chapitel*, *F. chapiteau* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. capitel* = *It. capitello* = *G. kapitäl*, *käpitäl* = *D. kapitel* = *Dan. kapitäl* = *Sw. kapitäl*, *L. capitellum*, the head of a column or pillar, also lit. a little head (see *capitellum* and *cadet*), dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *capital¹*, *caput*.] 1. The head or uppermost member of anything. Specifically, in *arch.*, the uppermost part of a column, pillar, or pilaster, which serves as the crown of the shaft.



Medieval Capital.—Abbey of Vézelay, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

and as a member of transition between it and the entablature, or other portion of the structure above the pillar. In classical architecture the different orders have their respective appropriate capitals; but in the Egyptian, Indian, Moorish, Byzantine, and medieval styles the capitals are endlessly diversified.

2. In *fort.*, the line which bisects the salient angle of a ravelin.—3. The head of a still; a chimney, etc.—**Angular capital**, a term applied to the modern Ionic capital, which has four similar sides and all its volutes placed at an angle of 135° with the plane of the frieze. See *angle-capital*.—**Axis of the Ionic capital**. See *axis*.

capital³ (kap'i-tal), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capitalized* or *capitalled*, ppr. *capitalizing* or *capitalling*. [*capital³*, *n.*] To furnish or crown with a capital, as a pillar or column. [Rare.]

The white column *capitalled* with gilding. *Charlotte Brontë, Vilette*, xx.

capital⁴ (kap'i-tal), *n.* [*ME. capitel*, *capitle* (partly < *AS. capitol*), also assimilated *capitel*, *chapitle*, *chapitre*, < *OF. capitle*, *chapitle*, *chapitre*, *F. chapitre* = *Sp. capitulo* = *Pg. capitulo* = *It. capitolo* = *D. kappitel* = *G. kapitel* = *Dan. kapitäl* = *Sw. capitel*, < *L. capitulum*, a chapter, lit. a little head, dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*, and cf. *chapter*, *chapiter*, doublets of *capital⁴*.] A chapter or section of a book.

capitalisation, capitalise. See *capitalization, capitalize*.

capitalism (kap'i-tal-izm), *n.* [*capital²* + *-ism*.] 1. The state of having capital or property; possession of capital.

The sense of *capitalism* sobered and dignified Paul de Flouac. *Thackeray, Newcomes*, xlvi.

2. The concentration or massing of capital in the hands of a few; also, the power or influence of large or combined capital.

Industry is carried on by the concentration of large sums of capital; it is there [in England] that *capitalism* has developed most largely, and has thus prepared the causes of its own destruction. *Orpen, tr. of Lavelaye's Socialism*, p. 209.

The working-men find the journals out of sympathy with their aims and aspirations, and have learnt to regard them as hopelessly subservient to what they call *capitalism*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXIII. 312.

capitalist (kap'i-tal-ist), *n.* [*capital²* + *-ist*; = *F. capitaliste*.] One who has capital; especially, a man of large property which is or may be employed in business.

I take the expenditure of the *capitalist*, not the value of the capital, as my standard. *Burke, A Regicide Peace*.

I wish to see workmen becoming by degrees their own *capitalists*—shareholders in all the profits and all the advantages which capital confers. *Jevons, Social Reform*, p. 119.

capitalistic (kap'i-tal-ist-ik), *a.* [*capitalist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to capital or capitalists; representing or carried on by capital or capitalists; founded on or believing in capitalism: as, *capitalistic* production; *capitalistic* opinions.

He [Lassalle] tells the workmen . . . that the great industrial centres are the germs of the future state, in which the *capitalistic* shall be superseded by the socialistic method of production. *G. S. Hall, German Culture*, p. 63.

The characteristic feature of the *capitalistic* system of production is that industry is controlled by capitalists employing free wage-labor; that is, while the capitalist owns and controls the means of production, the free laborer has lost all ownership in land and capital and has nothing to depend on but his wage. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 212.

capitalization¹ (kap'i-tal-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*capitalize¹* + *-ation*.] The use of capital letters at the beginning of words in writing or printing. Also spelled *capitalisation*.

capitalization² (kap'i-tal-i-zā'shən), *n.* [*capitalize²* + *-ation*; = *F. capitalisation*.] The act of capitalizing. (a) The application of wealth as capital, especially in large amounts, to the purposes of trade, manufactures, etc.

Economics, then, is not solely the science of Exchange or Value: it is also the science of *Capitalization*. *Jevons, Pol. Econ.*, p. 241.

(b) The act of computing or realizing the present value of a periodical payment. (c) Conversion into capital: as, the creditors consented to the *capitalization* of half their claims. Also spelled *capitalisation*.

capitalize¹ (kap'i-tal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capitalized*, ppr. *capitalizing*. [*capital¹* + *-ize*.] To begin with a capital letter: as, to *capitalize* the first word of a sentence. Also spelled *capitalise*, and abbreviated to *cap*.

capitalize² (kap'i-tal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capitalized*, ppr. *capitalizing*. [*capital²* + *-ize*; = *F. capitaliser*.] To convert into capital or into an equivalent capital sum. (a) To convert (wealth or other property) into capital which may be used for purposes of trade, manufactures, etc. (b) To compute or realize the present value of in money: applied to the conversion of a periodical payment for a definite or an indefinite length of time into a single payment or capital sum: as, to *capitalize* a pension; to *capitalize* rents.

As to the project of *capitalizing* incomes, that is another affair. *London Times*, Jan. 22, 1856.

(c) To convert (floating debt) into stock or shares. Also spelled *capitalise*.

capitally (kap'i-tal-i), *adv.* 1. By the loss of one's head or life.

He was punished *capitally*.

Bp. Patrick, Paraphrases and Com., Gen. xliii. 15.

2. In a capital manner; in a preëminent degree; excellently; finely: as, she sang *capitally*.

Away here in the wild Balkan mountains, there is old Mr. Somebodypoff's son, . . . who talks English *capitally*. *J. Baker, Turkey*, p. 221.

capitalness (kap'i-tal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being capital; preëminence. [Rare.]

capitan-pacha, n. See *captain-pasha*.

capitata, n. Plural of *capitatum*.

capitate (kap'i-tāt), *a.* [*L. capitatus*, having a head, < *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*.] 1. In bot., head-shaped, or collected in a head, as a dense terminal cluster of sessile or nearly sessile flowers; having a rounded head: as, a *capitate* stigma.—2. In ornith., having an enlarged extremity: as, the *capitate* feather of a peacock's tail.—3. In entom., suddenly enlarged at the end so as to form a ball or oval mass: applied to the antennæ of insects when this form is produced by several expanded terminal joints, as in most of the *Cureulionide*.

capitation (kap-i-tā'shən), *n.* [= *F. capitation*, poll-tax, < *L. capitatio* (*n*), the poll-tax, < *L. caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*.] 1. Numeration by the head; a numbering of persons, as the inhabitants of a city.

"Baptize all nations" must signify all that it can signify, all that are reckoned in the *capitations* and accounts of a nation. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 127.

2. A tax or imposition upon each head or person; a poll-tax. *Sir T. Browne*. Also called a *capitation-tax*.

No *capitation* or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken. *Const. of U. S.*

Capitation grant, a grant of so much per head; specifically, in Great Britain, a grant annually paid by government to schools on account of each pupil who passes a certain test examination, and to volunteer military companies on account of such members as reach the stage of "efficients."

capitatum (kap-i-tā'tum), *n.*; pl. *capitata* (-tā). [*NL*, neut. of *L. capitatus*, headed: see *capitate*.] The large capitate bone of the carpus, more fully called *os capitatum*; the os magnum. See *ent* under *hand*.

Capitella (kap-i-tel'ē), *n.* [*NL*, fem. dim. of *L. caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Capitellidae*: synonymous with *Lumbriconais*.—2. [*t. c.*] Plural of *capitulum*.

capitellar (kap-i-tel'ār), *a.* [*L. capitellum*, a small head, the capital of a column, dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *capitulum*.] Of or pertaining to a capitulum.

capitellate (kap-i-tel'āt), *a.* [*NL*, *capitellatus*, < *L. capitellum*, a little head: see *capitulum*.] 1. In bot., growing in small heads.—2. Having a capitulum or capitulum.

Capitellidæ (kap-i-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL*, < *Capitella* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine polychætonous annelids, typified by the genus *Capitella*, lacking parapodia, and having the vascular system reduced or wanting. Other genera of this family are *Notomastus* and *Dasybranchus*.

capitelliform (kap-i-tel'i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. capitellum* (see *capitulum*) + *forma*, form.] Same as *capitulum*.

capitellum (kap-i-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *capitella* (-ē). [*L.* a small head, dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*, *capita³*, and *cadet¹*.] 1. In anat.:

(a) The rounded convex articular eminence upon the distal extremity of the humerus (*capitellum humeri*), which is received in the cup-shaped head of the radius. (b) The head of a rib (*capitellum costæ*), as distinguished from the tuberculum or shoulder. Also called *capitulum*.—2. In zool., the tentacular portion of the body or the hydranth of a hydroid polyp; that part of the hydranth which bears tentacles and appears to be analogous to a head.

The aboral pole grows out into a stalk-like part, which carries the head, and is distinguished as the *capitulum* or hydranth. *Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.)*, p. 92.

Capitibranchia, Capitibranchiata (kap'i-ti-brang'ki-ā, -brang-ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL*: see *capitibranchiate*.] Same as *Cephalobranchia*.

capitibranchiate (kap'i-ti-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [*NL*, *capitibranchiatus*, also *capitibranchiatus*, < *L. caput* (*capit-*), head, + *branchia*, gills.] Same as *cephalobranchiate*.

In the tubiculous *capito-branchiate* forms.

Clavus, Zoology (trans.), p. 377. In some *capito-branchiate* Chætopods cartilage forms a skeletal support for the gill-plumes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 676.

Capito (kap'i-tō), *n.* [*L.*, a fish with a large head, prop. adj., large-headed, < *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*.] A genus of barbets, typical of the subfamily *Capitoninae* as restricted by G. R. Gray in 1841 to the American scansorial barbets or thickheads. The word was originally used in this connection by Vieillot in 1816; it was transferred



Peruvian Barbet (*Capito peruvianus*).

in 1820 by Temminck to the puff-birds, or American fissirostral barbets, of the family *Bucconidae*, and subsequently became, at the hands of other writers, a loose synonym of various genera of old- as well as new-world barbets, included in families known as *Megalomidae*, *Capitonidae*, etc. Its proper and now current sense is that here indicated. See *barbet*², *Bucconidae*, *Capitonidae*.

Capitol (kap'i-tol), *n.* [*(M.E. *capitoile, capitolle)* = *F. capitole* = *Sp. Pg. It. capitolio*, < *L. capitolium*, < *caput* (*capit-*), the head: see *caput*.] 1. In Rome, and in Roman cities and colonies, the precinct and temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus, the protector of the city. The Capitol at Rome, situated on the southwestern summit of the Capitoline hill, was the center of the official religion of the state. In it the cult of Juno and of Minerva was associated with that of Jupiter. It was three times destroyed by fire, and each time restored with augmented magnificence; the last edifice continued to exist, though despoiled, till about the tenth century. The whole of the Capitoline hill (originally Mons Saturnius or Tarpeius) was also called the Capitol; on the second of its two summits was the citadel. The modern Capitol, or museum of the Capitol, stands in the space between the summits. Meetings of the senate and other legislative bodies have been held in or on the Capitol in both ancient and modern times. Literary references or inscriptions prove the existence of a capitol on the model of that in Rome in more than twenty provincial cities of Italy, Gaul, Spain, Africa, and the East; and there can be no doubt that a similar foundation was established in every regularly constituted Roman colony. The Roman capitol of Toulouse, which has been more than once renewed, has been the chief seat of authority in that city from medieval times to the present day.

The cake-bakers, being returned to Lerné, went presently, before they did either eat or drink, to the Capitol, and there before their king, called Picrochole, . . . made their complaint, showing their panniers broken, their coats torn, etc.

Rabelais (tr. by Urquhart), *Gargantua*, xxvi.

2. In the United States, the edifice occupied by Congress at Washington; also, in the separate States, the state-house, or house in which the legislature holds its sessions.

Capitolian (kap-i-tō'li-ān), *a.* Same as *Capitoline*.

Capitoline (kap'i-tō-līn), *a.* [*< L. Capitolinus*, < *Capitolium*, the Capitol.] Pertaining to any Roman Capitol, or to Jupiter the Protector, of whose worship the Capitol was the official seat; specifically, pertaining to the Capitol at Rome, or to the hill on which it stood: as, the *Capitoline Museum*.—**Capitoline games**, In ancient Rome, annual games originally instituted by Camillus in honor of Jupiter Capitolinus, and in commemoration of the preservation of the Capitol from the Gauls. They were reinstituted, after having fallen into disuse, by Domitian, and were thereafter celebrated every fifth year.

Capitonidae (kap-i-tōn'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Capito* (*n-*) + *-idae*.] A family of non-passerine zygodactyl birds, the scansorial barbets, inhabiting the warmer parts of both hemispheres. Leading genera are *Pogonorhynchus*, *Megalania*, *Calorhamphus*, etc., of the old world, and *Capito* of the new. The family name is almost inextricably confused with *Bucconidae*. See *barbet*² and *Megalaniidae*, and cuts under *Capito* and *Pogonorhynchus*.

Capitoninae (kap'i-tō-nī-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Capito* (*n-*) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Megalaniidae*, typified by the genus *Capito*; the thick-heads, or American scansorial barbets, confined to Central and South America, and represented by about 12 species of the genera *Capito* and *Tetragonops*. See cut under *Capito*.

capitine (kap'i-tō-nīn), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Capitonidae* proper or *Capitoninae*.

capitopedal (kap'i-tō-ped'al), *a.* [*< L. caput* (*capit-*), head, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the head and foot.

Right and left of the neck [in *Patella*] are seen a pair of minute oblong yellow bodies, which were originally described by Lankester as orifices possibly connected with the evacuation of the generative products. On account of their position they were termed by him the *capitopedal* orifices, being placed near the junction of head and foot. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 646.

capitula, *n.* Plural of *capitulum*.

capitulant (ka-pit'ū-lant), *n.* [*< ML. capitulan(t)-s*, ppr. of *capitulare*: see *capitulare*.] One who capitulates or surrenders. *Alison*, *Hist. Europe*.

capitulante (*Sp. pron.* kā-pē-tō-lān'te), *n.* [*Sp.*, prop. pp. of *capitular*, < *ML. capitulare*, arrange in heads or chapters: see *capitulare*.] A contractor. [Use in parts of the United States acquired from Mexico.]

capitular (ka-pit'ū-lār), *a. and n.* [= *F. capitulaire* = *It. capitolare*, *a. and n.*, < *ML. capitularis*, pertaining to a chapter (cf. *LL. capitulare*, neut., a poll-tax), < *L. capitulum*, a chapter (section of a book, or a council), lit. a little head: see *capitulum*, *chapter*, and *capital*⁴.] 1. *a.* 1. Belonging to a chapter, in any sense of that word. Also *capitulary*.

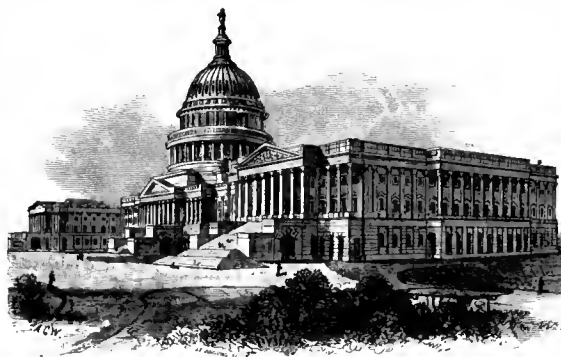
The next step would have been to impose monastic vows upon all the *capitular* clergy.

E. A. Freeman, *Hist. Norm. Conq.*, II, 301.

2. In *bot.*, growing in a capitulum or head. See *capitate*.—3. In *zool.* and *anat.*, pertaining to a capitulum.—**Capitular mass**. See *mass*¹.—**Capitular process**, in *anat.*, a small process or prominence on a vertebra, with which the capitulum of a rib articulates; the articular facet for the head of a rib. See cuts under *atlas* and *cervical*.

II. *n.* 1. An act passed in a chapter, as of knights or canons.—2. *pl.* The body of laws or statutes of a chapter or of an ecclesiastical council. This name is also given to the laws, civil and ecclesiastical, made by Charlemagne and other princes in general councils and assemblies of the people. They are so called because divided into chapters or sections.

That great legislator knew too well the importance attached by all mankind to local customs, to allow his imperial *capitulars* to interfere, unnecessarily, with the Frisian laws. *Motley*, *Dutch Republic*, I, 22.



Capitol of the United States, Washington, D. C.

3. A member of a chapter.

Statutes which shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members, or *capitulars*. *Ayliffe*, *Parergon*.

In the preceding senses also *capitulary*. 4. [*Sp.*, < *ML.*: see above.] In parts of America settled by Spaniards, a regidor elected to the ayuntamiento or town council, as distinguished from one appointed by the executive authority.

capitularly (ka-pit'ū-lār-li), *adv.* In the form or manner of a chapter, as of a religious order.

The keeper, Sir Simon Harcourt, alleged you could do nothing but when all three were *capitularly* met.

Swift, *To Mr. St. John*.

capitulatory (ka-pit'ū-lā-rī), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Same as *capitular*, 1.

The *capitulatory* acts of York Cathedral.

T. Warton, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, iii, § 35.

II. *n.*; *pl. capitularies* (-riz). Same as *capitular*, 1, 2, and 3.

More than one law was made, forbidding all Sunday labour, and this prohibition was reiterated by Charlemagne in his *Capitularies*. *Lecky*, *Europ. Morals*, II, 259.

capitulate (ka-pit'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *capitulated*, ppr. *capitulating*. [*< ML. capitulatus*, pp. of *capitulare*, arrange in heads or chapters, hence arrange conditions (esp. of surrender), < *L. capitulum*, a chapter: see *capitulum*, *capitular*, and *chapter*.] 1. To draw up a writing in chapters, heads, or articles; hence, to draw up articles of agreement; arrange

terms of agreement; treat; also, to enter into an agreement; confederate.

Do not bid me

Dismiss my soldiers, or *capitulate*

Again with Rome's mechanics. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, v. 3.

Percy, Northumberland,
The archbishop's Grace of York, Douglas, Mortimer,
Capitulate against us. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii, 2.

He who took so hainously to be offer'd nineteen Propositions from the Parliament, *capitulates* heer with God almost in as many Articles. *Milton*, *Eikonoklastes*, xxv.

2. To surrender to an enemy on stipulated conditions. Used especially regarding an army or a garrison, when the terms of surrender are specified and agreed to by the parties.

Mondragon was determined not to yield at discretion, although very willing to *capitulate*.

Motley, *Dutch Republic*, II, 528.

I am ashamed to think how easily we *capitulate* to badges and names, to large societies and dead institutions.

Emerson, *Self-reliance*.

capitulate, capitulated (ka-pit'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [*< NL. capitulatus*, < *L. capitulum*: see *capitulum*.] 1. Having a capitulum or knob. Specifically—2. In *bot.*, head-like: applied to the apothecium of a lichen when it is irregularly rounded or globular and seated on the apex of a stem-like portion of the thallus, as in *Cladonia*. *Lindsay*.

capitulation (ka-pit'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= *D. kapitulation* = *F. capitulation* (> *G. kapitulation* = *Dan. kapitulation*) = *Sp. capitulación* = *Pg. capitulação* = *It. capitolazione*, < *ML. *capitulatio* (*n-*) (cf. *capitulatio* (*n-*), an index of chapters), < *capitulare*, capitulate: see *capitulate*.] 1. An article or articles of agreement; formal agreement. [Rare.]

With special *capitulation* that neither the Scots nor the French shall reformat. *Bp. Burnet*, *Records*, No. 50, i, 2.

Specifically—2. The act of capitulating or surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms or conditions; also, the treaty or instrument containing the conditions of such a surrender.

My idea was, that all persons taken in war were to be deemed prisoners of war. That those who surrender on *capitulation* (or convention) are prisoners of war also.

Jefferson, *Correspondence*, I, 164.

3. (*a*) In the Holy Roman Empire, the contract or pledge entered into by the elected emperor, before receiving coronation, with the electors, in which the latter generally secured some concession as the price of their votes. (*b*) *pl.* (1) The name given by Europeans to those treaties and concessions of the early sultans of Turkey which secure to foreigners residing there rights of extraterritoriality, in continuation of similar privileges granted to foreign residents by the Byzantine empire.

These privileges are in general called *Capitulations*; not in the sense now usual of a surrender of right, for they were a free grant, but in the old sense of an agreement under heads and articles—"Capitula." The word was not unusual in such a sense in old French treaties and conventions, for we read of a "*Capitulation* and Contract of Marriage" between Dom Pedro of Portugal and the Princess Marie of Savoy.

E. Schuyler, *Amer. Diplomacy*, pp. 59, 60.

(2) Conventions formerly entered into by the Swiss cantons to regulate the employment of Swiss troops by the popes, the Netherlands, and the kings of Spain, Naples, and France.

capitulator (ka-pit'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [*< ML.* as if **capitulator*, < *capitulare*: see *capitulate*.] One who capitulates.

capitulatory (ka-pit'ū-lā-tō-rī), *a.* [*< capitulate* + *-ory*.] 1. Briefly stated; drawn up in heads or chapters.—2. Relating to or of the nature of a capitulation or surrender on conditions.

capitule (kap'i-tūl), *n.* [*< L. capitulum*, a chapter: see *capitulum* and *chapter*.] 1†. A chapter.

The contents of this *capitule* [are] by you much to be pondred. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I, 229.

2. In *bot.*, same as *capitulum*, 3.

capituliform (ka-pit'ū-lī-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. capitulum*, a little head, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a small head or capitulum. Also *capituliform*.

capitulum (ka-pit'ū-lum), *n.*; *pl. capitula* (-lā). [*L.*, a small head, a capital or head of a column, a chapter, dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), head: see *caput*, and cf. *capitellum*, *capitular*; see also *capital*⁴, *chapter*, *chapter*.] 1. In *anat.*, the head of a bone; especially, the head of a rib, as distinguished from its shoulder or tuberculum. Also called *capitellum*. See cut under *endoskeleton*.—2. In *Cirripedia*, specifically, the valves of the shell collectively, in-

closing more or less of the body of the animal, as distinguished from the peduncular part of the creature. When a peduncle exists, as in *Lepas*, it is the hinder part of the body which is included in the capitulum.

3. In bot., a close head of sessile flowers, as in the *Compositæ*; also, as used by some early botanists, the receptacle of various fungi; in mosses, a close, dense cluster of leaves. Also called *capitule*.—4. In entom.: (a) The enlarged terminal portion of the halter or poiser of a dipterous insect. (b) The enlarged terminal portion of the sucking mouth of a fly, formed by two suetorial flaps called *labella*. (c) The knob at the end of a capitate antenna.—5. One of the stalked spheroidal sporangia of certain mycetozoa.

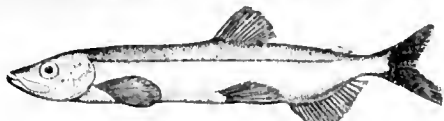
capivar, *n.* Same as *capibara*.

capivi (ka-pē'vi), *n.* Same as *capiba*.

caple¹, **caple²**. See *capel¹*, *capel²*.

caplin¹ (kap'lin), *n.* [*< cap¹ + dim. -lin.*] The cap or band of leather on a flail through which the thongs pass that connect the swingel to the staff. Also *capling*.

caplin² (kap'lin), *n.* [Also *capelin*, *caplan*, *capelan*, and, by corruption, *kibling*, *kibbling*; *< F. caplan*, *capelan*; origin unknown.] A fish, formerly referred to the *Salmonidæ* under the name *Salmo arcticus*, now known as *Mallotus villosus*, and assigned to the smelt family, *Argentinidæ*. It is 6 or 8 inches long, and resembles a smelt in appearance, but is more closely related to the



Caplin (*Mallotus villosus*).

eulachon or candle-fish, from which it differs chiefly in the broader many-rayed pectoral fins and the peculiar scales of the male. In that sex there is a raised band along the sides of the body above the lateral line, consisting of elongated imbricated scales with free projecting points, giving a villous appearance like the pile of velvet. The caplin occurs in immense shoals in all the northern seas, and is an important food-fish to the natives, though its chief use is as bait for cod.

capling (kap'ling), *n.* Same as *caplin¹*.

cap-merchant, *n.* See *cape-merchant*.

cap-money† (kap'mun'ē), *n.* In fox-hunting, the money formerly collected for the huntsman on the death of the fox.

capnomancy (kap'nō-man-si), *n.* [= *F. capnomantie* (Cotgrave) = *Sp. P. capnomancia*, *< Gr. καπνός*, smoke (akin to *Lith. kvapas*, vapor, = *L. vapor*, etc.: see *vapor*), + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by the ascent or motion of smoke.

capnomor, **kapnomor** (kap'nō-mōr), *n.* [*< Gr. καπνός*, smoke, + *μοῖρα*, a part (or stem *μορ-), *< μεῖρεσθαι*, divide, apportion, allot.] A transparent, colorless, oil-like fluid (*C₂₀H₂₂O₂*) obtained from the smoke of organic bodies or from the tar of wood.

capo (kā'pō), *n.* [*E. dial.*, var. of *capel¹*.] A working-horse. *Grose.* [*Prov. Eng. (Cheshire).*] **capoc** (kap'ok), *n.* [*Punjabi kapāb*, Hind. *kapās*, cotton.] A fine short-stapled cotton of the East Indies, used chiefly to stuff cushions, line palanquins, etc.

capocchia† (ka-pok'ia), *n.* [*It.*, fem. of *capocchio*, dull, heavy, silly, lit. big-headed, aug. of *capo*, the head: see *cape²*.] The feminine form of *capocchio*, a fool: used coaxingly in the following passage.

Alas, poor wretch! a poor *capocchia*.

Shak., T. and C., iv. 2.

capocht, *n.* and *v. t.* See *capouch*.

capon (kā'pon), *n.* [*< ME. capon*, *capun* (also assimilated *chapoun*, after *F. chapon*), *< AS. capūn* = *MD. kapoen*, *D. kapoen*, *kapuin* = *LG. Sw. Dan. kapun* = *MHG. kapūn*, *G. kapaun* = *F. chapon* = *Pr. Sp. capon* = *Pg. capão* = *It. cappone*, *< L. capo(n-)* (also *capus*, *> OHG. chappo*, *MHG. kappe*) (*ML. also caponus*), *< Gr. κάπων*, a capon, prob. *< √ *καπ*, repr. by *κόπτεω*, eut.] 1. A castrated cock; a cock-chicken castrated for the purpose of improving the flesh for table.

Oh, a capon,

A bird of grace, an 't he thy will! I honour it.

Fletcher, *Spanish Curate*, v. 2.

2†. [So called, it is said, because letters were often conveyed inside of fowls. Cf. *F. poulet*, a fowl, also a love-letter, a billet-doux.] A letter.

O, thy letter, thy letter; he's a good friend of mine:

Stand aside, good hearer. Boyet, you can eave;

Break up this capon. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 1.

Norfolk capon, a red herring. [*Local*, Eng.]

capon (kā'pon), *v. t.* [= *G. kapaunen* = *F. chaponner* = *Pr. caponar* = *It. capponare*; from the noun.] To make a capon of; caponize.

caponet† (kā'pon-et), *n.* [*< capon + dim. -et²*.]

A young capon.

caponiere, **caponniere** (kap-ō-nēr'), *n.* [*< F. caponnière* = *It. capponiera*, a covered lodgment, *< Sp. caponera* (= *Pg. capoeira*), a covered lodgment, a cage or coop in which to fatten fowls, *< Sp. capon* = *Pg. capão*, a capon: see *capon*.] In fort.: (a) A covered lodgment sunk 4 or 5 feet into a ditch for its defense, encompassed with a parapet about 2 feet high, serving to support several planks laden with earth. (b) A passage from one part of a work to another, protected on the right and left by a wall or parapet, and sometimes covered overhead. When there is a parapet on one side only, it is called a *demie-caponiere*. (c) One of a series of bomb-proof arched structures for receiving cannon which fire through embrasures pierced in the front or mask-wall of the casemates: used for flanking ditches. *Mahan*.—**Double caponiere**, in fort., a ditch-defense arranged for flanking purposes. The double caponiere is generally placed in the middle of the ditch, so as to fire in both directions.

caponize (kā'pon-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caponized*, ppr. *caponizing*. [*< capon + -ize*.] To make a capon of. Also spelled *caponise*.

caponniere, *n.* See *caponiere*.

capon's-feather (kā'ponz-feth'ēr), *n.* Same as *capon's-tail*.

capon's-tail (kā'ponz-tāl), *n.* 1. A species of valerian: so called from its spreading white flowers.—2. The columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.—**Capon's-tail grass**, a species of fescue, *Festuca Myuros*.

caporcanite (ka-pōr'shian-it), *n.* [*< Caporcano* (see def.) + *-ite²*.] A mineral related to, or perhaps identical with, laumontite, from Monte de Caporeiano, Tuscany.

capot (ka-pot'), *n.* [*F.*, of uncertain origin, perhaps connected with *capote*: see *capote*.] A winning of all the tricks at the game of piquet. It counts 40.

capot (ka-pot'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *capotted*, ppr. *capotting*. [*< capot*, *n.*] In the game of piquet, to win all the tricks from.

That last game I had with my sweet cousin I capotted her. *Laub*, Mrs. *Battle on Whist*.

capo tasto (It. pron. kā'pō tās'tō), [*It.*: *capo*, *< L. caput*, head (see *cape²*); *tasto*, key, touch, *< tastare*, touch, feel: see *taste*.] A contrivance attached to stringed instruments with frets, like the guitar, for the purpose of raising the pitch of all the strings at once. Also *capo di tasto*.

capote (ka-pōt'), *n.* [*F. capote*, *f.* (formerly also *capot*, *capot*, *m.*) (= *Sp. P. capote* = *It. cappotto*, *> Turk. qaput*, *qapud*, dim. of *cape*, a hood or cape: see *cape¹*).] 1. A large coarse cloak, properly with a hood. Specifically—(a) In some military uniforms, the regulation outer garment, consisting of a very long and full cloth coat. (b) An outer garment for women, made of camel or cloth, covering the person completely and reaching nearly to the ground. (c) An outer garment forming a usual part of the costume, and worn by both women and men, among many tribes of the Levant. It is made either of rough cloth or of skins retaining their hair.

She [an Albanian woman] went and put on a new capote, a sort of white frock coat, without sleeves, embroidered in bright colours down the seams, which showed her figure to advantage. *R. Curzon*, *Monast.* in the Levant, p. 211.

2. The hood or top of a wagon, as of a buggy, or any similar protection for a vehicle.

capouch (ka-pōsh'), *n.* [Also *capoch*, *capuche* = *G. kapuze* = *Dan. kabuds*; *< F. capuche*, also *capuce*, *< It. cappuccio*, *< ML. caputium*, *capitulum*, *capucium*, *capucium*, etc., a cowl or hood: see *caputium*.] A monk's hood or cowl; especially, a hood of peculiar pointed form worn by the Capuchin monks.

capouch† (ka-pōsh'), *v. t.* [Also *capoch*, *capuche*; *< capouch*, *n.*] 1. To cover with a hood.

Between the cicada and that we call a grasshopper the differences are very many, for first, they are differently cucullated or capouched upon the head and back.

Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 3.

2. To blind or hoodwink.

cappadine (kap'ā-din), *n.* [*Cf. capiton*.] A sort of silk flock taken from the upper part of the silk worm's cocoon after the true silk has been wound off, used for shag in making rugs.

Cappadocian (kap-ā-dō'shian), *a.* and *n.* [*< Cappadocia* + *-an*.] 1. A. Pertaining to Cappadocia, an ancient province and kingdom of Asia Minor, now part of Asiatic Turkey.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Cappadocia.

Cappagh brown. See *brown*.

cap-paper (kap'pā'pēr), *n.* 1. A coarse paper, so called from being used to make caps to hold commodities.—2. A kind of writing-paper in large sheets. See *cap¹*, *n.*, 3.

capparid (kap'ā-rid), *n.* [*< Capparis* (*-rid-*), *q. v.*] In bot., a plant of the natural order *Capparidaceæ*.

Capparidaceæ (kap'ā-ri-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Capparis* (*-rid-*) + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of plants, sometimes shrubs or trees, nearly related to the *Crucifere*, from which they differ in having six or more stamens which are not tetradynamous, the pod without a partition and often stalked, and kidney-shaped seeds with a coiled embryo. They are natives chiefly of tropical and subtropical regions, and possess more or less acid qualities. The principal genera are *Capparis* and *Cleome*. Some species of *Gynandropsis* and *Polanisia*, genera of this order, are cultivated for ornament. See *cuta* under *caper²* and *Cleome*.

capparidaceous (kap'ā-ri-dā'shius), *a.* Pertaining to the *Capparidaceæ*.

capparideous (kap-ā-rid'ē-us), *a.* Same as *capparidaceous*.

Capparis (kap'ā-ris), *n.* [*L.*, the caper-bush, the caper: see *caper²*.] A genus of shrubby plants, of tropical and warm regions, of which the most familiar species is the caper, *C. spinosa*. See *caper²*. The products of some species are used as irritants or as antispasmodics, and some tropical American species are said to be poisonous. The berries of *C. Sodada*, which is abundant in tropical Africa, are used for food.

cap-peak (kap'pēk), *n.* The peak or stiff projecting front piece of some kinds of caps.

cappelle, *n.* See *capeline*.

capper¹ (kap'ēr), *n.* [*< cap¹ + -er¹*.] 1. One whose business is the making or selling of caps. [*Rare*.]—2. A tool for fitting percussion-caps to shells.

capper²† (kap'ēr), *n.* A Scotch form of *cupper*, a cupbearer. See *cap²* and *cupper*.

capper³ (kap'ēr), *v. t.* [*Cf. Dan. kapre* = *G. kapern*, seize; from the noun *caper³* (*Dan. kapre*, etc.) or freq. of the verb *caper³*, seize: see *cap³* and *caper³*.] To seize; lay hold of violently; specifically, to seize (a vessel) as a prize. [*Scotch*.]

capper⁴ (kap'ēr), *n.* [*Appar. < cap³ + -er¹*, lit. 'seizer'; but in def. 1 perhaps associated with *attercap* = *attercap*, a spider, and in def. 2 perhaps a particular use, in allusion to 'the spider and the fly'.] 1. A spider.—2. A stool-pigeon in a gambling-house, or a person employed at auctions to raise bids deceptively. [*Slang*.]

capperclaw, *v. t.* See *caperclew*.

capernoity, *a.* See *capernoity*.

cap-piece (kap'pēs), *n.* In *carp.*, a piece of timber covering the heads of a series of uprights or other vertical structure.

capping-plane (kap'ing-plān), *n.* In *joinery*, a plane used for working the upper surface of staircase-rails.

cap-pot (kap'pot), *n.* In *glass-making*, a crucible having a lid or cap.

cap-pudding (kap'pud'ing), *n.* A pudding rounded at the top, which top consists of currants, raisins, or the like, and resembles a cap. [*Imp. Diet*.]

Capra (kā'prā), *n.* [*L.*, a she-goat: see *caper¹*.] A genus of hollow-horned ruminants, of the family *Boridæ*, typical of the subfamily *Caprina*, and typified by the common goat, *Capra hircus*. There are several other species, among them the ibexes, *Capra ibex*, *C. pyramica*, etc. See *goat*, and *cuts* under *agagrus* and *ibex*.

caprantilopine (kap-ran-til'ō-pin), *a.* [*< L. capra*, a she-goat, + *NL. antilopinus*: see *caper¹* and *antilopine*.] Partaking of the characters of both a goat and an antelope; nemorhædine.

caprate (kap'rāt), *n.* [*< capr(ic) + -ate¹*.] A salt of capric acid.

capreallt, **caprelt**, *n.* Old forms of *capriole*.

Caprella (ka-prel'ā), *n.* [*NL.*, dim. from *L. capra*, a she-goat: see *caper¹*.] The typical genus of the family *Caprellidæ*. *C. linearia* is a sluggish inhabitant of rocky tide-pools of the Atlantic coast of Europe, preying on various animals, as hydroids and polyzoans. See *mantis-shrimp* and *specter-shrimp*.

Caprellidæ (ka-prel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Caprella* + *-idæ*.] A family of edriophthalmous hemodipodous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Caprella*, characterized by the attenuate form, the rudimentary abdomen, and the cervically placed anterior legs. Some of the forms are called *mantis-shrimps*, from their superficial resemblance to the insect known as *mantis*, and *specter-shrimps*, from their strange aspect.

The *Caprellidæ* are long and slender forms with well-developed antennæ and antennule. They live in salt water, walking around on submarine plants in a very deliberate manner, and progress by a doubling up of the body in about the same way that the measuring-worm does. The most common species on the Atlantic coast received its name (*Caprella geometrica*) from this habit.

Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 73.

caprelline (ka-prel'in), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Caprellidæ*.

capreolt, **capreole**, *n.* [= *MF. capreole*, *capreolle*, *capreole*, a tendril, < *L. capreolus*: see *capreolus*.] 1. A buck or he-goat.—2. A tendril; a capreolus.

capreolary (kap'rē-ō-lā-ri), *a.* [*< NL. capreolarius*, < *L. capreolus*, a tendril: see *capreolus*.] Same as *capreolate*, 2.

capreolate (kap'rē-ō-lāt), *a.* [*< L. capreolus*, a tendril (see *capreolus*), + *-ate*.] 1. In bot., provided with tendrils.—2. In anat., resembling tendrils: applied to the spermathecal vessels, or vasa capreolaria, from their twisted appearance.

capreoli, *n.* Plural of *capreolus*. [*< Capreolus*, 3, + *-ine*.] Pertaining to the subgenus *Capreolus*; specifically, relating or akin to the roebuck.

capreolus (ka-prē-ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *capreoli* (-li). [*L. capreolus*, ML. also *capriolus*, a wild goat, roebuck, chamois, a tendril of a plant, dim. of **capreus*, fem. *caprea*, a wild goat: see *caper*¹ and *capriole*.] 1. A buck or he-goat. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—2. The tendril of a plant.—3. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A subgenus of deer, including the roebuck, *Capreolus caprea*. *Hamilton Smith*, 1827.

capret, *n.* [*ME.* (translating *L. caprea* in Vulgate), = *OF. chevet*, *m.*, *chevete*, *chevette*, a kid (as dim. of *chevre*, a goat), a wild goat, *F. chevrette*, *f.*, a doe, roe (see *chevette*), = *It. capretto*, *m.*, *capretta*, *f.*, < *ML. capretus*, *m.*, **capreta*, *f.*, equiv. to *capreolus*, *capreola*, a wild goat: see *capreolus*, *caper*¹.] A roebuck; a roe.

As *capret* and *hert* thou shalt etc. *Wyclif*, Dent. xli. 15.

A moost swift renner, as oon of the *capretis* [var. *capretis*] that dwellen in wodis.

Wyclif, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] ii. 18.

capric (kap'rik), *a.* [*< L. caper*, a goat: see *caper*¹.] Of or pertaining to a goat. Also *caprimic*.—**Capric acid**, *C₁₀H₂₀O₂*, a peculiar acid first discovered by Chevreul in the butter of cows' milk. It occurs also in goats' milk, in cocoanut-oil, and in several kinds of fusel-oil. It is crystalline, somewhat soluble in hot water, and has a faint goat-like smell when cold, which becomes more offensive on heating. Also called *rutic acid*.

capriccio (ka-prich'io), *n.* [*< It. capriccio*: see *caprice*.] 1. A caprice; a whim. Also *caprichio*.

Will this *capriccio* hold in thee, art sure?

Shak., All's Well, ii. 3.

Sometimes

(In quite opposed *capriccios*) he climbs
The hardest rocks and highest, every way
Running their ridges. *Chapman*, Homeric Hymns.

2. A musical composition in a free, irregular, and often whimsical style: first applied to deviations from strict forms, like the fugue, especially when in quick tempo, but now extended to any fancifully irregular piece. Also *caprice*.

capriccioso (ka-prē-chiō'sō), *adv.* [*It.*, < *capriccio*, *caprice*: see *capriccio*, *caprice*, and *capricious*.] In music, in a free, fantastic style.

caprice (ka-prēs'), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also *capriche*, *capritch*, and *caprichio*, *capriccio*, after *It.*; < *F. caprice*, < *It. capriccio* = *Sp. Pg. capricho*, a caprice, whim; of disputed origin; usually, but without sufficient evidence, derived from *It. caprio*, a goat (as if orig. 'a goat-leap'). Cf. *caper*¹ and *capriole*.] 1. A sudden start of the mind; a sudden change of opinion or humor, without apparent or adequate motive; a whim, freak, or particular fancy.

I found the night as full of beauty as the day, when *caprice* led me from the brilliancy of St. Mark's.

Hovells, Venetian Life, ii.

2. The habit of acting according to varying impulses; capriciousness.

Everywhere I observe in the feminine mind something of beautiful *caprice*, a floral exuberance of that charming wilfulness which characterizes our dear human sisters, I fear through all worlds. *De Quincey*.

3. Same as *capriccio*, 2. = *Syn.* 1. Vagary, humor, whim, crotchety.—2. Fickleness.

caprichet, **capritch**, *n.* [See *caprice*.] A caprice.

Shall a man fear *capriches*?

Chapman, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

O hold, for pity, Sir,
I am too great a sufferer,
Abus'd as you have been by a witch,
But conjur'd int' a worse *capritch*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 310.

caprichiot, *n.* See *capriccio*, 1.

capricious (ka-prish'us), *a.* [Formerly also *capricious*; = *F. capricieux* = *Sp. Pg. caprichoso* = *It. capriccioso*, capricious; from the noun: see *caprice*.] Characterized by caprice; apt to change opinions suddenly, or to deviate from one's purpose; unsteady; changeable; fickle; subject to change or irregularity: as, a man of a capricious temper.

Nor unnoted pass
The sycamore, capricious in attire,
Now green, now tawny, and ere autumn yet
Have chang'd the woods, in scarlet honours bright.
Couper, The Task, i. 318.

The king, . . . under the influence of capricious passions, suddenly dissolved . . . parliament.

Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 379.

A bud taken from any one of the branches, and grafted on another tree, produces either one of the pure kinds or a capricious tree producing the three kinds.

Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 357.

= *Syn.* Freakish, unsteady, fanciful, whimsical, fitful, crotchety, uncertain.

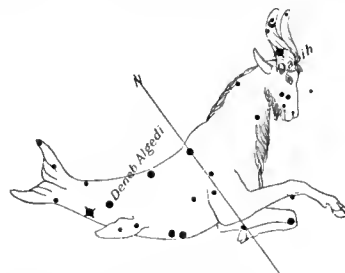
capriciously (ka-prish'us-li), *adv.* In a capricious manner; whimsically; irregularly.

The unskilled laborer has ceased to be at the mercy of a master; but the force that the master once applied to him capriciously is now applied to him instead by his whole social environment, and that not capriciously, but with the regularity of a natural law.

W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 191.

capriciousness (ka-prish'us-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being capricious; whimsicalness; unsteadiness of purpose or opinion: as, "great capriciousness of taste," *Pennant*, Brit. Zool., Class 4; "the capriciousness of a sickly heart," *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 94.—2. Unsteadiness; liability to sudden changes; irregularity: as, the capriciousness of fortune.

Capricorn (kap'ri-körn), *n.* [= *F. Capricorne* = *It. Capricorno* (= *Sp. Pg. Capricornio*, after *ML. Capricornium*); < *L. Capricornus*, a zodiacal constellation (see def.) (> *ML. Capricornium*, the winter solstice), lit. 'goat-horned' (and hence in *ML. Capricornus*, a steinbok, ibex), < *caper* (*capr-*), goat, + *cornu* = *E. horn*. Cf. *Gr. αἰγόκερος*, goat-horned, the constellation *Capricorn*.] 1. An ancient zodiacal constellation between *Sagittarius* and *Aquarius*; also, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, the winter solstice: represented on ancient monuments by the figure of a goat, or a figure having the fore



The Constellation of Capricorn, according to ancient descriptions and figures.

part like a goat and the hind part like a fish. Its symbol is ♑.—2. [*I. c.*] An ibex; a steinbok.

He shew'd two heads and horns of the true *capricorne*, which animal, he told us, was frequently kill'd among the mountains. *Evelyn*, Diary (1646), p. 189.

Capricorn beetles, beetles of the family *Cerambycidae* (which see).—**Tropic of Capricorn**. See *tropic*.

capricornify (kap-ri-kör'ni-fi), *v. t.* [*< capricorn* (with allusion to *horn*, *v.*) + *-ify*.] To horn; cnefold. [*Low.*]

caprid (kap'rid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Capridæ* or *Caprinae*; relating to a goat; hircine.

Capridæ (kap'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Capra* + *-idæ*.] The *Caprinae*, or goat tribe, elevated to the rank of a family of hollow-horned ruminants.

Capridæ² (kap'ri-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Caproidæ*.

caprifate (kap'ri-fāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caprifated*, ppr. *caprifating*. [*< L. caprificatus*, pp. of *caprificare*: see *caprify*.] To ripen by caprification; caprify.

caprification (kap'ri-fī-kā'shon), *n.* [*< L. caprificatio* (*n.*), < *caprificare*: see *caprify*.] A process intended to accelerate the ripening of the fig, and to improve the fruit. It consists in suspending branches of the wild fig (see *caprifig*) in the cultivated trees, and subjecting the fruit to the attacks of the gall-insects which are thus introduced. The practice is one of great antiquity, but, though still followed in many localities, is of very doubtful utility. Caprification is also effected by planting an occasional wild fig among the others. In some portions of France the same object is attained by touching a drop of oil to

the orifice of the fruit, by which its ripening is hastened nearly a week.

caprificus (kap-ri-fī'kus), *n.* [*L.*, the wild fig-tree, lit. 'goat-fig' < *caper* (*capr-*), a goat, + *ficus*, fig: see *caper*¹ and *fig*.] The caprifig.

caprifig (kap'ri-fīg), *n.* [*< L. caprificus*, a wild fig: see *caprificus*.] The uncultivated male form of the common fig, *Ficus Carica*, which is practically dioecious, though staminate and pistillate flowers are found upon the same tree. The fruit of the caprifig is hard and useless, but is the home of a small gnaw-like gall-insect, *Elastophaga grossorum*, which in escaping from the orifice covers itself with pollen and thus becomes a means for effecting the fertilization of the edible fig. See *caprification*.

caprifoliet, **caprifolyt** (kap'ri-fōl, -fō-li), *n.* [= *D. kamperfoelie* = *Dan. kaprifolium* = *F. chevre-feuille* = *It. caprifoglio*, < *ML. caprifolium*, woodbine, honeysuckle: see *caprifolium*.] Woodbine; honeysuckle.

There was a pleasant Arber, not by art
But of the trees own inclination made, . . .
With wanton yvie twine entrayld athwart,
And Eglantine and *Caprifolie* emong.

Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 44.

Caprifoliaceæ (kap-ri-fō-li-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Caprifolium* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of monopetalous dicotyledons, allied to the *Rubiaceæ*. It includes a number of erect or twining shrubs and herbaceous plants, comprising the honeysuckle, elder, viburnum, and snowberry. The characteristic of the order are opposite leaves without stipules, an inferior ovary, 4 or 5 stamens upon the tube of the regular or irregular corolla, and the fruit usually a berry or drupe. Many species are cultivated for ornament, but the order is otherwise of little value.

caprifoliaceous (kap-ri-fō-li-ā'shius), *a.* Pertaining to the *Caprifoliaceæ*.

caprifolium (kap-ri-fō-li-um), *n.* [*ML.*, woodbine, honeysuckle, lit. 'goat-leaf' < *L. caper* (*capr-*), a goat, + *folium*, leaf: see *caper*¹ and *foil*.] Sometimes erroneously explained as for **capprifolium*, < *L. caparis*, *caper*, + *folium*, leaf, with ref. to the likeness of its leaf to that of the *caper*: see *caper*².] 1. Woodbine or honeysuckle.—2. [*cap.*] A section of the natural order *Caprifoliaceæ*, including the trumpet honeysuckle, the yellow honeysuckle, and the American woodbine.

caprifolyt, *n.* See *caprifoliet*.

capriform (kap'ri-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. caper* (*capr-*), a goat, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a goat, or of something belonging to a goat; goat-like: as, *capriform* horns.

caprify (kap'ri-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caprified*, ppr. *caprifying*. [*< ME. caprifien*, < *F.* as if **caprifier* = *Sp. caprihgar* = *Pg. capricar*, < *L. caprificare*, subject figs to the stinging of the gall-insect, < *caprificus*, the wild fig-tree: see *caprificus*.] To subject to caprification (which see).

In Juny, as sonne is hiest, to *caprifie*
The fig-tree is, that is to signifie
The figges greene of caprifigtree rende
With tree made like a sawe on hem suspende.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

caprigenous (kap-rij'e-nus), *a.* [*< L. caprigenus*, < *caper* (*capr-*), a goat, + *-genus*, -born: see *-genous*.] Produced by a goat; belonging to the goat kind.

Caprimulgidæ (kap-ri-mul'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Caprimulgus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fissirostral cypseliform non-passerine birds, of the conventional order *Picariæ*; the goatsuckers or night-jars. They are chiefly of nocturnal or crepuscular habits, have a broad, flattened head, large eyes and ears, and a very small bill with deeply cleft rictus generally provided with long bristles. They have very small feet, frequently of an abnormal number of phalanges, the hind toe being short and usually elevated, the front toes webbed at the base, and the middle claw usually pectinate. Their plumage is soft and lax, and the wings and tail are variable in development. There are about 14 genera and upward of 100 species, of the temperate and tropical portions of both hemispheres. They are divided into 4 subfamilies, *Podarginae*, *Steatornithinae*, *Nyctibinae*, and *Caprimulginae*.

Caprimulginae (kap'ri-mul'ji-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Caprimulgus* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Caprimulgidæ*, including the true goatsuckers and night-jars. These birds are of nocturnal or crepuscular habits, insectivorous, and in temperate countries migratory; the young are downy at birth, contrary to the rule among *Altrices*. The *Caprimulginae* are very generally distributed in both hemispheres. *Caprimulgus*, the leading genus, is confined to the old world. Leading American genera are *Nyctidromus*, *Antrostomus*, and *Chordeiles*. See cuts under *Antrostomus* and *goatsucker*.

caprimulgine (kap-ri-mul'jin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Caprimulgidæ* or the genus *Caprimulgus*.

II. *n.* One of the *Caprimulgidæ*; a bird of the goatsucker family.

Caprimulgus (kap-ri-mul'gus), *n.* [L., a milk-er of goats; also a bird so called, the goat-sucker (see *goatsucker*); < *caper*, fem. *capra*, a goat, + *mulgere* = E. *milk*.] The typical and most extensive genus of goatsuckers, of the subfamily *Caprimulginae*, formerly conterminous with the family *Caprimulgidae*, but now commonly restricted to species strictly congeneric with the European goatsucker, night-jar, night-churr, or fern-owl, *Caprimulgus europæus*. In this acceptance of the genus, none of the species are American, the American whippoorwills, etc., being now usually included in the genus *Antrostomus*. There are upward of 30 species of *Caprimulgus* proper.

caprin, caprine² (kap'rin), *n.* [*< capr(ie) + -in², -ine²*.] A substance found in butter, which, with butyric and caproic, gives the butter its peculiar taste and odor. It is a compound of capric acid and glycerin, or a caprate of glycerin.

Caprina (ka-pri'nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *L. caprinus*, relating to a goat; in allusion to the shell, which resembles a goat's horn.] A genus of fossil bivalve mollusks of the Cretaceous period, by some regarded as a member of the *Rudista*, or family *Hippuritidae*, and by others as the type of a family *Caprinidae*.

Caprinæ (ka-pri'nö), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capra* + *-inæ*.] The goat tribe considered as a subfamily of *Bovidae*, characterized by having horns which are subangular in section, curved backward, with an anterior rectilinear ridge continuous around the convex curve.

caprine¹ (kap'rin), *a.* [*< L. caprinus*, < *caper* (*capr*), a goat: see *capr¹*.] Like a goat; hircine; pertaining to the *Caprine*.

Their physiognomy is canine, vulpine, caprine.

Ep. Gauden, Life of Bp. Brownrigg, p. 236.

caprine², *n.* See *caprin*.

Caprinella (kap-ri-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Caprina*, *q. v.*] The typical genus of the family *Caprinellidae*.

Caprinellidæ (kap-ri-nel'i-dö), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprinella* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Caprinella*. The typical forms have a subconical right valve with a ligamental furrow on its convex side and a large hinge-tooth supported by an oblique plate, while the left valve is spiral and provided with two teeth, of which the anterior is borne on a plate that longitudinally traverses the umbonal cavity. By some the species are referred to the *Hippuritidae*, and by others to the *Chamidae*. They lived during the Cretaceous epoch.

caprinic (ka-prin'ik), *a.* [*< caprin* + *-ic*.] Same as *capric*.

Caprinidæ (ka-prin'i-dö), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprina* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Caprina*, to which different limits have been given. By some it is restricted to the genus *Caprina*; by others it is extended to embrace the genera *Caprina*, *Caprinella*, and *Caprotina*. All the species lived in the Cretaceous seas.

capriole (kap'ri-öl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *capriol*, *caprioll*, *capreall* (whence by abbr. *caper*: see *caper¹*), also later *cabriole* (and *Sc. capriol*); = D. *capriool* = G. *capriole* = Sw. *kapriol* = Dan. *kapriole*, < F. *capriole* (16th century), now *cabriole* = Sp. Pg. *cabriola*, < It. *capriola*, also *cavriola*, *cavriola*, a *caper*, *capriole*, frisk, leap, lit. a leap like that of a kid or goat, < *capriolo*, *cavriolo*, *m.*, *capriola*, *cavriola*, *f.*, a kid, a fawn (Florio), also, without dim. force, a wild goat, a roebuck, = Cat. Pr. *cabirol* = OF. *cheverol*, *chevroil*, F. *chevreuil*, *m.*, OF. *cheverolle*, *cheverulle*, *f.*, < L. *capreolus*, *m.*, LL. *capreola*, *f.*, ML. also *capriolus*, *capriola*, a wild goat, roebuck, roe: see *capreolus* and *caper¹*. Cf. F. *capriol*, *n.*, *caprioter*, *v.*, *caper* (Cotgrave).] 1. A *caper* or leap, as in dancing; a sudden bound; a spring. [Archaic.]

With lofty turns and *capriols* in the ayre
Which with the lusty tunes accordeth faire.

Sir J. Davies, *Dancing*, st. 68.

His teeth doe *caper* whilst he eates his meat,
His heels doe *caper* whilst he takes his seat;
His very soule, his intellectual,
Is nothing but a mincing *capreall*.

Marston, *Scourge of Villanie*, xi.

Permitting no *caprioles* of fancy, but with scope enough
for the outbreak of savage instincts.

Hawthorne, *Blithedale Romance*, ix.

2. In the *manège*, an upward spring or leap made by a horse without advancing, the hind legs being jerked out when at the height of the leap.—3t. A kind of head-dress worn by women.

capriole (kap'ri-öl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *caprioled*, ppr. *caprioling*. [Early mod. E. also *capreall*, and by abbr. *caper* (see *caper¹*); < F. *cabrioler* = Sp. Pg. *cabriolar*, < It. *capriolare*, *caper*, leap; from the noun: see *capriole*, *n.*] To execute a capriole; leap; skip.

Far over the billowy sea of heads may be seen Rascality
caprioling on horses from the royal stud.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, I. vii. 10.

capriped (kap'ri-ped), *a.* [*< L. capripes* (-*ped*), < *caper* (*capr*), a goat, + *pes* (*ped*) = E. *foot*.] Having feet like those of a goat.

capritch, *n.* See *capriche*.

caprizant (kap'ri-zant), *a.* [*< F. caprisant* = Pg. *caprizante* = It. *caprizante*, < ML. *caprizan(t)-s*, ppr. of **caprizare*, leap like a goat, < L. *caper*, a goat. Cf. *caprice*.] Leaping: used of the pulse when it seems to leap, an imperfect dilatation of the artery being succeeded by a fuller one.

caproate (kap'rö-ät), *n.* [*< capro(ie) + -ate¹*.] A salt formed by the union of caproic acid with a base.

cap-rock (kap'rok), *n.* In lead-mining, a stratum immediately under which the lead-bearing crevices begin to widen and become productive. [Lead regions of the upper Mississippi.]

caproic (ka-prö'ik), *a.* [*< capro-*, assumed stem of L. *caper*, a goat, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a goat; derived from a goat. Also *capronic*.—**Caproic acid**, *C₁₀H₁₈O₂*, the sixth in the series of fatty acids, a clear mobile oil which together with capric acid may be prepared from butter, from coconut-oil, and from various other sources; its salts are termed *caprates*. It is a mobile fluid, colorless, inflammable, and has a very acid and penetrating taste.

caproid (kap'rö-id), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Caproidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Caproidæ*.

Caproidæ (ka-prö'i-dö), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capros* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Capros*, and related to the *Zenidæ*. They have a compressed body, projecting snout, very protractile upper jaw, ctenoid scales, and many vertebrae. The principal species is the *Capros aper* or boar-fish. Also *Capridæ*. See cut under *boar-fish*.

Both the *Zenidæ* and the *Caproidæ* exhibit a very singular mode of locomotion. This is to a large extent effected by a scarcely perceptible vibratory motion of the dorsal and anal fins, and they are thus enabled to steal upon their victims unnoticed. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 269.

capromyan (kap-rö-mi'an), *n.* [*< Capromys* + *-an*.] A rodent quadruped of the group represented by the genus *Capromys*.

Capromys (kap'rö-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάπρος*, a wild boar (cf. L. *caper*, a goat: see *caper¹*), + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of hystriomorph rodent mammals, of the family *Octodontidae* and subfamily *Echinomyiinae*, or hedgehog-rats, peculiar to the island of Cuba, where two species occur, *C. pilorides* and *C. prehensilis*, called respectively the *hutia-congu* or *pilori-rat* and the *hutia-carabali*.

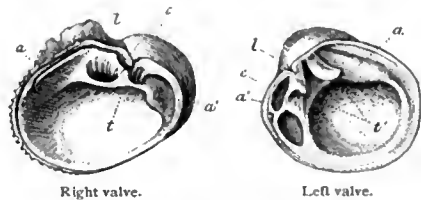
caprone (kap'rön), *n.* [*< capr(ie) + -one*.] A clear colorless oil obtained from butter, and to which with caprine the peculiar flavor of butter is partly due. It is a ketone of caproic acid.

capronic (kap-ron'ik), *a.* [*< caprone* + *-ic*.] Same as *caproic*.

Capros (kap'ros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάπρος*, a wild boar, also a sea-fish.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, of the family *Carangidae*, or the type of a distinct family *Caproidæ*. *C. aper* is the boar-fish. *Lacépède*, 1804. See cut under *boar-fish*.

Caprotina (kap-rö-ti'nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Caprotina*, a cognomen of Jumo.] A genus of fossil bivalve mollusks, considered by some to be typical of a family *Caprotinidæ*.

Caprotinidæ (kap-rö-tin'i-dö), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Caprotina* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Caprotina*. The valves are nearly alike in form, but dissimilar in sculpture,



a, a', positions of adductor muscles; *c, c'*, cartilage-pits; *l, l'*, ligamental inflexions; *t, t'*, teeth.

the right being striated or ribbed, and the left flat or convex with a marginal umbo. The interior is shown in the annexed cuts. The species have been referred variously to the families *Hippuritidae*, *Chamidae*, and *Caprinidae*; all are confined to the Cretaceous seas.

Caprovis (kap'rö-vis), *n.* [NL., < L. *caper*, a goat, + *avis*, a sheep, = E. *ewe*.] A subgenus of the genus *Oris*, including several species of wild sheep, as the moufflon of Sardinia and Corsica and the argali of Asia. See cut under *argali*.

caproyl (kap'rö-il), *n.* [*< capro(ie) + -yl*, < Gr. *κρόν*, matter.] The radical (*C₆H₁₁O*) of caproic acid and its derivatives.

capryl (kap'ril), *n.* [*< capr(ie) + -yl*.] An organic radical (*C₈H₁₇*) not existing in the free state, but found in a number of compounds.

caprylic (ka-pril'ik), *a.* [*< capryl* + *-ic*.] Related to or containing the radical capryl, *C₈H₁₇*.—**Caprylic acid**, *C₈H₁₆O₂*, a volatile fatty acid found combined as an ether in cows' butter, and in much larger quantity in coconut-oil. At ordinary temperatures it is a liquid, soluble in boiling water.

capsal (kap'aal), *n.* [A corruption of *capstan*.] A capstan; specifically, among American lumbermen, a rough capstan built on a raft.

Capsaria (kap-sä'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capsus* + *-aria*.] A division of heteropterous insects containing broadly ovate forms. See *Capsidae*.

cap-screw (kap'skrö), *n.* A screw-bolt with a cubical head, used in securing the ends of steam-cylinders.

cap-scuttle (kap'skut'l), *n.* *Naut.*, a covering for a hatch made so as to fit over the outside of the coaming, to keep out water.

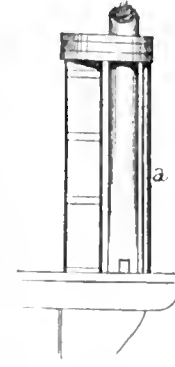
Capsella (kap-sel'ä), *n.* [L., a small box or coffer, dim. of *capsa*, a box: see *vasc²*.] A small genus of cruciferous plants; shepherd's-purse (which see).

cap-sheaf (kap'shëf'), *n.* 1. The top sheaf of a stack of grain; the crowner. Hence—2. Figuratively, the summit; the extreme degree of anything: as, this letter is the *cap-sheaf* of his impudence.

Success in foreign commerce will be the *cap-sheaf*, the crowning glory, of Philadelphia.

Buchanan, in *Curtis*, II. 29.

cap-shore (kap'shör), *n.* *Naut.*, a small spar supporting the forward edge of the cap of a lower mast.



capsicin, capsicine (kap'si-sin), *n.* [*< Capsicum* + *-in², -ine²*.] An active principle (*C₁₈H₁₄O₂*) obtained from the fruit of several species of the genus *Capsicum*, appearing in colorless crystals and extremely acrid. It is soluble in alcohol, and forms crystallizable salts with acetic, nitric, and sulphuric acids.

Capsicum (kap'si-kum), *n.* [NL. (so called from the shape of the fruit), < L. *capsa*, a box: see *vasc²*.]

1. A genus of herbaceous or shrubby South American plants, natural order *Solanaceæ*, with a wheel-shaped corolla, projecting and converging stamens, and a many-seeded berry. Many of the species are very extensively cultivated for their fruit, which contains an exceedingly pungent principle, capscin. The fruit or pod is fleshy and very variable in shape and color, sometimes inflated and as large as an orange. It is used for pickles, sauces, etc., and also in medicine as a valuable local and general stimulant. Cayenne or red pepper consists of the ground pods of various species, especially of *C. fastigiatum*, the African or Guinea pepper, or spur-pepper, and of the common red pepper of the garden, *C. annuum*. The pods of both of these species are also known as *chillies*, and before they are ground as *pod peppers*. *C. baccatum* is the berry-bearing capsicum, or bird-pepper, and *C. frutescens* is the goat-pepper. The bonnet-pepper, *C. tetragonum*, has a large and very fleshy fruit, and is much cultivated in the West Indies. The cherry-pepper, *C. cerasiforme*, with small round fruit, is sometimes cultivated for ornament. The bell-pepper is a large-podded variety of *C. annuum*, of which there are many varieties.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus or its fruit.



Red Pepper
(*Capsicum annuum*).

capsid (kap'sid), *n.* One of the *Capsidæ*.

Capsidæ (kap'si-dö), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capsus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous hemipterous insects, of the series *Geocoræ* or land-bugs, typified by the genus *Capsus*, and founded by Westwood in 1840. It is of large extent, containing many small prettily colored species of convex form. The antennæ are long, often with the second joint thickened at the tip, and very slender terminal joints; the labrum is long; ocelli are wanting; the legs are long and slender, with 3-jointed tarsi sometimes provided with pulvilli. The females have a long slender ovipositor received in a slit under the abdomen. They are active bugs, and subsist on the juices of plants and trees; some are particularly fond of ripe fruit. Several groups, corresponding more or less nearly with *Capsidæ*, are called *Capsaria*, *Capsida*, *Capsina*, and *Capsini*.

cap-sill (kap'sil), *n.* The upper horizontal beam in the timber-framing of a bridge, viaduct, etc.
Capsina (kap-si'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Capsus* + *-ina*.] A group of heteropterous insects. See *Capsidae*.

capsize (kap-siz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *capsized*, ppr. *capsizing*. [Origin unknown; the Dan. *kapsejse* is from E.] *I. intrans.* To turn over or upset: as, take care that the boat does not *capsize*.

The boat swept sheer over the dam with all on board, filling and *capsizing* instantly.

J. T. Trowbridge, *Coupon Bonds*, p. 209.

II. trans. 1. To upset; overturn (a boat or vessel).

What if carrying sail *capsize* the boat?

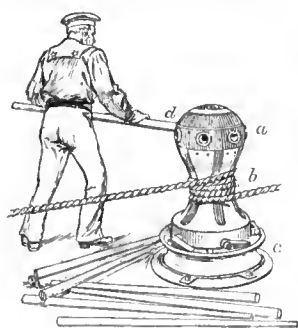
Byron, *Don Juan*, ix. 18.

2. To move (a hoghead or other vessel) forward by turning it alternately on the heads. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eug.]

capsize (kap-siz'), *n.* [*capsize*, *v.*] An upset; an overturn.

cap-square (kap'skwär), *n.* In *gun.*, one of the strong plates of iron or brass which are fitted over the trunnions of a gun and secure it on the carriage. See cut under *gun-carriage*.

capstan (kap'stan), *n.* [Formerly also *capstane*, *capstand* (simulating *stand*), *capstern* (simulating *stern*), once *capstring* (simulating *string*), *capstern*, *easton* (dial. *capsal*, *q. v.*); = MD. *kapestant*, D. *kaupstander* (simulating *kaup-stander*, a lighthouse, < *kaap*, MD. *kape*, = E. *cape*², + *stander*, axletree, MD. *stander*, *standaerd*, a column, pillar, mill-post, standard, D. *standaard*, a banner, = E. *standard*) = G. *kabestan*, < F. *cabestan* = Pr. *cabestan*, < Sp. *cabestrante*, usually *cabrestante* (= Pg. *cabrestante*) (simulating *cabra*, a goat, an engine for throwing stones, + *estante*, a shelf, naut. a prop of a cross-beam, as adj. fixed, lit. standing, < L. *stan*(t)-s, ppr. of *stare*, stand), a capstan, prob. < *cabestrar*, < L. *capistrare*, tie with a halter, < *capistrum* (> Sp. *cabestro* = Pg. *cabresto* = It. *capestro* = Pr. *cabestre* = OF. *chevestre*, F. *chevêtre*), a halter, muzzle, band, < *capere*, hold; see *capistrum* and *capable*.] An apparatus working on the principle of the wheel and axle, used for raising weights or applying power. It consists of an upright barrel, either smooth or having ribs called *whelps*, which are arranged about a spindle. Above the barrel is the capstan-head, which has holes to receive the ends of levers or bars by which the barrel is revolved. At the bottom of the barrel is a pawl-head, with paws to catch a ratchet-ring or pawl-rim, which is secured to the floor or platform. A capstan differs from a windlass in having a vertical instead of a horizontal axis. The capstan employed to draw coal from pits is usually called a *gin*, and when worked by horses a *whim-gin*. On board ship it is used for weighing the anchor, warping ship, etc.—**Chinese capstan**, a differential device for hoisting or hauling. It is the same as the differential windlass (which see, under *windlass*), except that its axis is vertical.—**Power-capstan**, a capstan in which, by the application of cog-wheels, great power may be gained at the expense of speed.—**Steam-capstan**, a capstan turned by a steam-engine.—**To come up with the capstan**, to turn it the contrary way, so as to slacken the rope about it.—**To heave at the capstan**, to cause it to turn by pushing with the breast against the bars.—**To man the capstan**, to place the sailors at it in readiness to heave.—**To pawl the capstan**, to fix the paws so as to prevent the capstan from recoiling.—**To rig the capstan**, to prepare it for heaving by fixing the bars in the holes or otherwise.—**To surge the capstan**, to slacken the rope wound round upon it.



Capstan.
a, capstan-head; b, barrel; c, pawl-rim and paws; d, capstan-bar.

worked by horses a *whim-gin*. On board ship it is used for weighing the anchor, warping ship, etc.—**Chinese capstan**, a differential device for hoisting or hauling. It is the same as the differential windlass (which see, under *windlass*), except that its axis is vertical.—**Power-capstan**, a capstan in which, by the application of cog-wheels, great power may be gained at the expense of speed.—**Steam-capstan**, a capstan turned by a steam-engine.—**To come up with the capstan**, to turn it the contrary way, so as to slacken the rope about it.—**To heave at the capstan**, to cause it to turn by pushing with the breast against the bars.—**To man the capstan**, to place the sailors at it in readiness to heave.—**To pawl the capstan**, to fix the paws so as to prevent the capstan from recoiling.—**To rig the capstan**, to prepare it for heaving by fixing the bars in the holes or otherwise.—**To surge the capstan**, to slacken the rope wound round upon it.

capstan-bar (kap'stan-bär), *n.* One of the levers, generally of wood, by which a capstan is turned.—**To swifter the capstan-bars**, to fasten a small rope round the outer ends of all the capstan-bars before heaving round, so that they cannot be accidentally unshipped.

capstan-barrel, *n.* See *capstan*.

capstaner, *n.* See *capstan*.

capstern, *n.* See *capstan*.

capstone (kap'stön), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, the uppermost or finishing stone of a structure, as of a parapet, a turret, etc. Flat capstones, or flags, are often laid upon walls of bricks or small stones to protect the joints from infiltration of water, as well as to bind the structure together.

2. In *zool.*, a fossil echinite (sea-urchin) of the genus *Conulus*: so named from its resemblance to a cap.

capstring, *n.* See *capstan*.

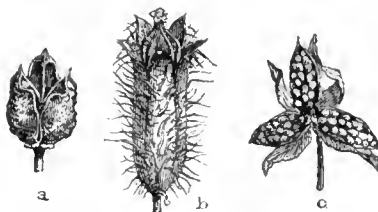
capsula (kap'sü-lä), *n.*; pl. *capsulae* (-lä). [L.] Same as *capsule*.

capsulæscic (kap'sü-les'ik), *a.* [*< L. capsula* (see *capsule*) + *æsculus*, horse-chestnut (see *esculin*), + *-ic*.] Derived from capsules of the horse-chestnut.—**Capsulæscic acid**, an acid found in the capsules of horse-chestnuts.

capsular (kap'sü-lär), *a.* [*< L. capsula* (see *capsule*) + *-ar*³.] Hollow, like a chest or capsule; pertaining to or having the structure of a capsule.—**Capsular artery**, the middle suprarenal artery.—**Capsular ligament**, the ligament which surrounds every movable articulation, and contains the synovia like a bag. See *diarthrosis*.—**Capsular vein**, the suprarenal vein.

capsulary (kap'sü-lä-ri), *a.* Same as *capsular*.
capsulate, **capsulated** (kap'sü-lät, -lä-ted), *a.* [*< capsule* + *-ate*¹.] Inclosed in a capsule, or as in a chest or box. Also *capsuled*.

capsule (kap'sül), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *kapsel*, < F. *capsule* = Sp. Pg. It. *capsula*, < L. *capsula*, a small box or chest (cf. *capsella*), dim. of *capsa*, a box: see *case*².] 1. A small casing, envelop, covering, etc., natural or artificial, usually thin or membranous; a cover or container of some small object or quantity of matter. Specifically—2. In *bot.*, a dehiscent pod or seed-vessel, either membranous or woody, composed of



Capsules, after dehiscence.
a, asphodel; b, argemone; c, violet.

two or more carpels, which at maturity becomes dry and opens by regular valves corresponding in number to the carpels, or twice as numerous. The term is sometimes applied to any dry dehiscent fruit, and even to the spore-cases of various cryptogamic plants.

3. In *chem.*: (a) A small saucer made of clay for roasting samples of ores, or for melting them. (b) A small shallow vessel made of Berlin ware, platinum, etc., for evaporations, solutions, and the like.—4. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a membrane or ligament inclosing some part or organ as in a bag or sac; a saecular envelop or investment: as, the *capsule* of the crystalline lens of the eye; the *capsule* of a joint, as the hip.—5. In *anat.*, some part or organ likened to a capsule: as, the adrenal *capsules*.—6. In *Protozoa*, the included perforated test of a radiolarian.—7. In *entom.*, a horny case inclosing the eggs of an insect, as those of the cockroach. Also called *ootheca*.—8. A cap of thin metal, such as tin-foil, put over the mouth of a corked bottle to preserve the cork from drying. Wine of good quality when bottled was formerly sealed with wax upon the cork, but the use of the capsule is now almost universal, the grower's or dealer's name or device being commonly stamped upon it.

9. A small gelatinous case or envelop in which nauseous medicines are inclosed to be swallowed.—10. The shell of a metallic cartridge or of a fulminating tube.—**Adrenal capsule**, an adrenal (which see).—**Atrial capsule**, the suprarenal capsule, or adrenal.—**Bonnet's capsule**, the posterior part of the tunica vaginalis of the eye, behind the point of perforation of the tendons of the muscles of the eyeballs.—**Bowman's capsule**, the capsule of a Malpighian body of the kidney.—**Capsule of Glisson**, the sheath of connective tissue enveloping the branches of the portal vein, hepatic artery, and hepatic duct as they ramify in the liver.—**Capsule of the kidney**, the smooth fibrous membrane closely investing the kidney, and forming its outer coat.—**Capsule of the lens**, the transparent, elastic, brittle, and structureless membrane inclosing the lens of the eye.—**Central capsule**, the capsule of a radiolarian.—**External capsule**, the layer of white nervous substance between the claustrum and the putamen of the brain.—**Internal capsule**, the layer of nerve-fibers passing upward in the brain from the crura cerebri to the cortex, between the caudate nucleus and the optic thalamus on the one side and the lenticular nucleus on the other.—**Marsupial capsule**, in *Polyzoa* (or *Bryozoa*), an individual of a colony serving only for the reception of ova.—**Nidamental capsule**, in *conch.*, a case in which the embryos of certain mollusks are contained.

The *nidamental capsules* [of the whelk, *Buccinum*] are aggregated in roundish masses which, when thrown ashore and drifted by the wind, resemble corallines. Each capsule contains five or six young.

S. P. Woodward, *Mollusca*, 2d ed., p. 219.

Suprarenal capsule, a small flattened body, somewhat glandular in appearance, but with no duct, which in many animals surmounts the kidney. Also called *suprarenal body* and *adrenal*. See cut under *kidney*.—**Urticating capsule**, a nematocyst, cnida, or thread-cell.

capsuled (kap'süld), *a.* Same as *capsulate*.

capsuliferous (kap-sü-lif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. capsula* (see *capsule*) + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, bearing capsules.

capsuligerous (kap-sü-lij'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. capsula* (see *capsule*) + *gerere*, bear.] Same as *capsuliferous*.

capsulitis (kap-sü-lit'is), *n.* [NL., < L. *capsula* (see *capsule*) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the capsule of the lens of the eye.

capsulogenous (kap-sü-loj'e-nus), *a.* [*< L. capsula* (see *capsule*) + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing a capsule: specifically applied to certain glands of earthworms, opening on the surface by papillæ and supposed to assist in the secretion of the capsule or cocoon of those animals.

capsulotomy (kap-sü-lot'ô-mi), *n.* [*< L. capsula* (see *capsule*) + MGr. *tomia*, a cutting: see *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, incision of the capsule of the lens of the eye.

Capsus (kap'sus), *n.* [NL.: said to be < Gr. *κάπτειν*, gulp down; cf. *καύειν*, a gulping down.] A genus of insects, typical of the family *Capsidae*, founded by Fabricius in 1803. As now restricted, it contains bugs usually of medium size and broadly ovate form, with moderate or narrow neck, perfect wings and hemelytra, and second antennal joint longest and clavate. *C. trifasciatus* is an example.

capt (kapt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cap*¹, *v.*] Overcome in argument.

capt. An abbreviation of *captain*.

captain (kap'tän), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. captain*, *captain*, *-ein*, *-eyn*, = D. *kapitein* = Dan. *kaptajn*, *kaptajn* = Sw. *kaptän*, < OF. *capitain*, *capitaine* (vernacular form *cheetaine*, > E. *chieftain*, *q. v.*), F. *capitaine* = Pr. *capitani* = Sp. *capitan* = Pg. *capitão* = It. *capitano*, < ML. *capitaneus*, *-anus*, *-anus*, a captain (also, and prop., an adj., principal, chief), < L. *caput* (*capit*-), head: see *capital*¹, etc. Cf. *headman* and *hetman*.] **I. n.** 1. One who is at the head of or has authority over others; a chief; a leader; a commander, especially in military affairs. In the Bible the term is applied to a king or prince, to a general or commander of an army, to the governor of a province, etc.

Captain of the host of the Lord.

Jos. v. 14.

Anoint him to be *captain* over my people. 1 Sam. ix. 16.

Great Mars, the *captain* of us all.

Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

Great in council and great in war,

Foremost *captain* of his time.

Tennyson, *Duke of Wellington*.

More specifically—(a) In the army, the officer who commands a company, whether of infantry, cavalry, or artillery. (b) In the navy, an officer next in rank above a commander, and ranking in the United States service with a colonel, and in the British with a lieutenant-colonel, and after three years' service with a colonel, in the army. Officers of this grade in the British service were formerly designated *post-captains*. (c) The commander or master of a merchant vessel. (d) In some of the public schools of England, a title given to the senior scholar. (e) In *base-ball*, *rowing*, etc., the head or leader of the nine, the crew, or the body of players on one side. (f) In *mining*, the head man or superintendent of the mining operations; the person who directs and is responsible for the miners' work. As a title, often abbreviated *capt*.

2. A name commonly given, in the form *long-finned captain*, to the fish otherwise known as the lantern gurnard.—**Captain en pied**¹, a captain kept in pay, that is, not reformed. See *captain reformed*, below. E. Phillips, 1706.—**Captain of the poll**, in the University of Cambridge, England, the first in rank among those who graduate without honors, known as the *pollot* or *poll*.

There are also many men every year contending for the *Captaincy of the Poll*, some for the honor, such as it is, others because it will help them to get Poll pupils afterwards. C. A. Bristed, *English University*, p. 310.

Captain reformed¹, a captain who upon the reducing of forces lost his company, but was continued as captain, either as second to another or without a post. See *reformed*, E. Phillips, 1706.—**Captains of tops**, **captains of the fore-castle**, **captains of the after-guard**, and **captains of the hold**, ratings of petty officers in the United States navy, whose duties are to superintend the men in their different departments.—**Fleet captain**, in the United States navy, an officer temporarily appointed by the Navy Department to act as chief of staff to the commander-in-chief of a fleet or squadron. Also called *flag-captain*.

II. t. a. [The orig. (ML.) use, but in E. later than the noun use.] 1. Of chief rank, excellence, or value; chief; principal.

Like stones of worth they thinly placed are,
Or *captain* jewels in the carcanet. Shak., *Sonnets*, lii.

2. Of commanding character; fitted to lead.

Why then women are more valiant

That stay at home, if bearing carry it,

And the ass more *captain* than the lion.

Shak., T. of A., iii. 5.

captain (kap'tān), *v. t.* [*< captain, n.*] To act as leader to; be captain over; command.

It was natural that men who *captained* or accompanied the exodus from existing forms and associations into the doubtful wilderness that led to the promised land should find more to their purpose in the Old Testament than in the New. *Lowell, Among my Books*, 1st ser., p. 238.

captaincy (kap'tān-si), *n.* [*< captain + -cy.*] The rank, post, or commission of a captain.

captaincy-general (kap'tān-si-jen'ē-ral), *n.* [*< captaincy + general.* Cf. *Sp. capitania general.*] The office or jurisdiction of a captain-general; specifically, one of the military divisions of Spain. Also *captain-generalcy*.

captainess (kap'tān-es), *n.* [*< captain + -ess.* Cf. *chiefness.*] A female commander. [Rare.]

Out! traitor Absence! Darest thou counsel me
From my dear Captainess to run away?

Sir P. Sidney, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 547.

captain-general (kap'tān-jen'ē-ral), *n.* [*< captain + general.* Cf. *Sp. capitán general.*] The commander-in-chief of an army or of the militia; specifically, the commander of a military division in Spain.

The magnanimous and most illustrious . . . *captain-general* of the Grecian army, Agamemnon.

Shak., T. and C., iii. 3.

[The governor of Rhode Island is by title *captain-general* and commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State.]

captain-generalcy (kap'tān-jen'ē-ral-si), *n.* [*< captain-general + -cy.*] Same as *captaincy-general*.

captain-lieutenant (kap'tān-lū-ten'ant), *n.* Formerly, in Great Britain, an officer who, with the rank of captain and pay of a lieutenant, commanded a company or troop. The first or colonel's company of a regiment of infantry was commanded by a captain-lieutenant.

captainly (kap'tān-li), *a.* [*< captain + -ly.*] Pertaining to or befitting a captain.

captain-pasha, capitan-pacha (kap'tān-, kap'-i-tan-pash'ā), *n.* [*< capitan or capitan* (repr. *Trnk. qaplan* or *qapudān* (*kaplan, kapudān*)-*pashā*) + *pasha*: see *captain* and *pasha*.] Formerly, the colloquial title of the Turkish minister of marine, and of the chief admiral of the Turkish fleet. Also written *capudan-pasha*.

captainry (kap'tān-ri), *n.* [*< F. capitainerie*, < *ML. capitaneia*, *captainship*, < *captianus*: see *captain*.] The power or command over a certain district; chieftainship. *Spenser*.

captainship (kap'tān-ship), *n.* [*< captain + -ship.*] 1. The office of captain, or of chief commander.

Therefore, so please thee to return with us,
And of our Athens (thine and ours) to take
The captainship. *Shak., T. of A.*, v. 2.

2†. The command of a clan or government of a certain district; chieftainship.

To diminish the Irish lords he did abolish their . . .
usurped captainships. *Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland*.

3. Skill as a captain or leader: as, he displayed good *captainship*.

capital (kap'tal), *n.* [*Pr.*, < *L. capitalis*, chief: see *capital*.] A medieval title of dignity and military authority in the south of France: as, the *Capital* de Bueh fought on the English side in Gascony, etc., under Edward III.

Captantes (kap-tan'tēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *L. captan* (*-tēs*), ppr. of *capere*, take, catch: see *captation*.] Same as *Raptores*. *A. E. Brehm*.

captation (kap-tā'shon), *n.* [*< L. captatio* (*-n*), a reaching after something, < *capere*, pp. *captatus*, reach after, desire eagerly, allure, freq. of *capere*, pp. *captus*, take, seize: see *capable*.] 1†. The act or practice of gaining favor or applause by flattery or address. *Eikon Basilike*.

—2. A name given by Descourtis to the opening stage of the hypnotic or mesmeric trance. Sometimes called *fascination*.

caption (kap'shon), *n.* [*< L. captio* (*-n*), a taking, seizing, fraud, deceit, fallacy, < *capere*, pp. *captus*, take: see *capable*.] 1. Seizure; capture; taking; catching. [Rare.]—2†. Captious or specious arguments or eviling; the act of eviling or taking exception; sophism; quibble or quibbling.

It is manifest that the use of this doctrine is for *caption* and contradiction. *Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, II.

I beseech you, sir, to consider with what strange *captions* you have gone about to delude your king and country. *Chillingworth, Reliq. of Protestants*, I. 2.

3. The act of taking or apprehending by a judicial process. [Rare.]—4. In *law*, a certificate stating the time and place of executing a commission in chancery, or of taking a deposition, or of the finding of an indictment, and the court or authority before which such act

was performed, and such other particulars as are necessary to render it legal and valid, written upon or attached to the document to which it relates.—5. The heading or title of a legal instrument or of a chapter, article, section, or page: as, the *caption* of Genesis i.; an editorial under the *caption* "A new Force in Politics." [U. S.]—**Letters of caption**, in *Scots law*, a writ (now obsolete) issued at the instance of a creditor, commanding an officer to take and imprison a debtor or obligant till he pays the debt or performs the obligation. See *horning*.—**Process caption**, in *Scots law*, a summary warrant of incarceration for the purpose of forcing back a process, that is, the documents or any document belonging to a lawsuit, which may have been unduly and contumaciously retained by the party whose receipt stands therefor in the court books.

captious (kap'shus), *a.* [*< F. capiteux* = *Pr. capcios* = *Sp. Pg. capcioso* = *It. capcioso*, < *L. captiosus*, deceptive, fallacious, sophistical, < *captio* (*-n*), deception, fallacy, sophism: see *caption*. In def. 3 associated with *capacious* or *capable*, in the orig. sense 'taking': see *capacious*.] 1. Apt to notice and make much of unimportant faults or defects; disposed to find fault or raise objections; prone to cavil; difficult to please; faultfinding; touchy: as, a *captious* man.

A vulgar man is *captious* and jealous. *Chesterfield*.

A *captious* skeptic in love, a slave to fretfulness and whim—who has no difficulties but of his own creating—is a subject more fit for ridicule than compassion.

Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 3.

2. Proceeding from a faultfinding or eviling disposition; fitted to harass or perplex; censorious; earping; hence, insidious; crafty: as, a *captious* question.

Captious or fallacious ways of talking. *Locke*.

With these modifications and with all branches of the Government in political harmony, and in the absence of partisan incentive to *captious* obstruction, the law as it was left by the amendment of 1899 was much less destructive of executive discretion. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1896, p. 244.

3†. Capable of receiving; capacious.

Yet, in this *captious* and intemperate sieve,
I still pour in the waters of my love.

Shak., All's Well, I. 3.

4. Insinuating; captivating. [Rare and humorous.]

Away with despair, no longer forbear
To fly from the *captious* coquette.

Byron, Hours of Idleness.

= **Syn.** 1. *Captious*, *Carping*, *Caviling*, faultfinding, hypercritical, crabbed, testy, pettish, splenetic, all express unamiable temper and behavior, with wrongheadedness. *Captious* expresses a disposition to catch at little or inoffensive things, and magnify them into great defects, affronts, etc. *Carping* is a strong word noting faultfinding that is both unreasonable and unceasing; it applies more to criticism on conduct, while *caviling* applies to objections to arguments, opinions, and the like: as, it is easier to *cavil* than to disprove. See *petulant*.

He frequently found fault, was *captious*, and seemed ready for an outbreking. *Franklin, Autobiog.*, p. 92.

Avoid the censures of the *carping* world.

Shak., Rich. III., iii. 5.

I write not to content each *cavilling* brain,
But eyes of noblest spirits.

Ford, Del. of Honour Triumphant.

captiously (kap'shus-li), *adv.* 1. In a captious, critical, or faultfinding manner.

Use your words as *captiously* as you can, in your arguing on one side, and apply distinctions on the other. *Locke*.

2. So as to catch or insnare; insinuatingly; captivately. [Rare.]

captiousness (kap'shus-nēs), *n.* The quality of being captious; disposition to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness.

Captiousness is another fault opposite to civility. *Locke, Education*, § 143.

captivance, *n.* [Also written *captivance*; < *L. captivanc* (*-tēs*), ppr. of *captivare*, take captive: see *captivate*, *v.*] Captivity.

At length he spyde wherens that wofull Squyre,
Whom he had rescued from *captivance*
Of his strong foe, lay tumbled in the myre.

Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 45.

captivate (kap'ti-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *captivated*, ppr. *captivating*. [*< L. captivatus*, pp. of *captivare*, take captive, < *captivus*, captive: see *captive*, *a.* and *v.*] 1†. To seize by force, as an enemy in war, or anything belonging to an enemy; capture; take captive.

The French king *captivated* to
The English monarch.

Warner, Albion's England, v. 28.

It does not institute a magnificent auction of finance, where *captivated* provinces come to general ransom, by bidding against each other.

Burke, Conciliation with America.

2†. To bring into bondage; subdue; place in subjection.

Let us Christian men grant nothing contrary to the Scripture, but ever *captivate* our reason unto that.

Fryth, Works, p. 18.

He deserves to be a slave that is content to have the liberty of his will so *captivated*. *Eikon Basilike*.

God uses not to *captivate* [a man] under a perpetual childhood of prescription, but trusts him with the gift of reason to be his own chooser. *Milton, Areopagitica*, p. 17.

3. To overpower and hold by excellence or beauty; charm or lure by any means; engage the regard, esteem, or affections of; fascinate.

Anon he rears upright, curvets and leaps,
As who should say "Lo, thus my strength is tried;
And this I do to *captivate* the eye."

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 281.

Wisdom so *captivates* him with her appearance that he gives himself up to her. *Addison, Guardian*.

I was *captivated* with the beauty and retirement of the place. *Steele, Spectator*, No. 514.

It is not merely what he [Chancer] has to say, but even more the agreeable way he has of saying it, that *captivates* our attention and gives him an assured place in literature. *Lowell, Study Windows*, p. 260.

= **Syn.** 3. To enslave, enchant, lead captive, enamour, bewitch.

captivate (kap'ti-vāt), *a.* [*< L. captivatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Taken captive; made prisoner; fascinated; insuared.

What though I be enthral'd?

Tush! women have been *captivate* ere now.

Shak., I Hen. VI., v. 3.

captivating (kap'ti-vā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *captivate*, *v.*] Having power to engage the regard, esteem, or affections; winning; fascinating; bewitching.

Her understanding excellent, her mind improved, and her manners *captivating*.

Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 160.

captivation (kap'ti-vā'shon), *n.* [*< L. captivatio* (*-n*), < *captivare*, take captive: see *captivate*, *v.*] The act of captivating; the state or condition of being captivated.

The *captivation* of our understanding.

Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 21.

captive (kap'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [In earlier *E. capitif*, now with different sense (see *captif*); = *F. captif*, fem. *captive*, *OF. chetif*, etc. (see *captif*); = *Pr. captiu*, *captiu* = *OCat. captiu* = *OSp. captivo*, *Sp. cautivo* = *Pg. cativo*, *captivo* = *It. cattivo*, < *L. captivus*, a captive, prop. adj., taken prisoner, < *captus*, pp. of *capere*, take, seize, capture, etc.: see *capable*.] **I. a.** 1. Made prisoner, as in war; kept in bondage or confinement.

When many times the *captive* Grecians fall,
Even in the fan and wind of your fair sword,
You bid them rise and live. *Shak., T. and C.*, v. 3.

The *captive* bird that sings within thy bow.

Pope, Summer, l. 46.

2. Bound or held by other than physical means, as by the ties of love or other passion; captivated.

My woman's heart

Grossly grew *captive* to his honey words.

Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

3. Holding in confinement: as, *captive* chains. —**Captive balloon**. See *balloon*. —**To take captive**, to capture; make a prisoner of.

II. n. 1. One who is taken prisoner, especially a prisoner taken in war by an enemy; one taken and kept in confinement.

Like *captives* bound to a triumphant car.

Shak., I Hen. VI., l. 1.

2. Figuratively, one who is charmed or subdued by beauty or excellence, by the lower passions of his own nature, or by the wiles of others; one whose affections are seized, or who is held by strong ties of love or any other passion.

Yet hath he been my *captive* and my slave,
And begg'd for that which thou unask'd shalt have.

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 101.

= **Syn.** 1. *Prisoner*, *Captive*. The word *prisoner* emphasizes the idea of restraint of liberty, but is not rhetorical or especially associated with feeling; the *prisoner* of war and the *prisoner* for crime may be shut up in a prison, kept by guards within defined limits, or given a restricted liberty on parole. The word *captive* suggests being completely in the power of another, whether confined or not; it has come to be a rhetorical word, suggesting helplessness and resulting unhappiness. Captured soldiers under guard are strictly *prisoners*, but are often and properly called *captives*. When we speak of a *captive* bird, we suggest its longing for liberty. The rights and interests of a *prisoner* are likely to be respected, but the *captive* may be abused or even sometimes sold into slavery. See *captivity*.

Come, Sleep: O Sleep! the certain knot of peace,
The baiting-place of wit, the balm of woe,
The poor man's wealth, the *prisoner's* release,
Th' indifferent judge between the high and low.

Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, st. 39.

Go, see the *captive* bartered as a slave!

Crushed till his high, heroic spirit bleeds.

Rogers, Pleasures of Memory, II.

captive (kap'tiv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *captived*, ppr. *captiving*. [= *F. captiver* = *Pr. captivar* =

Sp. *cautivar* = Pg. *cativar*, *captivar* = It. *cattirare*, < L. *captivare* (see *captive*, v.), < *captivus*, captive: see *captive*, a. and n.] 1†. To make captive; bring into subjection.

Captive'd eternally in yron mewes.

Spenser, F. Q., II, v. 27.

2. To captivate; insnare. [Rare.]

Love now *captive'd* his heart, which erst was free.

Ford, *Honour Triumphant*, i.

Beauty, which *captures* all things, sets me free.

Dryden, *Epistles*, iii. 38.

She who *captived* Anthony,

The Serpent of old Nile.

R. H. Stoddard, Shakespeare.

captivity (kap-tiv'i-ti), n. [*F. captivité* = Pr. *captivitat* = Sp. *catividad* = Pg. *cativeiro* = It. *cattività*, < L. *captivitas* (-s), < *captivus*, captive: see *captive*.] 1. The state of being a prisoner, or of coming into the power of an enemy by force or the fortune of war.

And but for Owen Glendower had been king,

Who kept him in *captivity* till he died.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

2. Subjection; the state of being under control; bondage; servitude.

Bringing into *captivity* every thought to the obedience of Christ.

2 Cor. x. 5.

Thou hast led *captivity* captive.

Ps. lxxviii. 18.

3†. Captives collectively; a body of captives.

When God bringeth back the *captivity* of his people,

Jacob shall rejoice, and Israel shall be glad.

Ps. lxxiii. 6.

= *Syn.* Imprisonment, Captivity, Confinement, Incarceration, Immurement. There is the same distinction between imprisonment and captivity as between prisoner and captive. (See *captive*.) Confinement is the most general word for being kept within bounds against one's will, as by force or sickness; we speak of solitary confinement, and figuratively, of too great confinement (though voluntary) to one's books. Incarceration is the being put into a jail or prison; the word is rhetorical, suggesting ignominy, with narrow range and great safeguards against escape. Immurement, literally shutting within walls, is now freely figurative; in either sense it suggests depth of separation or seclusion from friends, home, or the world, and small likelihood of getting or coming out. (See *servitude* and *serf*.)

Even like a man new haled from the rack,

So fare my limbs with long imprisonment.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

But made hereby obnoxious more

To all the miseries of life,

Life in *captivity*

Among inhuman foes.

Milton, S. A., l. 108.

Though my person is in confinement, my mind can exultate on ample and useful subjects with all the freedom imaginable.

S. Johnson, *Life of Savage*.

Enforced detention, incarceration within four walls, was another method of coercion which grew and gained favour under the feudal system.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 747.

The chains of earth's immurement

Fell from Ianthe's Spirit.

Shelley, *Queen Mab*, i.

captor (kap'tor), n. [*L. captor*, < *capere*, pp. *captus*, take, capture: see *capable*, and cf. *capture*.] One who captures or takes (a person or thing) by force, stratagem, or surprise; one who takes a prisoner or a prize.

captorial (kap-tō'ri-al), a. [*L. captor*, one who takes (see *captor*), < *-ialis*.] In *zool.*, adapted for taking, seizing, or holding; raptorial.

capturable (kap'tūr-ə-bl), a. [*L. capture* + *-ibilis*.] Capable of being captured; liable to capture. *Carlyle*.

capture (kap'tūr), n. [*F. capture* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *captura* = It. *cattura*, < L. *captura*, a taking, catching (of animals), < *capere*, pp. *captus*, take: see *capable*, *captive*.] 1. The act of taking or seizing; seizure; arrest: as, the capture of an enemy, of a ship, or of booty, by force, surprise, or stratagem; the capture of a criminal.

The capture of Alclwyd by his [Eadbert's] allies, the Picts, in 756, seemed to leave the rest of Strath-Clyde at his mercy.

J. R. Green, *Conq. of Eng.*, p. 263.

2. The thing taken; a prize.

capture (kap'tūr), v. t.; pret. and pp. *captured*, ppr. *capturing*. [*L. capture*, n.] 1. To take or seize by force, surprise, or stratagem, as an enemy or his property; take captive; make a prize or prisoner of; as, to capture a vessel or a fortress; to capture prisoners.

The absorption of animal matter from captured insects explains how *Drosophila* can flourish in extremely poor peaty soil.

Darwin, *Insectiv. Plants*, p. 17.

2. To win by ingenuity or skill against resistance or competition: as, to capture a prize for marksmanship.

Capuan (kap'ū-an), a. and n. [*L. Capua* + *-an*.] 1. a. Pertaining or relating to Capua, an ancient city of Campania in Italy.

To the enervating contagion of *Capuan* effeminacy historians have always attributed the want of success which subsequently attended the Carthaginian commander in his Italian campaigns.

Encyc. Brit., V. 79.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Capua.

capuccio (ka-pūch'io), n. [It., prop. *cappuccio*: see *capouch*, n.] A capuchin or hood. *Spenser*.

capucet, **capuchet**, n. Same as *capouch*.

Capuchin (kap'ū-ehin or kap-ō-shēn'), n. [= *F. capucin* = Sp. *capuchino* = Pg. *capuchinho*, m., a monk, and *F. capucine* = Sp. *capuchina* = Pg. *capuchinha*, f., a nun, of the order of St. Francis, < It. *cappuccino*, a Franciscan monk, so called from the cowl he wore, dim. of *cappuccio*, a cowl, > *F. capuche*, *capuce*, > *E. capuche*, *capouch*: see *capouch*.] 1. A member of a mendicant order of Franciscan monks, founded in Italy in 1528 by Matteo di Bassi, and named from the long pointed capouch or cowl which is the distinguishing mark of their dress. According to the statutes of the order, drawn up in 1529, the monks were to live by begging; they were not to use gold or silver or silk in the decoration of their altars, and the chalices were to be of pewter. The Capuchins are most numerous in Austria. In the United States they have convents in the dioceses of Green Bay, Milwaukee, Leavenworth, and New York. See *Franciscan*.

2. [l. c.] A variety of pigeon with a range of inverted feathers on the back of the head, like the cap or cowl of a monk.—3. [l. c.] A South American monkey, *Cebus capucinus*, having black on the head, like the hood or cowl of a Capuchin; hence, any sapajon or monkey of the genus *Cebus*. Also written *capucine*. See cut under *Cebina*.—4. [l. c.] One of the bald-headed fruit-crows of South America, *Gymnocephalus calvus*.—**Capuchin cross**. See *cross*.

capuchin (kap'ū-ehin or kap-ū-shēn'), n. [*Prop. *capuchon* = Dan. *capuchon*, < *F. capuchon*, < *capuche*, a hood: see *capouch*, and cf. *Capuchin*.] 1. A large loose hood worn by women in the eighteenth century.—2. A hooded cloak of the same period.

My aunt pulled off my uncle's shoes, and carefully wrapped his poor feet in her *capuchin*.

Smollett, *Humphrey Clinker*.

capucinade, n. [*F.*, < *capucine*, *Capuchin*, + *-ade*, *-ade*.] A Capuchin's tirade; a weak sermon or discourse.

It was a vague discourse, the rhetoric of an old professor, a mere *Capucinade*.

Smollett, tr. of *Gil Blas*, vii. 4.

capucine (kap'ū-sin), n. [*F. capucin* (NL. *capucinus*), lit. a Capuchin monk: see *Capuchin*.] Same as *capuchin*, 1.

capucine (kap'ū-sin), n. [*F. capucine*, nasturtium, also the color of its flower, < It. *cappuccina*, nasturtium (so called from the form of the corolla), < *cappuccia*, a hood: see *capouch*.] A rich reddish-orange color; the color of the flower of the nasturtium.—**Capucine madder**, a madder lake of the above color.

capudan-pasha (kap'ū-dau-pash'ā), n. Same as *captain-pasha*.

capul, n. See *capell*.

capulet (kap'ū-let; *F. pron.* ka-pū-lā'), n. 1. A hood worn by the peasant women of the French slope of the Pyrenees. It is made of fine white or red cloth, sometimes bordered with black velvet.—2. Same as *capellet*.

capulid (kap'ū-lid), n. A gastropod of the family *Capulidae*.

Capulidae (ka-pū'li-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Capulus* + *-idae*.] The subfamily *Capulinae* elevated to the rank of a family. *P. P. Carpenter*, 1861.

Capulinae (kap'ū-lī-nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Capulus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of gastropods, typified by the genus *Capulus*. The animal closely resembles the slipper-limpet, but the muscle is not fixed to any shelly support in the form of a cup or disk. The shell is irregularly conical, and more or less twisted at the apex.

Capulus (kap'ū-lus), n. [NL., < L. *capulus*, a handle, also a sepulcher, tomb, < *capere*, hold, contain: see *capable*.] A genus of pectinibranchiate gastropods with a pyramidal shell, belonging to the subfamily *Capulinae* and family *Calyptroidea*: synonymous with *Pileopsis*.

caput (kap'ut), n.; pl. *capita*, rarely *caputs* (-i-tā, -utz). [L., the head, prob. = AS. *heafod*, E. *head*, q. v. Hence *capital*, *capital*, etc., *captain*, *chief*, *chieftain*, *chief*, *chievel*, *achieve*, etc.] 1. In *anat.*, the head; the head or upper extremity of some part of the body.—2†. An abbreviation of the phrase *caput senatus* (literally, head of the senate), a council or ruling body in the University of Cambridge, England.

Your *caputs*, and heads of colleges.

Lamb, *Christ's Hospital*.

3. In *Rom. law*, the standing before the law, or the personal status, of a citizen. A deprivation of liberty or civic rights, or a modification of family relation by adoption, etc., was termed *capitis diminutio*, which was characterized as *maxima*, *media*, or *minima*, according as it affected the first, second, or third of the elements above named.—**Caput coli**, the head of the colon; the cæcum.—**Caput cornu**, *caput cornu posterioris*, the expanded extremity of the posterior horn of gray sub-

stance in the spinal cord.—**Caput gallinaginis**, the snipe's head; the crista urethrae (which see, under *urethra*).—**Caput medusae**, the network of dilated veins radiating from the umbilicus, seen when the portal circulation is obstructed in the liver, as in cirrhosis, and this collateral circulation is developed in compensation.—**Caput mortuum**, literally, a dead head. (a) A fanciful term used by the old chemists to denote the residuum of chemicals when all their volatile matters had escaped; specifically, oxid of iron, which is the residue left when sulphate of iron is distilled at a red heat. Hence—(b) Anything from which all that rendered it valuable has been taken away.

"Everything of life and beauty," writes the critic, "has been extracted, and a *caput mortuum*—that is, Charles Kean's Mephistopheles—remains."

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 66.

Caput obstipum spasticum, spasm in the region of the external branch of the spinal accessory nerve; wryneck.—**Caput succedaneum**, an edematous swelling of the presenting portion of the scalp of the new-born.

caputal (kap'ut-al), a. [Improp. < *caput* + *-al*; distinguished from the proper form *capital*.] In *entom.*, pertaining to or situated on the head. [Rare.]

caputia, n. Plural of *caputium*.

Caputiati (ka-pū-shi-ā'ti), n. pl. [ML., pl. of *caputiatus*, pp. of *caputiare*, cover the head with a hood, < *caputium*, prop. *capitium*, a hood, capouch: see *caputium*, *capouch*, n.] A short-lived semi-political and communistic sect devoted to the Virgin Mary, which appeared in the interior of France about 1182: so called from their hood or capouch.

caputium (ka-pū'shi-um), n.; pl. *caputia* (-shi-ū). [ML., also *capucium*, *capuccium*, *capuccinum* (after the Rom. forms, It. *cappuccio*, formerly also *capuccio*, = Sp. Pg. *capucho* = *F. capuce*, whence *E. capuche*, *capouch*, q. v.), also *caputium*, as if < L. *caput* (*capit*), head (cf. *cabbage*, *cabbage*, *caboche*), but prop. < *capa*, *cappa*, a cape, hood, cowl: see *cap*, *cape*, *capel*, *capel*. Hence (from *caputium*) *capouch*, *capuche*, *Capuchin*, etc.] 1. In general, a hood attached to a garment in ecclesiastical or other canonical costume, as the hood of a Bachelor of Arts, or of a fellow of an English university, or that attached to a monk's gown, a cope, or the like.—2. A short hooded cloak similar to the armilauza.

capybara, n. See *capibara*.

car (kär), n. [Early mod. E. also *carre*, < ME. *carre* (also assimilated *char*, *charre*, *chare*, cf. *charret*, *chariot*), < OF. *car*, also *carre* (assimilated *char*, > *F. char*), = Pr. *car* = Sp. Pg. It. *carro* = D. *kar* = MLG. *kare* = OHG. *carra*, *charra*, *charro*, MHG. *G. karre* (also OHG. *garra*, *garro*, MHG. *garre*) = Icel. *kerra* = Dan. *karre* = Sw. *kärra* = Bohem. *kára* = Pol. *kara* = Lith. *karas*, < ML. *carrus*, m., *carra*, f., a wheeled vehicle, L. *currus*, a two-wheeled vehicle for transporting burdens; of Celtic origin: Bret. *karr*, a chariot, = W. *car*, a raft, frame, drag, = OGael. *car*, a car, cart, or raft, = Ir. *carr*, a cart, drag, wagon; perhaps akin to L. *currus*, a chariot, *currere*, run, Skt. *√ char*, move. Hence ult. *carack* (*carick*, *carriack*), *career*, *cargo*, *caricature*, *caroche*, *carriage*, *carry*, *carruca*, *cart*, *charge*, *charret*, *chariot*, *discharge*, etc.] 1. A wheeled vehicle or conveyance, especially one having only two wheels. (a) The two-wheeled passenger-conveyance much used in Ireland and specifically called a *jaunting-car*. (b) The low-set two-wheeled vehicle of burden used in many parts of Great Britain, especially for hogheads and the like. (c) In Birmingham and other towns of England, a four-wheeled hackney-carriage, as distinguished from a *hansom*, which is called a *cab*.

Did ye not hear it?—No; 'twas but the wind,

Or the *car* rattling o'er the stony street.

Byron, *Childe Harold*, III. 22.

2. A chariot of war, triumph, or pageantry; in poetic and figurative usage, any elaborate conveyance used in proceedings characterized by dignity, solemnity, or splendor: as, Phœbus's *car*; the *car* of Juggernaut; a triumphal *car*.

Let the hell be toll'd:

And a reverent people behold

The towering *car*, the sable steeds.

Tennyson, *Duke of Wellington*.

3. A vehicle running upon rails. See *horse-car*, *railroad-car*. [U. S.]—4. The basket of a balloon, in which the aeronaut sits.—**Adhesion-car**. See *adhesion*.—**Aerial car**. See *aerial*.—**Bobtailed car**. See *bobtailed*.—**Cabin-car**, a conductor's car on a freight-train; a caboose.—**Drawing-room car**, a railroad passenger-car more luxurious in its appointments than an ordinary car. It generally contains arm-chairs, footstools, sofas, etc. Also called *parlor-car* and *palace-car*. [U. S. and Canada.]—**Irish jaunting-car**. See *jaunting-car*.—**Pneumatic car**, a car driven on rails or tramways by compressed air contained in reservoirs filled by means of air-pumps.—**Revolving car**, a cylindrical receptacle or car which revolves as it travels.—**The Northern Car**, a name for the constellation of the Great Bear, commonly known in England as *Charles's Wain*, and in the United States as the *Great Dipper*. See cut under *Ursa*.

car (kär), n. [ME. *ker*, < Icel. *kjarr*, pl. *kjör*, copse, brushwood (cf. *kjarrmýr*, a marsh over-

grown with brushwood: *mýrr* = E. *mire*), = Norw. *kjerr*, *kjurr*, a marsh, esp. a marsh overgrown with brushwood, = Sw. *kärr*, a marsh, fen, morass, moor, = Dan. *kær*, formerly *kjar*, a marsh, bog, thicket, pool. Cf. *carac²*.] 1. A wood or grove, generally of alders, on a moist soil.—2. Any hollow place or marsh. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

car³ (kär), *a.* [Sc., also written *kar*, *ker*, *cair*, *caur*, *curry*, < ME. *car*, *kerre*, < Gael. *cuerr*, left, left-handed, awkward.] Left, as opposed to right.

In a knot, bi a clyffe, at the *kerre* side,
Ther as the rogh rocher vn-rydely watz fallen,
Thay ferden to the fyndyng, & frekeg hem after.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1431.

car⁴ (kär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carred*, ppr. *carrying*. [E. dial., abbr. of *carry*.] To carry. [Prov. Eng. (Kent).]

car⁵ (kär), *n.* [C. ME. **car*, **carre*, < AS. (ONorth.) *carr*, a rock, appar. < Gael. *carr*, a rocky shelf or projecting part of a rock. Cf. *carrn*.] A rock. [Prov. Eng.]

car. An abbreviation of *carat*.

car-. See *caer-*.

Carabaya bark. See *bark²*.

Carabici (ka-rab'i-si), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **Carabicus*, dim. of *Carabus*, q. v.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of carnivorous or adephagous pentamerous *Coleoptera*, embracing the caraboid beetles.

carabid (kar'a-bid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Carabidae*; a caraboid; a ground-beetle.

Carabidae (ka-rab'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carabus* + *-idae*.] A family of *Coleoptera* or beetles whose metasternum has an antecoxal piece separated by a well-marked suture, reaching from one side to the other, and extending in a triangular process between the hind coxae, with the antennae 11-jointed, and the hind coxae movable and small. The antennae arise at the side of the head between the base of the mandibles and the eyes. The species are usually large and adorned with brilliant metallic colors, and are either wingless or have wings not adapted for flying. There are more than 6,000 known species, all of which are commonly called *ground-beetles*, varying from a very minute size up to 2 or 3 inches in length. The bombardier-beetle, *Brachinus crepitans*, belongs to this family. Other names of the caraboid group of insects are *Carabi*, *Carabici*, *Carabida*, *Carabini*, *Carabidae*, *Carabites*, *Carabidea*, *Carabides*, *Carabina*. See cuts under bombardier-beetle and ground-beetle.

carabideous (kar-a-bid'ē-us), *a.* [C. *Carabida* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to or having the characters of the *Carabidae*.

carabidoid (ka-rab'i-doid), *a.* Same as *caraboid*, 2.

Carabinae (kar-a-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Carabus* + *-inae*.] The typical subfamily of *Carabidae*, containing large handsome species whose mesosternal epimeron reaches the coxa, and whose middle coxal cavities are not entirely closed by the sterna.

carabineer, *n.* See *carbine*.

carabineer, *n.* See *carbineer*.

caraboid (kar'a-boid), *a. and n.* [C. Gr. *καράβος*, like a carabus, < *κάραρος*, a carabus, + *είδος*, form.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Carabus*; resembling a carabus.—2. Of or pertaining to the second larval stage of insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis, as the blister-beetles, *Meloidae*. The caraboid stage succeeds the triunguline and precedes the searaboid stage. Also *carabidoid*.

II. n. A member of the genus *Carabus*, or of the family *Carabidae*; a carabus.

Carabus (kar'a-bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *καράβος*, a horned beetle, also the sea-crawfish or spiny lobster (also a kind of light ship). See *caravel*.] 1. The typical genus of *Carabinae*, now restricted to species of medium or large size and handsome coloration, having the third antennal joint cylindrical, the labrum not furcate, the mandibles with no external setigerous puncture, the posterior coxae contiguous, and the anterior coxal cavities open behind. There are many species, especially in Europe, where the genus reaches its highest development. *C. serratus* is the commonest American species, 3 to 4 of an inch long, black, with bluish edges of the prothorax and elytra, the latter being punctate.

2. [l. c.] A member of this genus, or of the family *Carabidae*.—3. [l. c.] A caravel.

carac, *n.* See *carack*.

caracal (kar'a-kal), *n.* [C. F. *caracal*, said to be < Turk. *qara qulaq*: *qara*, black; *qulaq*, ear.] A carnivorous digitigrade quadruped of the *Felidae*, or cat family, and genus *Lynx*, *L. caracal*, inhabiting portions of northern Africa and southwestern Asia. It is about the size of a fox, is of a uniform deep-brown or wine-red color above, ex-

cept a spot under each eye, and has tufts of long black hair which terminate the ears, whence its name. It possesses great strength and ferocity, and is sometimes used



Caracal (*Lynx caracal*).

in the chase of the smaller quadrupeds and of the larger kinds of birds. It has been supposed to be the lynx of the ancients, and is sometimes called *Persian lynx*. Also called *anak-el-ard*.

caracara (kar-a-kar'ä), *n.* [So called in imitation of their hoarse cry.] The popular name of the hawks of the subfamily *Polyborinae* and genera *Polyborus*, *Phalcobanus*, *Senex*, *Milvago*, *Ibycter*, and *Daptrius*, all of which are confined to America. The name is specially applicable to the species of *Polyborus*, of which there are several, as *P. cheriway*, *P. auduboni*, and *P. lutosus*, of the southern United States and warmer parts of America. These are large, vulture-like hawks, of terrestrial, ambulatory, not saltatory, habits, preying chiefly upon carrion. The head



Caracara (*Polyborus cheriway*).

and neck are extensively denuded; the legs and wings are comparatively long; the beak is toothless, with the cere ending vertically, the nostrils high up, linear, and oblique, with concealed tubercle. Though vulturine in general aspect and economy, the caracaras approach the typical falcons in some anatomical characters, as in the peculiar structure of the shoulder-joint, the extensively ossified nasal bones with central nasal tubercle, and the anterior keel of the palate. The common caracara is much varied with white and black barring of the plumage, and is about 22 inches long. Also called *caraca* and *caranacha*.

Caraccesque, Carraccesque (kär-ä-chesk'), *a.* In art, resembling or characteristic of the Carracci or Carracci, Italian painters of the latter part of the sixteenth and the earlier part of the seventeenth century, founders of the eclectic or Bolognese school of painting.

carack, carrack (kar'ak), *n.* [Also written *carac*, *cariek*, *carrick*, *carrock*, < ME. *caracke*, *carrick*; = D. *kraak* = G. *kracke*, *kracke*, < OF. *carraque*, F. *caraque* = Sp. Pg. *coraca* = It. *caracca*, < ML. *carraca*, *caraca* (also *caracata* (i. e., *carricata*) *navis*, 'laden ship'), prop. *carica*, a ship of burden, < *carriacae*, load a car, < L. *carrus*, a car: see *carl*, *caricature*, *cargo*, and *charge*.] A large round-built vessel of considerable depth, fitted for fighting as well as for burden, such as were used by the Portuguese and Spaniards in trading with America and the East Indies.

The Gennoles comen in sundry wises
Into this land with diuers marchandises
In great Caracks, arrayed withouten lacke
With cloth of gold. Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 193.
On corsair's galley, carack tall,
And plundered Christian caraval.
Whittier, Derne.

caracol¹ (kar'a-kol), *n.* Same as *caracole*, 2.

caracol² (kar'a-kol), *n.* An obsolete form of *caracora*.

caracole (kar'a-köl), *n.* [Also written *caracol* (esp. in sense 2), < F. *caracole*, a caracole, a gambol, a spiral staircase, formerly *caracol*, a snail, < Sp. *caracol* = Cat. *caragol* = Pg. *caracol*, a snail, a winding staircase, a caracole, =

It. *caragolo*, also *caragnolo*, *caragnola*, a snail, winding stair, *caracollo*, a caracole, = OF. *caquerole*, F. dial. *coquerulle*, a snail. Origin uncertain; erroneously derived by the Spanish Academy from L. *cochlea*, *cochlea*, a snail, snail-shell: see *cochlea*.] 1. In the *manège*, a semi-round or half-turn which a horseman makes, either to the right or to the left.—2. In arch., a spiral staircase.

caracole (kar'a-köl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caracoled*, ppr. *caracoling*. [C. *caracole*, *n.*; = F. *caracoler* = Sp. *caracolear* = Pg. *caracolar* = It. *caracollare*.] 1. To move or advance in a series of caracoles; prance.

Prince John caracoled within the lists at the head of his jovial party.

Scott, Ivanhoe, l. 92.

Gay youths, in rich brilliant dresses, caracole up to the carriages on bery steeds.

J. E. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, II. xvi.

2. To wheel, as cavalry.

caracoli, *n.* See *caracoly*.

caracolite (kar'a-köl-it), *n.* [C. *Caracoles* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A rare mineral from Caracoles, Chili, consisting of oxychloride of lead and sulphate of sodium. It occurs in colorless orthorhombic crystals, which are hexagonal in aspect through twinning.

caracolla (kar-a-köl'ä), *n.* [NL.; also written, less prop., *carocolla*; < Sp. *caracol*, a snail: see *caracole*.] 1. A snail of the family *Helicidae*, with the whorls of the shell flattened toward and keeled at the edges.—2. [cap.] A genus of such land-snails.

caracoly, caracoli (kar'a-köl-i), *n.* [Origin unknown.] An alloy of gold, silver, and copper, of which an inferior kind of jewelry is made by the Caribs.

caracora (kar-a-kö'ra), *n.* [Formerly also *caracol*; a Malay word.] A proa of Borneo and other islands of the East Indies.

caract¹, *n.* [Also *charact*, < ME. *caract*, *caract*, < OF. *caract*, *charact*, m., *caracte*, *caracte*, *karacte*, *carate*, f. (= Pr. *caracta*, f.), character, sign, mark, shortened from *caracter*, ME. *caracter*: see *character*.] 1. A distinctive mark, especially as indicating character or value.

They are men that set the *caract* and value upon things as they love them.

B. Jonson, Discoveries.

2. Character; kind; sort.

No beauty, no; you are of too good *caract*
To be left so, without a guard.

B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

3. Estimate.

You do mistake
My *caract* of your friendship all this while,
Or at what rate I reckon your assistance.

B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, l. 1.

4. A formula of enchantment.

He shuld make his sacrifice
And rede his *caract* in the wise,
As she him taught.

Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 247.

Whan that a man
With his *caracte* him wolde enchaunte.

Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 57.

caract², *n.* An obsolete form of *carat*.

A mark, being an ounce troy, is divided into twenty-four equal parts, called *caracts*.

Cocker.

Diamonds, two whereof
Do double the twelfth *caract*.

Cartwright.

character¹, *n.* An earlier form of *character*.

Caradoc sandstone. See *sandstone*.

carafe, caraffe (ka-räf'), *n.* [= D. *karaf* = G. *karaffe* = Dan. *karaffe*, *karaffel*, < F. *carafe*, < It. *caraffa* = Sp. Pg. *garrafa*, a vessel for cooling liquids, prob. < Ar. *ghiräf*, a vessel, < *gharafa*, draw, as water.] A glass water-bottle or decanter.

Caragana (kar-a-gä'nä), *n.* [NL., < *caragan*, the name of the original species among the Mogul Tatars.] A genus of leguminous trees or shrubs, all Asiatic and chiefly Siberian, with feathery pale-green foliage and yellow flowers appearing in early spring. The species are all ornamental, and several are in cultivation.

carageen, *n.* See *carrageen*.

caragenin, *n.* See *carrageenin*.

caragheen, *n.* See *carrageen*.

caraingt, *n.* An obsolete form of *carrion*.

caraipt (kar-a-ē'pē), *n.* [S. Amer.] The pottery-tree of Pará, *Moquilella utilis*, the powdered bark of which is mixed with clay for making vessels for domestic use. Pottery thus made is capable of withstanding a high degree of heat.

Caraité, *n.* See *Karaité*.

carajara, carajura (kar-a-jä'rä, -jö'rä), *n.* [A native S. Amer. name.] A red coloring matter obtained from *Bignonia chica*. See *chieo*.

Caramania gum. Same as *Bassora gum* (which see, under *gum²*).

caramba (ka-rám'bä), *n.* Same as *carambola*.
carambola (ka-rám'bô-lä), *n.* [E. Ind.] The acid fruit of the *Averrhoa Carambola* of tropical Asia, which resembles the bilimbi, and is often cultivated. It is used for making tarts, etc.

carambole (kar-am-böl'), *n.* [*F. carambole* = *Sp. Pg. It. carambola*; origin unknown. In E. now shortened to *carom*, *q. v.*] In *billiards*: (a) The red ball placed on the mark. (b) A *carom* (which see).

carambole (kar-am-böl'), *v. i.* [*F. carambole* (= *G. karambolieren*) = *Dan. karambolere* = *Sp. carambolcar* = *Pg. carambolar*], *carom*, < *carambole*, *carom* (in *billiards*). In E. now shortened to *carom*, *q. v.*] In *billiards*, to *carom*.

caramel (kar'a-mel), *n.* [*F. caramel*, burnt sugar, = *It. caramella* = *Sp. Pg. caramelo*, a lozenge, sugar-candy, prob. a corruption of *ML. calamellus* (*mellitus*), sugar-cane (also by simulation *canamella*, *cannamella*, and separately *cana mellis*, 'cane of honey'), *calamellus* being prop. dim. of *calamus*, a reed, cane: see *calamus*.] 1. Anhydrous or burnt sugar, a product of the action of heat upon sugar. When cane sugar is heated in an oil or metal bath to between 210° and 220° C., it begins to assume a brown color of continually increasing depth, and when the tunctionation has ceased the vessel contains a black substance to which the name of *caramel* has been given. It has a high luster, like anthracite, and dissolves readily in water, giving it a fine sepia tint. Its composition is the same as that of cane sugar in its compound with oxid of lead. It is used for giving a brown color to spirits, soups, gravies, etc. 2. A sweet, variously composed and flavored, but generally consisting of chocolate, sugar, and butter, and dark-colored.

Sometimes spelled *caromel*.

caramelization (kar-a-mel-i-zä'shön), *n.* [*< caramelize + -ation*.] The transformation of sugar into caramel.

caramelize (kar'a-mel-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *caramelized*, ppr. *caramelizing*. [*< caramel + -ize*.] To transform or convert into caramel: as, *caramelized sugar*.

caramote (kar'a-môt), *n.* [*F.*; cf. *Sp. caramuyo* = *Pg. caramujo*, a kind of sea-snail, = *It. caramogio*, a dwarf, a shrimp.] A rather large species of shrimp, *Penaeus caramote*, common in the Mediterranean, where it is caught in great numbers and salted for exportation.

carangid (ka-ran'jid), *n.* A fish of the family *Carangidae*.

Carangidae (ka-ran'ji-dê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Caranx* (-rang-) + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Caranx*, to which various limits have been assigned. (a) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii cotlosembriformes*, with the skeleton firm, no bony stay for the preoperculum, teeth conical or triangular if present, the spinous portion of the dorsal present (sometimes rudimentary), the body compressed, oblong or elevated, with 10 abdominal and 14 caudal vertebrae. In this sense it has been used by most European ichthyologists since 1862. It includes fishes which have been distributed by others in the families *Carangidae*, *Pomatomidae*, *Psettidae*, *Zanclidae*, *Caproidae*, *Equulidae*, etc. (b) In Gill's system restricted to *Scombroideae* with 10 abdominal and from 14 to 16 caudal vertebrae, a short or atrophied first dorsal fin, second dorsal and anal long, opposite, and nearly alike, generally two anal spines detached and forming a finlet, and non-protractile jaws. These limits have been adopted by most recent American ichthyologists. It embraces numerous species of tropical fishes, the best-known of which are the cavalries, pompanos, and pilot-fish.

Carangidae is the family name for the fishes generally known as cavalry or crevalle, jack, pompano, scad, etc.

Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 186.

Carangine (kar-an-jî-nê), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Caranx* (-rang-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Carangidae*; the cavalries or horse-mackerels. The premaxillaries are protractile, the pectoral fins long and falcate, the anal fin is like the second dorsal and with its base longer than the abdomen, the maxillary has a supplementary bone, the dorsal outline is more curved than the ventral outline, and the back and abdomen are rounded. Also *Carancini*, *Carangini*. See cut under *Caranx*.

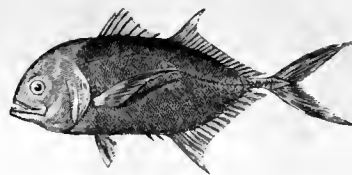
carangine (ka-ran'jin), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Carangine* or *Carangidae*.

2. *n.* A member of the subfamily *Carangine*.
carangoid (ka-rang'goid), *a. and n.* [*< NL. Caranx* (-rang-) + *G. eidos*, shape.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to or resembling the *Carangidae*.

2. *n.* One of the *Carangidae*.
caranna (ka-ran'ä), *n.* Same as *caramba*.
carantot, *n.* Same as *coranto*.

Come, gallants, who'll run a *caranto*, or leape a levalto?
Marston, *The Fawne*, li. 1.

Caranx (kar'anks), *n.* [*NL.*, appar. < *Sp. carangu*, *caranga*, a kind of flatfish in the West Indies.] The typical genus of the family *Carangidae*. The scad or horse-mackerel, *Caranx vulgaris*,



Cavalry, or Horse-mackerel (*Caranx vulgaris*).

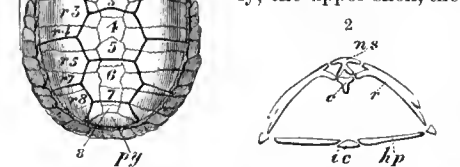
C. trachurus, or *Trachurus saurus*, is the best-known example.

Carapa (kar'a-pä), *n.* [*NL.* (*Pg. caraipa*), < *carai*, a native Guiana name.] 1. A genus of tropical trees, natural order *Meliaceae*. A South American species, *C. Guianensis*, is a fine large tree, the bark of which is in repute as a febrifuge. Oil made from its seeds (called *carap-oil* or *crab-oil*) is used for lamps. The wood, called *carapa-wood* or *crab-wood*, is light and takes a good polish; it is used for making furniture, and also for the spars of ships. The oil of the African species, *C. Touloucouina*, called *coondil*, *kundah*, or *tallicoona* oil, is used by the negroes for making soap and anointing their bodies, its taste being so bitter that it serves as a defense against bites of vermin. The oil of the South American *carapa* is used for the same purpose.

2. [*l. e.*] A tree belonging to this genus.

carapace (kar'a-päs), *n.* [*Also carapax*; < *F. carapace*, < *Cat. carapacho* = *Sp. carapacho* = *It. dial. caravazza*, a gourd: see *calabash*.]

1. The shell of a turtle or tortoise; specifically, the upper shell, the



1. Carapace of Tortoise (*Emys*), dorsal surface, outside. The heavy lines indicate the divisions of the epidermal plates or scutes forming the tortoise-shell; the light lines show the sutures of the bony plates underlying and supporting the shell. 2-8, expanded neural spines of vertebral; 7-10, expanded costal plates of ribs; *nu*, nuchal plate; *py*, pygal plate; *m*, series of marginal plates.

under shell being called the *plastron*. See also cut under *Chelonia*.—2. In *Mammalia*, the shell of an armadillo.—3. In *Cirripedia*, the multivalvular shell, test, or case.—4. In higher *Crustacea*, the shield covering the cephalothorax, sometimes separable into a cephalostegite and an omostegite. See cut under *Apus*.—5. One of the many hard cases, tests, or shells which are likened to a carapace, as those of certain infusorians; a lorica.

carapacial (kar'a-pä'shal), *a.* [*< carapace + -ial*.] Of or pertaining to a carapace.

The lateral portions of the carapacial ridge, becoming deeper, are converted into branchiostegites, and the cavities which they overarch are the branchial chambers.

Huxley, *Crayfish*, p. 217.

carapax (kar'a-paks), *n.* Same as *carapace*.
carap-oil (kar'ap-oil), *n.* Oil obtained from *Carapa Guianensis*. See *Carapa*, 1.

carasow, *n.* See *carassow*.

Carassius (ka-ras'i-us), *n.* [*NL.*, < *F. carassin*, a carp: see *crucian*.] A genus of carps or cyprinoid fishes containing the common goldfish, *C. auratus*. See *goldfish*.

carassow, *n.* See *carassow*.

carat, **karat** (kar'at), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *caract* (simulating *caract*, *character*, a character, mark, stamp); = *D. karaat* = *G. karat* (MHG. *karät*, *garät*) = *Dan. Sw. karat*, < *F. carat* = *Pr. carat* = *It. carato* = *Sp. Pg. quilate*, OPg. *cui-rate* = *Turk. Pers. qirät*, < *Ar. qirät*, *qirrät*, a carat, the twenty-fourth of an ounce, four barleycorns, also a pod, husk (= *LL. cerates*), < *Gr. κέραιον*, the fruit of the locust-tree, also, like *L. siliqua* (see *siliqua*), a weight, the carat, also and lit. a little horn, dim. of *κεράς* (*keras*), a horn, akin to *E. horn*: see *cerato* and *horn*.] 1†. An old weight equal to a scruple, or the twenty-fourth part of an ounce troy.—2†. A unit of mass formerly used in various countries for weighing gold. It was generally the 24th part of a mark of gold, and was subdivided into 12 grains. It was commonly equal to about 150.5 troy grains. Hence—3. A twenty-fourth part: specifically used in expressing the fineness of gold when used as jewelry. Thus, pure gold being considered as 24 carats fine, if two, six, or ten twenty-fourths of alloy (commonly copper or silver) is present, the gold is said to be 22, 18, or 14 carats fine, and so on. The gold used by

jewelers is seldom over 18 carats fine, except in wedding-rings, the standard fineness of which is 22 carats. Gold of 18 carats fine is almost invariably used in mounting diamonds, while 14-carat gold is said to be ordinarily used in the United States for gold chains, etc.

4. A unit of weight for precious stones, divided by jewelers into 4 grains, called *diamond-grains*, but equal to about 3½ troy grains, 151½ English carats being taken as equal to an ounce troy. In 1877 the weight of the carat was fixed by a syndicate of London, Paris, and Amsterdam jewelers at 205 milligrams, or 151.76 carats to the troy ounce. Under the translated form *κεράτιον*, or *ceratium*, *siliqua* was adopted by Constantine into the system of weights of the empire as ¼ of an ounce, equal to 189 milligrams. In Italy it remained as a part of the system of weights, in general with the same relation to the ounce and with nearly the same value. The Arabic *qirät* was the 24th part of the *mithkal*, and was subdivided sometimes into 4, sometimes into 3 grains, its value for gems being very nearly 3 grains troy. The Castilian carat, ¼ of a Castilian ounce, or 3.164 troy grains, was, like the rest of the Castilian system, adopted from the Arabs. From Spain this has passed to the rest of Europe and to America, with only small modifications, less than unlegalized units commonly undergo, under the name of the *Amsterdam* or *diamond carat*, which is usually divided into 64ths. Pearls are sold by the diamond-grain and not by the carat, while small baroque pearls, coral, rough garnets, and the inferior kinds of stones are sold by the ounce troy. The subdivisions of the carat are always expressed in fourths, eighths, sixteenths, etc.

Often abbreviated *car.* or *K.*
carat (kar'at), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *caract*; < *carat*, *caract*, *n.*] To try, or refine (gold).

Carattare, to touch or trie gold, to refine or make perfect, to *carat*. *Florio*.

carate (ka-rä'te), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] A cutaneous disease occurring in South America, which produces scarlet, brown, or blue blotches, especially on the face, hands, and feet.

caraua (ka-rä'nä), *n.* [*Also written carana*, *caranna* (*NL. carana*); native name.] A soft, greenish-brown, balsamic oleo-resin produced by a burseraceous tree, probably *Protium Carana*, found on the head waters of the Amazon and Orinoco. It is exported in little masses, rolled up in leaves of flage. It has an agreeable aromatic smell, and a bitterish slightly pungent taste. It was formerly used in plasters.

caravan (kar'a-van or kar-a-van'), *n.* [= *D. karavaan* = *G. karavane* = *Dan. karavane* = *Sw. karavan*, < *F. caravane*, < *Sp. caravana* = *Pg. caravana* = *It. carovana* (*ML. caravanna*, *caravenna*, *caravanna*, *caravanus* = *MGr. καράβιον*, *NGr. καράβιον*) = *Turk. kârvân* (*kyârân*) = *Ar. kairâwân* = *Hind. kârwan*, < *Pers. kârwan*, *kârâwân*, a caravan. Prob. orig. *Pers.*, but by some considered orig. *Ar.*; cf. *Pers. kâr*, business, work, *Ar. kair*, trade, profession, *kîrâ*, *kîrwa*, hire, hiring. In sense 3 shortened to *van*: see *van*.] 1. A company of travelers, pilgrims, or merchants, in many parts of Asia and Africa, who associate together that they may travel with greater security, especially through deserts or regions infested by robbers. Nearly all commerce in these countries was formerly carried on by caravans, using camels chiefly for transportation; and they are still numerous, though largely superseded by other methods.

Men who pass

In troop or caravan. *Milton*, *P. R.*, l. 323.

Great caravans, formerly composed of Pagans, now of Mahometans, passed from west to east, in the same manner as in ancient times, to buy and disperse India goods through Africa. *Bruce*, *Source of the Nile*, II. 61.

2. Figuratively, any large number of persons traveling together, especially when moving slowly or with much baggage; poetically, any large number of persons, or even animals, considered as traveling together to a common destination.

Their airy caravan, high over seas
 Flying. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vii. 423.

When thy summons comes to join
 The innumerable caravan, which moves
 To that mysterious realm . . . of death.
Bryant, *Thanatopsis*.

3. A large covered carriage used for conveying passengers, or a company of people traveling together, or a traveling exhibition or show; hence, any large covered wagon or cart for travel or transport: often abbreviated to *van*.

Alike, gay widow, virgin, wife,
 Ingenious to diversify dull life,
 In coaches, chaises, caravans, and hoys,
 Fly to the coast for daily, nightly joys.
Couper, *Retirement*.

He had never seen such a fat boy in or out of a traveling caravan. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, II. xxvi.

4. A number of vessels or barks in company, or an expedition with such vessels.

Their galleys still spread over the Levant and came back victorious from their caravans, as their cruises against the Moslems were called. *Prescott*.

5. A hood with hoops or springs of whalebone and an adjustable veil for the face. *Fairholt*.

caravan-boiler (kar'-a-van-boi'ler), *n.* An old form of steam-boiler, resembling a wagon.

caravaneer (kar'-a-van-er'), *n.* [*< F. caravancier (= Sp. caravaneiro = Pg. caravaneiro), < caravane, caravan.*] One who leads the camels, etc., of a caravan.

caravansary (kar-a-van'sa-ri), *n.*; pl. *caravansaries* (-riz). [*= F. caravanserai, -serail = It. caravanseraia = Sp. caravanserrallo = Pg. caravangara = Turk. karwansaray = Hind. kārwan-sarā, < Pers. kārwan-sarāi, < kārwan, caravan, + sarāi, a palace, a public edifice, an inn: see seraglio.*] In the East, a place appointed for receiving and lodging caravans; a kind of inn

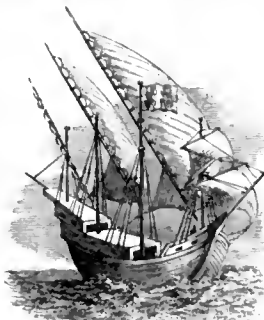


Interior of Caravansary at Aleppo.

where the caravans rest at night, being a large square building, with a spacious court in the middle. Here travelers find shelter and accommodations, but are obliged, if they have not brought their own supplies, to procure provisions and all necessities for both men and beasts at the neighboring bazaar. Also written *caravanserai, caravansera*.

It is a mere *caravansary*, fit for a man of genius to lodge in, but not to live in. D. W. Holmes, *Antioch*, I.

caravel, carvel (kar'-a-vel, kār'-vol), *n.* [= D. *karveel* = G. *krafeel*, *carvel* = F. *caravelle* = It. *caravella* (> Turk. *qaravella*). < Sp. *caravella*, also *carabela* (= Pg. *caravela*), a caravel, dim. of *caraba* = Pg. *caraba*, also *carbo*, *crebo*, a small vessel, < ML. *carabata*, a kind of boat, < Gr. *κάραβος*, a kind of light ship (NGr. *καράβι*); prob. a particular use of *κάραβος*, a beetle, a son-crawfish: see *Carabus*.] *Naut.*, the name of several kinds of vessels. One variety, used in Portugal, is a vessel of from 100 to 150 tons burden; another is a fishing-vessel of from 10 to 15 tons; and a third is a large Turkish ship of war. The name was also given to a small ship used by the Spaniards and Portuguese in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries for long voyages. It was narrow at the poop and wide at the bow, and carried a double tower at its stern and a single one at its bows. It had four masts and a bowsprit, and the principal sails were lateen sails. Two of the vessels with which Columbus crossed the Atlantic and discovered America were of this description.



Caravel, 15th century.

The king of Portugal minded to arm certain *Caravels* to discover this Spicery. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 217.

The armament consisted of two *caravels*, or light vessels without decks, and a third of larger burden. Prescott, *Ferd. and Isa.*, I. 16.

The seas of our discovering over-rolled

Him and his gold; the trailer *caravel*,

With what was mine, came happily to the shore.

Tennyson, *Columbus*.

carawala (kar-a-wā-lā), *n.* A venomous serpent of southern India and Ceylon, *Hypnale nepa*, a viviparous species of the viperine series.

caraway (kar'-a-wā), *n.* [Also written *carraway*, early mod. E. also *caroway*, < Sp. *alecarahueya*, *caraway*, < Ar. *al*, the, + *karaiyā*, *karaiyā*, caraway-seeds, caraway-plant, prob. < Gr. *κάρων*, *caraway*, > L. *carcum*, NL. *carum* (> It. *caro*—*Florio*), *cumin*, *caraway*. Another form is E. dial. and Sc. *carvey*, *carvey*, < F. *carvi* = It. *carvi* = D. *karwei* = MLG. *karice*, G. *karve*, *karbe*, *karwei* = Dan. *karve*, < Sp. *carri*, short for *alecaravea* = Pg. *alecaravia*, variants of the forms before mentioned, or directly from the Ar. without the article.] 1. A biennial plant, *Carum Carui*, of the natural order *Umbellifera*, with a tapering root like a parsnip, which when young is used as food, but has a very strong flavor.

It is a native of Europe and Asia, and is frequently cultivated for its fruit, or so-called seeds, which have an aromatic smell and a warm pungent taste. They are used as a carminative in medicine, and for flavoring cakes, etc., and a volatile oil is obtained from them by distillation.

2. The *Nigella sativa* or black caraway, a ranunculaceous plant of southern Europe, the seeds of which are aromatic and used for the same purposes as common caraway.—3. Collectively, the seeds of the caraway.

Blaunderelle, or peynya, with *caraway* in confite.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

4. A kind of sweet cake or comfit containing caraway-seeds.

Then cheese with fruits On the table set,

With Bisketes or *Carawayes*, As you may get.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 343.

A dish of caraways.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

5. A kind of apple. *Mason*.

caraynet, *n.* An old form of *carrión*.

carbamate (kär'-bā-mät), *n.* [*< carbam(ie) + -ate¹.*] A salt of carbamic acid.

carbamic (kär-bam'ik), *a.* [*< carb(onic) + am(ide) + -ic.*] Relating to a substituted carbonic acid containing the amide radical NH_2 .—**Carbamic acid**, CONH_2OH , an acid not known in the free state, but forming salts and ethers, as methyl carbamate, $\text{CONH}_2\text{OCH}_3$. Its ammonium salt occurs in commercial ammonium carbonate.

carbamide (kär'-bā-mid or -mid), *n.* [*< carb(on) + amide.*] 1. A compound identical with urea, having the formula $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$. It is found in many of the animal juices, and occurs most abundantly in urine.

2. A general name for the derivatives of urea. **carbazotate** (kär-baz'ō-tāt), *n.* [*< carbazot(ie) + -ate¹.*] A salt formed by the union of carbazotic acid with a base.

carbazotic (kär-bā-zot'ik), *a.* [*< carb(on) + azote + -ic.*] Composed of or pertaining to carbon and azote.—**Carbazotic acid**, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{NO}_2)_3\text{OH}$, picric acid; a crystallizable acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on phenol, indigo, and other animal and vegetable substances. It forms shining yellow crystals, sparingly soluble in cold water, and having an intensely bitter taste. It is used chiefly in dyeing. When silk which has been treated with a mordant of alum or cream of tartar is immersed in a solution of this acid, it is dyed a beautiful permanent yellow color; and by the use of indigo and picric acid together various shades of green are obtained. Its salts explode violently when struck. Also called *trinitrobenzol*.

carberry (kär'-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *carberries* (-iz). The goosecherry. [North. Eng.]

carbohydrate (kär-bi'drät), *n.* Same as *carbhydrate*.

carbide (kär'-bid or -bid), *n.* [*< carb(on) + -ide¹.*] A compound of carbon with a metal. Formerly called *carburet*.

carbine¹ (kär'-bin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *carabin*, *carabin*, *carbine*, a musketeer, < F. *carabin*, "a carbine or carbene [misprinted for *carbine*], an arquebuzier armed with a murrian and breastplate, and serving on horseback" (Cotgrave), mod. F. *carabin*, a surgeon's apprentice, earlier OF. *calabrin*, *calabrin*, orig. one who worked a war-engine, < *calabre*, a war-engine: see *calabre²*. In this sense obsolete, being replaced by *carbinier*.] A soldier armed with a carbine; a carbiner; a musketeer.

Nay, I knew,

How he wheel'd about like a loose carbine,

He would charge home at length like a brave gentleman.

Fletcher, *Wit without Money*, v. 1.

carbine² (kär'-bin), *n.* [Formerly also *carabin*, = D. *karabin* = G. *karabiner* = Dan. *karabin* = Sw. *karbin*, < F. *carbine*, < It. *carabina* = Sp. *Pg. carabina* (> Ar. *qarabina*, *qarabina*), a carbine; from *carbine¹*.] 1. In the sixteenth century, a firearm; one of the many names given to the lighter form of harquebuse.—2. In modern times, a short rifle, especially one adapted to the use of mounted troops.

carbiner (kär-bi-nēr'), *n.* [= D. *karabinier* = Dan. *karabiner* = Sw. *karbinerare*, < F. *carabinier* (= Sp. *carabinero* = Pg. *carabineiro* = It. *carabiniere*, *carabino*), < *carbine*: see *carbine²*.] A soldier armed with a carbine. Also formerly written *carabinier*.

carbine-thimble (kär'-bin-thim'bl), *n.* A stiff socket of leather fastened to a D-ring on the right side of a saddle, to hold the muzzle of a carbine.

carbo (kär'-bō), *n.* [NL. (L.); so called from their coal-black color: see *carbon*.] A name of several black water-birds. (a) The black guillemot of the North Pacific, *L'ria carbo*. (b) The common cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*. (c) [cap.] A genus of cormorants, giving name to the *Carbonida*. *Lacépède*, 1800.

carboclet, *n.* A Middle English form of *carbuncle*. *Chaucer*.

carbohydrate (kär-bō-hi'drät), *n.* [*< carbon + hydrate.*] A general name for a group of

organic bodies containing 6 carbon atoms or some multiple of 6, and hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion in which they form water (H_2O), that is, twice as many hydrogen as oxygen atoms, as starch, sugar, and cellulose. Also *carbhydrate*.

carbohydrous (kär-bō-hi'drus), *a.* [*< carbohydr(ate) + -ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a carbohydrate.

Borodin . . . maintains . . . that the energy of the respiration in leafy shoots under constant external conditions is a function of the *carbohydrous* material which is present in the plant. *Smithsonian Report*, 1891, p. 293.

carbulated (kär'-bō-lä-ted), *a.* [*< carbol(ie) + -ate² + -ed².*] Impregnated with carbolic acid.

carbolic (kär-bol'ik), *a.* [*< carb(on) + -ol + -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from carbon or coal.—**Carbolic acid**, a substance ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$) found in that part of the heavy oil of coal-tar which distills over between 329 and 374° F. From this product of coal-tar it is almost exclusively prepared. It has feeble acid properties, but in chemical structure is allied to the alcohols, and belongs to a class of compounds called *phenols*. When pure it crystallizes in white or colorless needles, which have the odor of creosote and a burning taste. They deliquesce readily and become liquid. It is an irritant poison when taken in large doses, but in doses of from 1 to 3 grains it is used internally as a therapeutic agent. Its chief medicinal use, however, is as a disinfectant in antiseptic surgery, and as an external application to unhealthy sores, compound fractures, abscesses after they have been opened, and tissues that are exposed as a result of surgical operations. The action of the acid is not only to exclude germs that induce putrefaction, but also to destroy such as may have been admitted, for which reason it is introduced into the interior of the wound. Also called *phenic acid*.—**Carbolic-acid paper**, wrapping-paper saturated with stearin and carbolic acid, used for preserving meats, etc.

carbolic (kär-bol'ik), *a.* [*< carb(on) + -ol + -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from carbon or coal.—**Carbolic acid**, a substance ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$) found in that part of the heavy oil of coal-tar which distills over between 329 and 374° F. From this product of coal-tar it is almost exclusively prepared. It has feeble acid properties, but in chemical structure is allied to the alcohols, and belongs to a class of compounds called *phenols*. When pure it crystallizes in white or colorless needles, which have the odor of creosote and a burning taste. They deliquesce readily and become liquid. It is an irritant poison when taken in large doses, but in doses of from 1 to 3 grains it is used internally as a therapeutic agent. Its chief medicinal use, however, is as a disinfectant in antiseptic surgery, and as an external application to unhealthy sores, compound fractures, abscesses after they have been opened, and tissues that are exposed as a result of surgical operations. The action of the acid is not only to exclude germs that induce putrefaction, but also to destroy such as may have been admitted, for which reason it is introduced into the interior of the wound. Also called *phenic acid*.—**Carbolic-acid paper**, wrapping-paper saturated with stearin and carbolic acid, used for preserving meats, etc.

carbolic (kär-bol'ik), *a.* [*< carb(on) + -ol + -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from carbon or coal.—**Carbolic acid**, a substance ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$) found in that part of the heavy oil of coal-tar which distills over between 329 and 374° F. From this product of coal-tar it is almost exclusively prepared. It has feeble acid properties, but in chemical structure is allied to the alcohols, and belongs to a class of compounds called *phenols*. When pure it crystallizes in white or colorless needles, which have the odor of creosote and a burning taste. They deliquesce readily and become liquid. It is an irritant poison when taken in large doses, but in doses of from 1 to 3 grains it is used internally as a therapeutic agent. Its chief medicinal use, however, is as a disinfectant in antiseptic surgery, and as an external application to unhealthy sores, compound fractures, abscesses after they have been opened, and tissues that are exposed as a result of surgical operations. The action of the acid is not only to exclude germs that induce putrefaction, but also to destroy such as may have been admitted, for which reason it is introduced into the interior of the wound. Also called *phenic acid*.—**Carbolic-acid paper**, wrapping-paper saturated with stearin and carbolic acid, used for preserving meats, etc.

carbolic (kär-bol'ik), *a.* [*< carb(on) + -ol + -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from carbon or coal.—**Carbolic acid**, a substance ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$) found in that part of the heavy oil of coal-tar which distills over between 329 and 374° F. From this product of coal-tar it is almost exclusively prepared. It has feeble acid properties, but in chemical structure is allied to the alcohols, and belongs to a class of compounds called *phenols*. When pure it crystallizes in white or colorless needles, which have the odor of creosote and a burning taste. They deliquesce readily and become liquid. It is an irritant poison when taken in large doses, but in doses of from 1 to 3 grains it is used internally as a therapeutic agent. Its chief medicinal use, however, is as a disinfectant in antiseptic surgery, and as an external application to unhealthy sores, compound fractures, abscesses after they have been opened, and tissues that are exposed as a result of surgical operations. The action of the acid is not only to exclude germs that induce putrefaction, but also to destroy such as may have been admitted, for which reason it is introduced into the interior of the wound. Also called *phenic acid*.—**Carbolic-acid paper**, wrapping-paper saturated with stearin and carbolic acid, used for preserving meats, etc.

carbolic (kär-bol'ik), *a.* [*< carb(on) + -ol + -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from carbon or coal.—**Carbolic acid**, a substance ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$) found in that part of the heavy oil of coal-tar which distills over between 329 and 374° F. From this product of coal-tar it is almost exclusively prepared. It has feeble acid properties, but in chemical structure is allied to the alcohols, and belongs to a class of compounds called *phenols*. When pure it crystallizes in white or colorless needles, which have the odor of creosote and a burning taste. They deliquesce readily and become liquid. It is an irritant poison when taken in large doses, but in doses of from 1 to 3 grains it is used internally as a therapeutic agent. Its chief medicinal use, however, is as a disinfectant in antiseptic surgery, and as an external application to unhealthy sores, compound fractures, abscesses after they have been opened, and tissues that are exposed as a result of surgical operations. The action of the acid is not only to exclude germs that induce putrefaction, but also to destroy such as may have been admitted, for which reason it is introduced into the interior of the wound. Also called *phenic acid*.—**Carbolic-acid paper**, wrapping-paper saturated with stearin and carbolic acid, used for preserving meats, etc.

carbolic (kär-bol'ik), *a.* [*< carb(on) + -ol + -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from carbon or coal.—**Carbolic acid**, a substance ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$) found in that part of the heavy oil of coal-tar which distills over between 329 and 374° F. From this product of coal-tar it is almost exclusively prepared. It has feeble acid properties, but in chemical structure is allied to the alcohols, and belongs to a class of compounds called *phenols*. When pure it crystallizes in white or colorless needles, which have the odor of creosote and a burning taste. They deliquesce readily and become liquid. It is an irritant poison when taken in large doses, but in doses of from 1 to 3 grains it is used internally as a therapeutic agent. Its chief medicinal use, however, is as a disinfectant in antiseptic surgery, and as an external application to unhealthy sores, compound fractures, abscesses after they have been opened, and tissues that are exposed as a result of surgical operations. The action of the acid is not only to exclude germs that induce putrefaction, but also to destroy such as may have been admitted, for which reason it is introduced into the interior of the wound. Also called *phenic acid*.—**Carbolic-acid paper**, wrapping-paper saturated with stearin and carbolic acid, used for preserving meats, etc.

carbolic (kär-bol'ik), *a.* [*< carb(on) + -ol + -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from carbon or coal.—**Carbolic acid**, a substance ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$) found in that part of the heavy oil of coal-tar which distills over between 329 and 374° F. From this product of coal-tar it is almost exclusively prepared. It has feeble acid properties, but in chemical structure is allied to the alcohols, and belongs to a class of compounds called *phenols*. When pure it crystallizes in white or colorless needles, which have the odor of creosote and a burning taste. They deliquesce readily and become liquid. It is an irritant poison when taken in large doses, but in doses of from 1 to 3 grains it is used internally as a therapeutic agent. Its chief medicinal use, however, is as a disinfectant in antiseptic surgery, and as an external application to unhealthy sores, compound fractures, abscesses after they have been opened, and tissues that are exposed as a result of surgical operations. The action of the acid is not only to exclude germs that induce putrefaction, but also to destroy such as may have been admitted, for which reason it is introduced into the interior of the wound. Also called *phenic acid*.—**Carbolic-acid paper**, wrapping-paper saturated with stearin and carbolic acid, used for preserving meats, etc.

carbolic (kär-bol'ik), *a.* [*< carb(on) + -ol + -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from carbon or coal.—**Carbolic acid**, a substance ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$) found in that part of the heavy oil of coal-tar which distills over between 329 and 374° F. From this product of coal-tar it is almost exclusively prepared. It has feeble acid properties, but in chemical structure is allied to the alcohols, and belongs to a class of compounds called *phenols*. When pure it crystallizes in white or colorless needles, which have the odor of creosote and a burning taste. They deliquesce readily and become liquid. It is an irritant poison when taken in large doses, but in doses of from 1 to 3 grains it is used internally as a therapeutic agent. Its chief medicinal use, however, is as a disinfectant in antiseptic surgery, and as an external application to unhealthy sores, compound fractures, abscesses after they have been opened, and tissues that are exposed as a result of surgical operations. The action of the acid is not only to exclude germs that induce putrefaction, but also to destroy such as may have been admitted, for which reason it is introduced into the interior of the wound. Also called *phenic acid*.—**Carbolic-acid paper**, wrapping-paper saturated with stearin and carbolic acid, used for preserving meats, etc.

carbolic (kär-bol'ik), *a.* [*< carb(on) + -ol + -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from carbon or coal.—**Carbolic acid**, a substance ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$) found in that part of the heavy oil of coal-tar which distills over between 329 and 374° F. From this product of coal-tar it is almost exclusively prepared. It has feeble acid properties, but in chemical structure is allied to the alcohols, and belongs to a class of compounds called *phenols*. When pure it crystallizes in white or colorless needles, which have the odor of creosote and a burning taste. They deliquesce readily and become liquid. It is an irritant poison when taken in large doses, but in doses of from 1 to 3 grains it is used internally as a therapeutic agent. Its chief medicinal use, however, is as a disinfectant in antiseptic surgery, and as an external application to unhealthy sores, compound fractures, abscesses after they have been opened, and tissues that are exposed as a result of surgical operations. The action of the acid is not only to exclude germs that induce putrefaction, but also to destroy such as may have been admitted, for which reason it is introduced into the interior of the wound. Also called *phenic acid*.—**Carbolic-acid paper**, wrapping-paper saturated with stearin and carbolic acid, used for preserving meats, etc.

carbolic (kär-bol'ik), *a.* [*< carb(on) + -ol + -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from carbon or coal.—**Carbolic acid**, a substance ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$) found in that part of the heavy oil of coal-tar which distills over between 329 and 374° F. From this product of coal-tar it is almost exclusively prepared. It has feeble acid properties, but in chemical structure is allied to the alcohols, and belongs to a class of compounds called *phenols*. When pure it crystallizes in white or colorless needles, which have the odor of creosote and a burning taste. They deliquesce readily and become liquid. It is an irritant poison when taken in large doses, but in doses of from 1 to 3 grains it is used internally as a therapeutic agent. Its chief medicinal use, however, is as a disinfectant in antiseptic surgery, and as an external application to unhealthy sores, compound fractures, abscesses after they have been opened, and tissues that are exposed as a result of surgical operations. The action of the acid is not only to exclude germs that induce putrefaction, but also to destroy such as may have been admitted, for which reason it is introduced into the interior of the wound. Also called *phenic acid*.—**Carbolic-acid paper**, wrapping-paper saturated with stearin and carbolic acid, used for preserving meats, etc.

carbolic (kär-bol'ik), *a.* [*< carb(on) + -ol + -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from carbon or coal.—**Carbolic acid**, a substance ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$) found in that part of the heavy oil of coal-tar which distills over between 329 and 374° F. From this product of coal-tar it is almost exclusively prepared. It has feeble acid properties, but in chemical structure is allied to the alcohols, and belongs to a class of compounds called *phenols*. When pure it crystallizes in white or colorless needles, which have the odor of creosote and a burning taste. They deliquesce readily and become liquid. It is an irritant poison when taken in large doses, but in doses of from 1 to 3 grains it is used internally as a therapeutic agent. Its chief medicinal use, however, is as a disinfectant in antiseptic surgery, and as an external application to unhealthy sores, compound fractures, abscesses after they have been opened, and tissues that are exposed as a result of surgical operations. The action of the acid is not only to exclude germs that induce putrefaction, but also to destroy such as may have been admitted, for which reason it is introduced into the interior of the wound. Also called *phenic acid*.—**Carbolic-acid paper**, wrapping-paper saturated with stearin and carbolic acid, used for preserving meats, etc.

vices.—**Carbon spar**, a name given to several mineral carbonates, as carbonate of magnesium, of zinc, etc.—**Carbon telephone**, a form of telephone invented by Edison, in which the vibrations of the diaphragm of the mouth-piece produce, by variable pressure upon a piece of compressed carbon placed in the circuit, variations in the electric current which induce sonorous vibrations in the receiver.—**Gas-carbon**, a form of amorphous carbon which is produced in the retorts where coal is heated for the manufacture of illuminating gas. It forms an iron-gray deposit on the sides and upper part of the retort. It is extremely hard, and is a good conductor of heat and electricity. It is used in the preparation of carbon battery-plates, and also for the carbon-points used with the electric arc-light. Also called *coal-gas charcoal* and *gas-graphite*.

carbona (kär-bō'nä), *n.* [NL.: see *carbon*.] In *mining*, a mass of stanniferous rock, irregular in form, and not possessing the general character of a lode. Such a mass, however, is ordinarily subordinate to a lode in its immediate vicinity. The carbona is in some respects analogous to the "pipes" and "flats" of the North of England lead-mines. The carbona of the St. Ives lode in Cornwall, England, was one of the most remarkable of these occurrences, and one of the first to which this name was given. It was composed of feldspar, quartz, black tourmalin (schorl), tin ore (cassiterite), and some eniferous ore. It also contained fluor-spar, which was not present in the lode itself.

carbonaceous (kär-bō-nä'shius), *a.* [*< carbon + -aceous*.] Pertaining to or consisting of carbon; containing carbon or coal matter.—**Carbonaceous shale**, a soft shaly rock through which coaly or bituminous matter is abundantly diffused in fine particles. Such shales are abundant in some parts of the United States, especially in the Devonian and Silurian series.

carbonadet (kär-bō-näd'), *n.* [= G. Dan. *karbonade*, *< F. carbonade, carbonnade, < It. carbonata* (= Sp. *carbonada* = Pg. *carvónada*), *carbonade, < carbone* (= Sp. *carbon* = Pg. *carvão*), a coal: see *carbon*.] In *cookery*, a piece of meat, fowl, or game cut across, seasoned, and broiled; a chop. Also *carbonado*.

I will make thee slice the brawns of thy arms into *carbonades*, and eat them.

Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, I., iv. 4.

If I come in [his way] willingly, let him make a *carbonado* of me.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3.

Broil them on the coals

For *carbonadoes*.

Massinger, The Bondman, iii. 3.

carbonadet, carbonado (kär-bō-näd', -näd'), *n.* [*< carbonade, n.*] 1. To make a carbonado of; score across and grill.

Will he have a brace,

Or but one partridge, or a short legged hen,

Daintily carbonadod?

Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

2. To cut or hack, as in fighting.

Draw, you rogue, or I'll so carbonado your shanks.

Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

With his keen-edged spear

He cut and carbonaded them.

Massinger, Picture, ii. 1.

Who could surmise a man ever could rise

Who'd been thus carbonad'd, cut up, and dissected?

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 230.

carbonado (kär-bō-näd'), *n.* [*< carbonado, carbon: see carbon*.] Same as *bort*, 2.

carbonado (kär-bō-näd'), *n.* and *v.* Same as *carbonade*.

Carbonari, *n.* Plural of *Carbonaro*.

Carbonarism (kär-bō-nä'rizm), *n.* [*< Carbonari + -ism*.] The principles, deeds, or cause of the Carbonari; sympathy with or support of them.

The determination, the self-forgetfulness, the audacity of the Nihilists, compared with whose conspiracies the plots of *Carbonarism* are merely child's play, are a fact so foreign to our nature that we can hardly understand it.

Orpen, tr. of Lavelaye's Socialism, p. 196.

Carbonaro (kär-bō-nä'rō), *n.*; pl. *Carbonari* (-ri). [*It., lit. (as carbonajo), a charcoal-burner, < L. carbonarius, a charcoal-burner, a collier, < carbo(n-)* (> *It. carbone*), coal, charcoal: see *carbon*.] One of the members of a secret political society called the *Carbonari*, formed in the kingdom of Naples during the reign of Murat (1808-14) by republicans and others dissatisfied with the French rule. They were originally refugees among the mountains of the Abruzzi provinces, and took their name from the mountain charcoal-burners. Their aim was to free their country from foreign domination. After having aided the Bourbons in the expulsion of the French, the organization spread over all Italy as the champions of the national liberal cause against the reactionary governments. At one time the Carbonari numbered several hundred thousand adherents. They were concerned in the various revolutions of the times until crushed out by the Austrian power in Italy. About 1820 they spread into France, and played an important part in French politics until the revolution of 1830.

Louis Napoleon began as a *Carbonaro* and conspirator, and narrowly escaped the fate which terminated the course of his elder brother and removed at least one rival out of his way.

W. R. Grey, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 154.

carbonatation (kär-bō-nä-tä'shon), *n.* Same as *carbonation*.

carbonate (kär-bō-nät), *n.* [*< carbon(ic) + -ate*; = *F. carbonate* = Sp. Pg. *carbonato*.] 1.

In *chem.*, a compound formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base: as, calcium *carbonate*; copper *carbonate*. The carbonates are an important class of salts, many of them being extensively used in the arts and in medicine.

2. *pl.* The common name in the Cordilleran mining region of ores consisting in large part of carbonate of lead, and usually containing silver. This is an important class of ores in Colorado and Utah.—3. Same as *carbonado* or *bort*. [*Rare*.]—**Hard carbonates**, salts containing carbonic acid with iron for a base.—**Soft carbonates**, salts containing carbonic acid with a base of lead.

carbonate (kär-bō-nät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carbonated*, ppr. *carbonating*. [*< carbon(ic) + -ate*; = *F. carbonater* = Sp. *carbonatar*.] To impregnate or saturate with carbonic acid.—**Carbonated springs**, springs of water impregnated with carbonic-acid gas. They are common in volcanic countries.

carbonation (kär-bō-nä'shon), *n.* [*< carbonate*; see *-ation*.] The act or process of causing combination with carbonic acid; specifically, a process of defecating beet-, sorghum-, or cane-juice by the addition of milk of lime, and subsequently precipitating the lime as carbonate by leading into the solution a stream of carbonic-acid gas. Also *carbonatation*.

carbon-black (kär-bon-blak), *n.* A fine lamp-black used in making printing-inks and paints. It is made by directing the flames of gas-lamps, fed by natural gas from wells, against cold surfaces, and collecting by machinery the sooty deposit. It is almost pure carbon in a finely divided form.

carbon-bronze (kär-bon-bronz), *n.* An anti-friction alloy of which the principal constituent is copper. It was invented by Baldwin and Weisman, and is used for journal-bearings, etc.

carbon-button (kär-bon-but'n), *n.* A small disk of carbon, usually of compressed lampblack, used in a form of telephone invented by Edison. The resistance which it offers to the passage of an electric current depends upon the pressure to which it is subjected, so that when it forms a part of a circuit of constant electromotive force the current strength will vary with variations of pressure on the disk. See *carbon telephone*, under *carbon*.

carbonic (kär-bon'ik), *a.* [= *F. carbonique* = Sp. Pg. *It. carbonico, < NL. carbonicus, < carbo(n-)*, carbon: see *carbon* and *-ic*.] Pertaining to carbon, or obtained from it.—**Carbonic acid**, CO₂, more properly called *carbonic anhydride* or *carbon dioxide*, a gaseous compound of 12 parts by weight of carbon and 32 of oxygen, colorless, without smell, 22 times as heavy as hydrogen, and existing in the atmosphere to the extent of 1 volume in 2,500. It is reduced to a liquid by high pressure and cold; and it is obtained as a solid white substance by means of the intense cold produced by the sudden expansion of the liquid when allowed to escape from pressure. It has a pleasant, acidulous, pungent taste, and aerated beverages of all kinds—beer, champagne, and carbonated mineral water—in part owe their refreshing qualities to its presence; for, though poisonous when taken into the lungs, it is harmless when taken into the stomach in moderate quantity. Dissolved in water, it forms a dibasic acid, CO(OH)₂, whose salts, the carbonates, are widely and abundantly distributed in nature. It is incapable of maintaining combustion or animal life, acting as a narcotic poison when present in the air to the extent of only 4 or 5 per cent. It is disengaged from fermenting liquors and from decomposing vegetable and animal substances, and is largely evolved from fissures in the earth, constituting the choke-damp of mines. From its weight it has a tendency to subside into low places, vaults, and wells, rendering some low-lying places, as the upas valley of Java, and many caves, uninhabitable. This gas is formed and given out during the respiration of animals, and in all ordinary combustion, from the oxidation of carbon in the fuel. It is evolved from the colored parts of the flowers of plants both by night and day, and from the green parts of plants during the night. In direct or diffuse daylight, plants absorb it energetically from the atmosphere through their leaves, and decompose it, assimilating the carbon, and returning most of the oxygen to the air.—**Carbonic-acid engine**. (a) A fire-engine from which water is ejected by the pressure of carbonic-acid gas, which is evolved in a chamber connected with the water-reservoir. (b) An engine which is moved by the expansive force of condensed carbonic acid.—**Carbonic-acid water**. See *aerated waters*, under *aerate*.—**Carbonic or carbonous oxid**, a substance (CO) obtained by allowing carbonic acid to pass over red-hot fragments of charcoal, contained in a tube of iron and porcelain, and also by several other processes. It is a colorless, inodorous gas, a little lighter than air, has neither acid nor alkaline properties, is very poisonous, and burns with a pale-lavender flame. This substance is produced when a coal-fire burns with a smokeless flame, and the pale-lavender flame produced by its combustion may often be observed playing over such a fire.

Carbonidæ (kär-bon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Carbo(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A name of the cormorant family. J. F. Brandt, 1839. See *Phalacrocoracidæ*.

carboniferous (kär-bō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. carbo(n-)*, coal, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Containing or yielding carbon or coal. In *geol.*, almost exclusively used in designating that assemblage of strata from which the coal of England, France, Germany, and the United States is for the most part obtained. The Carboniferous series is of the Paleozoic age, and is the most recent portion of the Paleozoic. It is overlaid by the Permian rocks, which belong to the closing era of the Carboniferous age, and is underlain by the Devonian. The Carboniferous, over large areas both in Europe and North America, is separable into three more or less distinct groups: the coal-measures, the millstone-grit, and the mountain limestone. The first of these three is a series of shales and clays, with which the coal-beds themselves are interstratified. This part of the series is sometimes several thousand feet in thickness, and the number and thickness of the intercalated coal-beds differ greatly in different regions. The millstone-grit is a detrital rock ordinarily quite silicious, and assuming all degrees of fineness, from that of a fine-grained gritstone to that of a coarse conglomerate. Its thickness varies greatly in various regions. The mountain limestone is a calcareous rock, often rich in fossils of marine origin, and sometimes having a thickness of over 3,000 feet. See *coal*, *coal-measures*, *millstone-grit*, and *mountain limestone* (under *limestone*). [In technical use, commonly with a capital.]

carbonisation, carbonise, etc. See *carbonization*, etc.

carbonization (kär-bō-ni-zä'shon), *n.* [*< carbonize* (see *-ation*); = *F. carbonisation* = Sp. *carbonización* = Pg. *carbonização*.] 1. The operation of converting wood or other organic substance into coal or charcoal. The volatile constituents are driven off by combustion, and a more or less pure carbon remains behind. The term is also used for the slow transformation of wood into coal by natural processes.

2. Same as *carburization*.—3. Same as *carbonation*. Also spelled *carbonisation*.

carbonization-bed (kär-bō-ni-zä'shon-bed), *n.* In *charcoal-burning*, a rectangular wooden box, higher at the rear than at the front, containing wood covered with a layer of earth. It has a hearth at the front or lower end, and forms a kind of kiln; the fire gradually extends backward from the hearth, and the charcoal is withdrawn as fast as it is made.

carbonize (kär-bō-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carbonized*, ppr. *carbonizing*. [*< carbon + -ize*; = *F. carboniser* = Sp. Pg. *carbonizar* = *It. carbonizzare*.] 1. To convert into carbon by combustion or the action of fire, or by other natural processes.—2. To cover with carbon (in the form of charcoal or lampblack).—3. To carburize.

Also spelled *carbonise*.

Carbonized linen or paper, thin material prepared for transferring patterns by tracing them upon the surface with a hard point. The linen is white or blue, but the paper is sold in many colors. Also called *transfer-paper*.—**Carbonizing-furnace**, an apparatus for carbonizing wood, disintegrating rocks, etc. E. H. Knight.

carbonizer (kär-bō-ni-zēr), *n.* A tank of benzol or other hydrocarbon, through which air is passed to carry off an inflammable vapor.

E. D. Also spelled *carboniser*.

carbon-light (kär-bon-lit), *n.* An electric arc-light.

carbonohydrous (kär-bō-nō-hi'drus), *a.* [*< carbon + hydr(ogen) + -ous*.] Composed of carbon and hydrogen.

carbonometer (kär-bō-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< NL. carbo(n-)*, carbon, + *L. metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for detecting the presence of carbonic acid by its action on lime-water.

carbonous (kär-bō-nus), *a.* [*< carbon + -ous*.] Pertaining to or containing carbon.—**Carbonous oxid**. Same as *carbonic oxid* (which see, under *carbonic*).

carbon-paper (kär-bō-nä'pēr), *n.* Paper faced with carbon or lampblack: used between two sheets of paper for the purpose of reproducing upon the lower sheet anything which may be written or drawn upon the upper sheet, or printed upon it by a type-writer.

carbon-point (kär-bō-n-point), *n.* See *carbon-points*, under *carbon*.

carbon-print (kär-bō-n-print), *n.* A photograph in permanent inks or colors. See *carbon process*, under *carbon*, and *Woodbury type*, under *type*.

carbonyl (kär-bō-n-il), *n.* [*< carbon + -yl*.] A hypothetical organic radical having the formula CO.

carbovinate (kär-bō-vi'nät), *n.* [*< NL. carbo(n-)*, carbon, + *L. vin(um)*, wine (for 'alcohol'), + *-ate*.] See *carbovinate of potassium*, under *potassium*.

carboxyl (kär-bōk-sil), *n.* [*< carb(on) + ox(ygen) + -yl*.] A hypothetical organic radical having the formula COOH. It may be regarded as a compound radical made up of carbonyl (CO) and hydroxyl (OH). This carboxyl group (COOH) exists in all organic acids, its hydrogen being replaceable by a basic element or group, thus forming a salt, as acetic acid (CH₃COOH), sodium acetate (CH₃COONa), etc.

carboy (kär'boi), *n.* [Ult. *< Hind. Pers. qarāba*, a large flagon.] 1. A demijohn.

Six carboys of Isphahan Wine. Hanway, 1754, quot. in Yule [and Burnell's Glossary].

2. A large globular bottle of green glass, protected by an outside covering consisting either

ica, is separable into three more or less distinct groups: the coal-measures, the millstone-grit, and the mountain limestone. The first of these three is a series of shales and clays, with which the coal-beds themselves are interstratified. This part of the series is sometimes several thousand feet in thickness, and the number and thickness of the intercalated coal-beds differ greatly in different regions. The millstone-grit is a detrital rock ordinarily quite silicious, and assuming all degrees of fineness, from that of a fine-grained gritstone to that of a coarse conglomerate. Its thickness varies greatly in various regions. The mountain limestone is a calcareous rock, often rich in fossils of marine origin, and sometimes having a thickness of over 3,000 feet. See *coal*, *coal-measures*, *millstone-grit*, and *mountain limestone* (under *limestone*). [In technical use, commonly with a capital.]

carbonisation, carbonise, etc. See *carbonization*, etc.

carbonization (kär-bō-ni-zä'shon), *n.* [*< carbonize* (see *-ation*); = *F. carbonisation* = Sp. *carbonización* = Pg. *carbonização*.] 1. The operation of converting wood or other organic substance into coal or charcoal. The volatile constituents are driven off by combustion, and a more or less pure carbon remains behind. The term is also used for the slow transformation of wood into coal by natural processes.

2. Same as *carburization*.—3. Same as *carbonation*. Also spelled *carbonisation*.

carbonization-bed (kär-bō-ni-zä'shon-bed), *n.* In *charcoal-burning*, a rectangular wooden box, higher at the rear than at the front, containing wood covered with a layer of earth. It has a hearth at the front or lower end, and forms a kind of kiln; the fire gradually extends backward from the hearth, and the charcoal is withdrawn as fast as it is made.

carbonize (kär-bō-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *carbonized*, ppr. *carbonizing*. [*< carbon + -ize*; = *F. carboniser* = Sp. Pg. *carbonizar* = *It. carbonizzare*.] 1. To convert into carbon by combustion or the action of fire, or by other natural processes.—2. To cover with carbon (in the form of charcoal or lampblack).—3. To carburize.

Also spelled *carbonise*.

Carbonized linen or paper, thin material prepared for transferring patterns by tracing them upon the surface with a hard point. The linen is white or blue, but the paper is sold in many colors. Also called *transfer-paper*.—**Carbonizing-furnace**, an apparatus for carbonizing wood, disintegrating rocks, etc. E. H. Knight.

carbonizer (kär-bō-ni-zēr), *n.* A tank of benzol or other hydrocarbon, through which air is passed to carry off an inflammable vapor.

E. D. Also spelled *carboniser*.

carbon-light (kär-bon-lit), *n.* An electric arc-light.

carbonohydrous (kär-bō-nō-hi'drus), *a.* [*< carbon + hydr(ogen) + -ous*.] Composed of carbon and hydrogen.

carbonometer (kär-bō-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< NL. carbo(n-)*, carbon, + *L. metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for detecting the presence of carbonic acid by its action on lime-water.

carbonous (kär-bō-nus), *a.* [*< carbon + -ous*.] Pertaining to or containing carbon.—**Carbonous oxid**. Same as *carbonic oxid* (which see, under *carbonic*).

carbon-paper (kär-bō-nä'pēr), *n.* Paper faced with carbon or lampblack: used between two sheets of paper for the purpose of reproducing upon the lower sheet anything which may be written or drawn upon the upper sheet, or printed upon it by a type-writer.

carbon-point (kär-bō-n-point), *n.* See *carbon-points*, under *carbon*.

carbon-print (kär-bō-n-print), *n.* A photograph in permanent inks or colors. See *carbon process*, under *carbon*, and *Woodbury type*, under *type*.

carbonyl (kär-bō-n-il), *n.* [*< carbon + -yl*.] A hypothetical organic radical having the formula CO.

carbovinate (kär-bō-vi'nät), *n.* [*< NL. carbo(n-)*, carbon, + *L. vin(um)*, wine (for 'alcohol'), + *-ate*.] See *carbovinate of potassium*, under *potassium*.

carboxyl (kär-bōk-sil), *n.* [*< carb(on) + ox(ygen) + -yl*.] A hypothetical organic radical having the formula COOH. It may be regarded as a compound radical made up of carbonyl (CO) and hydroxyl (OH). This carboxyl group (COOH) exists in all organic acids, its hydrogen being replaceable by a basic element or group, thus forming a salt, as acetic acid (CH₃COOH), sodium acetate (CH₃COONa), etc.

carboy (kär'boi), *n.* [Ult. *< Hind. Pers. qarāba*, a large flagon.] 1. A demijohn.

Six carboys of Isphahan Wine. Hanway, 1754, quot. in Yule [and Burnell's Glossary].

2. A large globular bottle of green glass, protected by an outside covering consisting either



Carboy.

Russ.	Russ.
S.	S.
S. Amer.	S. Amer.
sc.	sc.
Sc.	Sc.
Scand.	Scand.
Scrip.	Scrip.
sculp.	sculp.
Serv.	Serv.
sing.	sing.
Skt.	Sansk.
Slav.	Slavic.
Sp.	Spanish.
subj.	subjunctive.
superl.	superlative.
surg.	surgery.
surv.	surveying.
Sw.	Swedish.
syn.	synonymy.
Syr.	Syriac.
technol.	technology.
teleg.	telegraphy.
teratol.	teratology.
term.	terminology.
Teut.	Teutonic.
theat.	theatrical.
theol.	theology.
therap.	therapeutics.
toxicol.	toxicology.
tr., trans.	transit.
trigon.	trigonometry.
Turk.	Turkish.
typog.	typography.
ult.	ultimate.
v.	verb.
var.	variety.
vet.	veterinary.
v. l.	in.
v. t.	trans.
W.	West.
Wall.	Wall.
Wallach.	Wallach.
W. Ind.	West.
zoogeog.	zoogeography.
zoöl.	zoology.
zoöt.	zoölogy.
garian (other-	
alled Church	
ic, Old Slavic,	
avonic).	
alan.	
utch.	
Danish.	
ontography.	
odontology.	
Old French.	
Old Flemish.	
Old Gaelic.	
Old High German.	
Old Irish.	
Old Italian.	
Old Latin.	
Old Low German.	
th.	Old Northumbrian.
ss.	Old Prussian.
original, originally.	
uth.	ornithology.
Old Saxon.	
Sp.	Old Spanish.
teol.	osteology.
Sw.	Old Swedish.
Tent.	Old Teutonic.
a.	participial adjective.
aleon.	paleontology.
art.	participle.
passive.	
l.	pathology.
perfect.	
Persian.	
person.	
perspective.	
Peruvian.	
petrography.	
Portuguese.	
pharmacy.	
Phenician.	
philology.	
philosophy.	
phonography.	

CIATION

across, seasoned,
carbonado.

drawns of thy arms into car-

nee, Tamburlaine the Great, I., iv. 4.
[way] willingly, let him make a *carbo-*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3.

Broll them on the coals
onadoes.

Massinger, The Bondman, iii. 3.
carbonado² (kär-bō-nād', -nā'dō),
[*n.*] 1. To make a carbo-
across and grill.

Will he have a brace,
ne partridge, or a short legg'd hen,
carbonadoed?

cher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.
back, as in fighting.

gue, or I'll so carbonado your shanks.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

With his keen-edged spear
ut and carbonaded them.

Massinger, Picture, ii. 1.
murmise a man ever could rise
thus carbonado'd, cut up, and dissected?

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 230.
kär-bō-nā'dō), *n.* [*Sp.*, < *carbone*,
arbon.] Same as *bort*, 2.

kär-bō-nā'dō), *n.* and *v.* Same as
aral of *Carbonaro*.
bō-nā'rizm), *n.* [*< Carbonari*
iples, deeds, or cause of the
by with or support of them.
he self-forgetfulness, the audacity
ared with whose conspiracies the
are merely child's play, are a fact so
that we can hardly understand it.
n, tr. of Lavelaye's Socialism, p. 196.
s-rā'rō), *n.*; pl. *Carbonari*
rajo), a charcoal-burn-
charcoal-burner, a col-
one), coal, charcoal:
embers of a secret
Carbonari, formed
th reier of
ad-hot fr

PE The Century dictionary
1625
C4
1889a
pt.3

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a, adj.	adjective.	engin.	engineering.	mech.	mechanics, mechan-	photog.	photography.
abbr.	abbreviation.	entom.	entomology.	cal.	cal.	phren.	phrenology.
abl.	ablative.	Epis.	Episcopal.	med.	medicine.	phys.	physical.
acc.	accusative.	equiv.	equivalent.	mensur.	mensuration.	physiol.	physiology.
accom.	accommodated, accom-	esp.	especially.	metal.	metallurgy.	pl., plur.	plural.
	modation.	Eth.	Ethiopic.	metaph.	metaphysics.	poet.	poetical.
act.	active.	ethnog.	ethnography.	meteor.	meteorology.	polit.	political.
adv.	adverb.	ethool.	ethnology.	Mex.	Mexican.	Pol.	Polish.
AF.	Anglo-French.	etym.	etymology.	MGr.	Middle Greek, medie-	poss.	possessive.
agri.	agriculture.	Eur.	European.	val Greek.	val Greek.	pp.	past participle.
AL.	Anglo-Latin.	exclam.	exclamation.	MHG.	Middle High German.	ppr.	present participle.
alg.	algebra.	f., fem.	feminine.	mil.	military.	Pr.	Provençal (usually
Amer.	American.	F.	French (usually mean-	mineral.	mineralogy.		meaning Old Pro-
anat.	anatomy.		ing modern French).	ML.	Middle Latin, medie-		vençal).
anc.	ancient.	Flem.	Flemish.	val Latin.	val Latin.	pref.	prefix.
antiq.	antiquity.	fort.	fortification.	MLG.	Middle Low German.	prep.	preposition.
astr.	astronomy.	freq.	frequentative.	mod.	modern.	pres.	present.
attr.	attributive.	Fries.	Friesic.	mycol.	mycology.	pret.	preterit.
aug.	augmentative.	fut.	future.	myth.	mythology.	priv.	privative.
Bav.	Bavarian.	G.	German (usually mean-	n.	noun.	prob.	probably, probable.
Beng.	Bengal.		ing New High Ger-	n., neut.	neuter.	pron.	pronoun.
biol.	biology.	Gael.	Gaelic.	N.	New.	pron.	pronounced, pronun-
Bohem.	Bohemian.	galv.	galvanism.	N. Amer.	North America.		ciation.
bot.	botany.	gen.	genitive.	nat.	natural.	prop.	properly.
Braz.	Brazilian.	geog.	geography.	naut.	nautical.	pros.	prosody.
Bret.	Breton.	geol.	geology.	nav.	navigation.	Prot.	Protestant.
bryol.	bryology.	geom.	geometry.	NGr.	New Greek, modern	prov.	provincial.
Bulg.	Bulgarian.	Goth.	Gothic (Moesogothic).	Greek.	Greek.	psychol.	psychology.
carp.	carpentry.	Gr.	Greek.	NHG.	New High German	q. v.	L. quod (or pl. quæ)
Cat.	Catalan.	gram.	grammar.	(usually simply G.,	(usually simply G.,		ride, which see.
Cath.	Catholic.	gun.	gunnery.	German).	German).	refl.	reflexive.
caus.	causative.	Heb.	Hebrew.	NL.	New Latin, modern	reg.	regular, regularly.
ceram.	ceramics.	her.	heraldry.	Latin.	Latin.	repr.	representing.
cf.	L. confer, compare.	herpet.	herpetology.	nom.	nominative.	rhet.	rhetoric.
ch.	church.	Hind.	Hindustani.	Norm.	Norman.	Rom.	Roman.
Chal.	Chaldean.	hist.	history.	north.	northern.	Rom.	Romanic, Romance
chem.	chemical, chemistry.	horol.	horology.	Norw.	Norwegian.		(languages).
Chin.	Chinese.	hort.	horticulture.	numis.	numismatics.	Russ.	Russian.
chron.	chronology.	hydrant.	hydraulics.	O.	Old.	S.	South.
colloq.	colloquial, colloquially.	hydros.	hydrostatics.	obs.	obsolete.	S. Amer.	South American.
com.	commerce, commer-	Icel.	Icelandic (usually	obstet.	obstetrics.	sc.	L. scire, understand,
	cial.		meaning Old Ice-	OBulg.	Old Bulgarian (other-		supply.
comp.	composition, com-	ichth.	ichthyology.		wise called Church	Sc.	Scotch.
	pound.	i. e.	L. id est, that is.	OCat.	Old Catalan.	Scand.	Scandinavian.
compar.	comparative.	impers.	impersonal.	OD.	Old Dutch.	Scrip.	Scripture.
conch.	conchology.	impf.	imperfect.	ODan.	Old Danish.	sculp.	sculpture.
conj.	conjunction.	impv.	imperative.	odontog.	odontography.	Serv.	Servian.
contr.	contracted, contrac-	improp.	improperly.	odontol.	odontology.	Sing.	singular.
	tion.	Ind.	Indian.	OF.	Old French.	Skt.	Sanskrit.
Corn.	Corish.	Indo-Eur.	Indo-European.	OFlem.	Old Flemish.	Slav.	Slavic, Slavonic.
craniol.	craniology.	indef.	indefinite.	OGael.	Old Gaelic.	Sp.	Spanish.
craniom.	crankometry.	inf.	infinitive.	OHG.	Old High German.	subj.	subjunctive.
crystal.	crystallography.	instr.	instrumental.	OIr.	Old Irish.	superl.	superlative.
D.	Dutch.	interj.	interjection.	OIt.	Old Italian.	surg.	surgery.
Dan.	Danish.	intr., intrans.	intransitive.	OL.	Old Latin.	surv.	surveying.
dat.	dative.	Ir.	Irish.	OLG.	Old Low German.	Sw.	Swedish.
def.	definite, definition.	Irreg.	irregular, irregularly.	ONorth.	Old Northumbrian.	Syn.	synonymy.
deriv.	derivative, derivation.	It.	Italian.	OPruss.	Old Prussian.	Syr.	Syriac.
dial.	dialect, dialectal.	Jap.	Japanese.	orig.	original, originally.	technol.	technology.
diff.	different.	L.	Latin (usually mean-	ornith.	ornithology.	teleg.	telegraphy.
dim.	diminutive.		ing classical Latin).	OS.	Old Saxon.	teratol.	teratology.
distrib.	distributive.	Lett.	Lettish.	OSP.	Old Spanish.	term.	termination.
dram.	dramatic.	LG.	Low German.	ostcol.	osteology.	Test.	Teutonic.
dynam.	dynamics.	lichenol.	lichenology.	OSw.	Old Swedish.	theat.	theatrical.
E.	East.	lit.	literal, literally.	OTeut.	Old Teutonic.	theol.	theology.
E.	English (usually mean-	lit.	literature.	paleon.	paleontology.	therap.	therapeutics.
	ing modern English).	Lith.	Lithuanian.	part.	participle.	toxicol.	toxicology.
eccl., eccles.	ecclesiastical.	lithog.	lithography.	pass.	passive.	tr., trans.	transitive.
econ.	economy.	lithol.	lithology.	pathol.	pathology.	trigon.	trigonometry.
e. g.	L. exempli gratia, for	LL.	Late Latin.	perfl.	perfect.	Turk.	Turkish.
	example.	m., masc.	masculine.	Pers.	Persian.	typog.	typography.
Egypt.	Egyptian.	M.	Middle.	pers.	person.	ult.	ultimate, ultimately.
E. Ind.	East Indian.	mach.	machinery.	persp.	perspective.	v.	verb.
elect.	electricity.	mammal.	mammalogy.	Peruv.	Peruvian.	var.	variant.
embryol.	embryology.	manuf.	manufacturing.	petrog.	petrography.	vet.	veterinary.
Eng.	English.	math.	mathematics.	Pg.	Portuguese.	v. l.	intransitive verb.
		MD.	Middle Dutch.	phar.	pharmacy.	v. t.	transitive verb.
		MB.	Middle English (other-	phen.	Phenician.	W.	Welsh.
			wise called Old Eng-	philol.	philology.	Wall.	Walloon.
			lish).	philos.	philosophy.	Wallach.	Wallachian.
				phonog.	phonography.	W. Ind.	West Indian.
						zoögeog.	zoögeography.
						zoöl.	zoölogy.
						zoöt.	zoöotomy.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
 ä as in fate, mane, dale.
 ä as in far, father, guard.
 A as in fall, talk, naught.
 A as in ask, fast, ant.
 ä as in fare, hair, bear.
 e as in met, pen, bless.
 e as in mete, meet, meat.
 e as in her, fern, heard.
 i as in pin, it, biscuit.
 I as in pine, fight, file.
 o as in not, on, frog.
 ü as in note, poke, floor.
 ö as in move, spoon, room.
 u as in nor, song, off.
 ü as in tune, blood.
 u as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).
 ü as in pull, book, could.

ü German ü, French u.
 ö as in oil, joint, boy.
 ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ä as in prelate, courage, captain.
 ë as in ablegate, episcopal.
 ö as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
 ü as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short u-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ä as in errant, republican.
 ä as in prudent, difference.
 ä as in charity, density.
 ö as in valor, actor, idiot.
 ü as in Peral, peninsula.
 ü as in the book.
 ü as in nature, feature.

A mark (˘) under the consonants t, d, s, z indicates that they in like manner are variable to ch, j, sh, zh. Thus:

t as in nature, adventure.
 d as in arduous, education.
 s as in leisure.
 z as in seizure.

th as in this.
 th as in then.
 ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.
 n French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.

ly (in French words) French liquid (mon-
 ille) l.
 ' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent.
 (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read from; l. e., derived from.
 > read whence; l. e., from which is derived.
 + read and; l. e., compounded with, or with suffix.
 = read cognate with; l. e., etymologically parallel with.
 √ read root.
 † read theoretical or alleged; l. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
 ‡ read obsolete.

